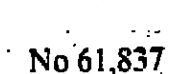
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THE TIMES

TUESDAY MAY 22 1984

20p



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Off target
Cruise: the wrong debate on Britain's defences, says John Barry

Dolorous
Wednesday Page discovers the doll-phobia of authoress Angela Huth



Thinks . . .
Spectrum spots the twinkle in the eye of Lord Rothschild, creator of the Think Tank

. . . and Finally
Stuart Jones previews Tottenham Hotspur's UEFA Cup final against Anderlecht (Belgium) at White Hart Lane

Tory and Labour clash over new vision for Europe

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Conservative and Labour manifestos for the elections to the European Parliament were published yesterday with each party claiming alone to possess the vision and the resolve to reshape the European Community for its own good and that of Britain.

Labour described itself as "the only party with the determination to fight for reform". The Conservatives spoke of their "record of solid achievement".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, from a dias in Conservative Central Office, attacked the Eurofanatics (the Alliance parties) who wanted to see the British character submerged in Europe; and the Europhobes (Labour) who wanted Britain out of the Community.

She and her manifesto made much of the £2,000m in rebates already secured for Britain and the further £500m pledged. Labour, she scoffed, "didn't get a penny piece".

Mr Neil Kinnock, from the basement of the Royal Commonwealth Society an hour later, said that Mrs Thatcher had thrown away Britain's negotiating position, failed to get reform of the Budget, and agreed to a 20 per cent increase in farm prices. With half a billion pounds owed she had not had "the common sense or conviction" to hold back British contributions.

The Labour manifesto included the carefully constructed formula that Britain would remain in the EEC for the next five years and after that "must retain the option of withdrawal".

But it pointed out, for the attention of practical people in the party and among the voters, that Britain would by then have been an EEC member for 15 years, "and this will be reflected in out pattern of trade, the way our economy works and out political relations overseas".

The manifesto also says, as Labour has said before, that powers ceded to the Community in the European Communities Act must return to Westminster, a formulation which would require root and branch alteration in the terms of membership.

Labour puts a "crusade for jobs" and the ending of mass unemployment as its priorities, as it did a year ago. In militant language, its manifesto says: "We demand that the share of the Community budget going into industry and jobs is sharply increased. Labour demands . . . economic expansion . . . a break with the past."

This demand for higher spending enables them to parade their social priorities – better health care, social services.

And although the manifesto concedes that the EEC has no authority over defence, prominence is given to Labour's policy of removing all nuclear bases in and round Britain and cruise missiles with them.

The Conservative manifesto also links Community membership with the concept of mutual defence. Mrs Thatcher's foreword says that the promise ofpeace and security was one of the reasons for Britain joining.

Her words make clear that the party will use the approaching anniversary of D-Day to carry the message that, as she says, armed conflict within western Europe has become unthinkable.

Thatcher threat to block EEC cash

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday launched the Conservative Partys' campaign for the European elections next month with a fresh warning that the British Government would block an increase in the European Community's resources until it received its promised 1983 rebate of more than £450m and got a fairer long-term budget deal.

At the Conservative press conference Mrs Margaret Thatcher also declared her outright opposition to moves towards closer integration of the Community through an ending of the national veto on decision-taking in the Council of Ministers and an increase in powers for the European Parliament.

The Cabinet's decision in late March to abandon the threat of withholding Britain's twice-monthly contributions to the European budget has led to suggestions that the Government's resolve over the rebate was weakening. It has already become a campaign issue, with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, claiming that Mrs Thatcher had thrown away Britain's negotiating position.

But the Prime Minister said yesterday of the rebate: "It will come. Have no doubt about it. The Community will not have the increased resources it needs unless we get both that refund and a fairer deal in the longer run."

She admitted that it was a powerful card to play and it had to be played with perseverance. "The Community needs more money. It will not get that extra money and will go into severe difficulties unless we reach agreement on that extra money. We shall not agree until we get our own 1983 refund and a reasonable settlement for the future."

She added: "The people who are criticizing us now are those who did not get a penny piece of thought we were too tough."

The firmness of the Prime Minister's rejection of the principle of majority voting in the Council of Ministers would have upset a sizable minority of the Conservative MEPs and most of the other member countries.

She said: "We wish to keep the veto as now. It is not to be weakened in any way. It is very powerful for Britain to have that veto. It means that we have the capacity to have greater influence in Europe."

She did not want to see the powers of the European Parliament increased because the balance was right at the moment.

Kinnock opposes tactical vote

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday advised Labour supporters against voting tactically for Alliance candidates in the European elections, which he described as an opportunity for the party to show it was back on its feet after last year's general election disaster.

The Labour leader told the party press conference that tactical voting was not a "plausible possibility". His warning, repeated by the party chairman, Mr Eric Heffer, illustrated the importance Labour attaches to finishing second on June 14 not only in terms of seats but votes cast to enable it to rebut the claims of the Alliance to be considered the true opposition to the Government.

Mr Kinnock said the elections were an opportunity for the electorate to record its verdict on five years of Thatcher Government and the "awful prospect" of another three or four years. But the elections, although important in terms of numbers elected, were also important in the way they indicated political allegiances. It was essential that people used their vote and did not make the mistake of voting tacitically, he said.

Continued on back page, col 1



A solitary Derbyshire miner walks past the picket line at Markham Colliery yesterday

Pit peace talks collapse as both sides stand firm

- Talks arranged for today between the coal board and the NUM collapse. Each side blames the other for the breakdown.
- TUC leaders close ranks behind Len Murray over his advice that sympathy action in support of the miners did not have proper authority.
- NUM leaders in Lancashire suspend 1,000 members for five years for defying national instructions and crossing picket lines.
- Malcolm Pitt, president of the Kent miners, is remanded in custody after breaching bail conditions by picketing a power station.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Some striking miners began a return to work yesterday as the pit stoppage entered its eleventh week but they were few in number and "secret" peace talks to end the dispute were called off.

These contradictory events within the industry were mirrored in the wider labour movement. TUC leaders smothered an internal row over sympathy strikes in support of the miners – while thousands of their members stopped work in Yorkshire in defiance of a ruling by the TUC general secretary Mr Len Murray.

The National Coal Board expressed "delight" that about 60 men in Derbyshire had answered a personal appeal sent to their homes to turn up for work. The men crossed picket lines at five collieries and the NCB said: "We hope there will be more coming back soon." About 10,000 pitmen are on strike in the coalfield.

In South Wales, about a dozen mineworkers tried to resume work at Cynheidre anthracite mine near Llanelli, but were turned back by about 150 pickets. Further attempts at a return-to-work are expected at Celynen South colliery today. There are about 20,000 pitmen on strike in the coalfield.

It is not too early to gauge yet whether the Board's return-to-work campaign will make any serious inroads into the strike, which yesterday left 119 pits completely stopped and only 43 working normally, with a further six producing some coal.

"We will have to see whether it grows or fizzles out", said an NCB spokesman. "But at least it's a start. Nobody expected an immediate flood."

But what ever happens on that front, it now seems likely that intensive behind-the-scenes activity by the pit deputies' and managers' union to bring the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board together are over, for the time being at least.

Informal "talks about talks" arranged for today in a London hotel collapsed last night in a welter of mutual accusations that the other side was to blame.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, accused the board of "suddenly announcing" that it would no longer attend the meeting, while Mr Ian MacGregor blamed the miners for going back on their word that there would be no preconditions on the discussions.

Coal board sources argued that the union was demanding unconditional surrender before the talks, which would be only about the fine print of a capitulation on the industry's plans to axe 4 million tonnes of "uneconomic" capacity with the loss of 20,000 jobs.

While the bitter wrangle countinues over whose fault it was that the peace initiative failed, events in the High Court today in London could have a serious impact on the future course of the strike.

Sir Robert Megarry, head of the Chancery Division, is to hear applications from moderate Nottinghamshire miners for court orders effectively outlawing the stoppage.

If the court finds against the NUM leadership, the return-to-work trend could be accelerated. The judgment may also have a bearing on a decision by Lancashire miners' leaders yesterday to suspend about 1,000 pitmen from membership of the NUM for five years for disobeying the national instruction not to cross picket lines and go into work.

The swift pace of events in the coalfields and in the peacemaking process overshadowed the row within the upper ranks of the labour movement over Mr Len Murray's "advice" to regional councils of the TUC that industrial action they are organizing in support of the miners did not have proper authority.

Faced with the prospect of a public split over the miners' dispute, the TUC's "inner cabinet", its finance and general purposes committee, closed ranks behind the general secretary and accepted that he had followed "the correct and necessary procedure."

Orme's talks, page 2
Parliament, page 4

President of Kent miners remanded

Malcolm Pitt, the Kent miners' president, was remanded in custody for nine days by Ramsgate magistrates yesterday, accused of two breaches of bail conditions.

Mr Pitt, aged 41, was one of 12 Kent miners arrested on May 10 while trying to prevent oil being moved to Richborough power station in Kent. He was granted bail the following day after giving an undertaking to stay away from the power station and refrain from picketing anywhere in the country.

Mr Douglas Wood, prosecuting, said Mr Pitt was arrested on Saturday at the gates of the power station.

Prior hints at his resignation

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mrs Margaret Thatchers' most forthright Cabinet critic, yesterday prepared the way for a return to the backbenches.

In a local radio interview which startled Number 10 and MPs with its straightforward honesty, Mr Prior said: "I think probably the time has come when a fresh mind ought to be brought in. I think I probably have done about as much there as I am going to do.

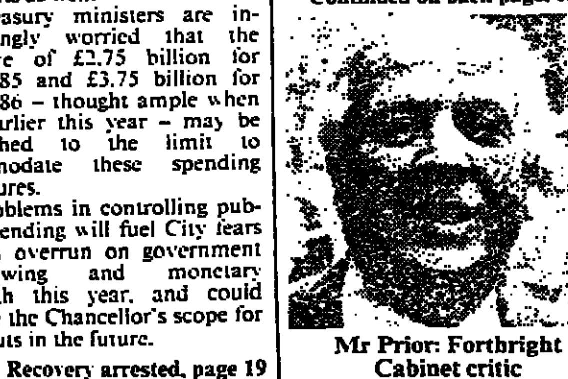
"I would not be surprised if this was my last job in government. But if it is my last job in government, I shall not be one of those who gets frightfully upset about it. I've got plenty of other things I wish to do.

However, some of Mr Prior's Conservative critics yesterday recalled the public protestations of September 1981, when close friends suggested that he would probably resign if the Prime Minister wanted to shift him from Employment to Ulster.

Having served almost three years in Ulster, it had been expected that Mr Prior would be moved in the next shuffle of ministers, probably scheduled for the autumn.

But with no love lost between Mr Prior and the Prime Minister there was no expectation of promotion for the Cabinet's leading wet. Yester-

Continued on back page, col 8



Mr Prior: Forthright Cabinet critic

Surrogate pregnancies in Britain

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Two British women are carrying babies as surrogate mothers for infertile women in the United States, according to a report last night.

The pregnancies, the first in Britain, were confirmed by Mrs Harriet Blankfield, international director of the National Centre for Surrogate Parenting, the Washington DC centre which organized the contracts. They had been arranged with the help of Mrs Barbara Manning, a former Surrey health visitor who is the agency's British representative.

Mrs Blankfield said the surrogate scheme in Britain was "fully functional" and added: "In fact, there are two pregnancies right now in Britain. We have had a phenomenal response from people in Great Britain and from all over Western Europe."

The two women, who have not been identified, are being paid £6,500 each to carry and give birth to the babies, which will then be handed over to two American couples who are the genetic parents.

Mrs Manning resigned from her job with East Surrey Health Authority at the end of last year because of her association with the American agency. Interviewed last night on BBC-TV's "Sixty Minutes", she said British women prepared to act as surrogate mothers "know what they are letting themselves in for."

She did not refer specifically to individuals, but said suitable women would be between 20 and 30, married, and would have had "one or two normal, happy pregnancies. They must enjoy being pregnant. It's not something you do for the money. It's a 24-hour a day job for nine months."

She said that if a child were born handicapped, the genetic parents would be obliged to accept it. "In the contract that they sign, they agree that if it is a handicapped baby, they will take it," she said.

Triple threat to spending limits

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

There are growing fears in Whitehall that the Government's stringent limits on state spending could be breached this year under the combined pressure of the miners' strike, public sector pay demands and a continuing overspend by local councils.

With the ink barely dry on departmental bids for 1985-86 it is already clear that the Treasury faces a formindable task in holding spending next year to planned levels. The latest published plans envisaged spending in 1985-86 of £132.1 billion, 4.5 per cent more than this year's £126.4 billion.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, has demanded more than £1 billion extra next year to cover town hall spending, and other departments are following suit.

Spending ministries normally ask for more than the expect at this stage in the bargaining process with the Treasury but Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury responsible for spending, will find it harder to whittle away the excess than he did last year.

He is confronted with four main problems:

- The miners' strike is costing the coal and electricity industries huge amounts – some £300m for coal and £120m for electricity so far. The Government is under pressure to foot the bill to stop prices rising, and this will mean more cash next year as well as this.
- Pay deals in the public sector are runing substantially above the Government's 3 per cent target. Civil servants have rejected 4 per cent and teachers 4.5 per cent. Each 1 per cent on the public wage bill costs £200m.
- Unemployment is still rising – each additional 100,000 on the dole adds £158m to the social security budget – and more people with dependents are claiming benefit than was budgeted for.
- Townhalls are expected to overspend by about £800m this year and, in marked contrast to the undershoot of recent years, by up to £500m on capital projects as well.

Treasury ministers are increasingly worried that the reserve of £2.75 billion for 1984-85 and £3.75 billion for 1985-86 – thought ample when set earlier this year – may be stretched to the limit to accomodate these spending pressures.

Problems in controlling public spending will fuel City fears of an overrun on government borrowing and monetary growth this year, and could erode the Chancellor's scope for tax cuts in the future.

Recovery arrested, page 19

Diplomatic moves on Gulf crisis

The threat of military confrontation between the superpowers in the Gulf seemed to recede yesterday as Washington and the Gulf states worked to find a diplomatic solution. The Gulf Cooperation Council called for a meeting of the UN Security Council on the threat to shipping, while Saudi Arabia offered to make up any oil shortfall

Gulf developments, page 6 and back page

House prices up

House prices in England and Wales are going up and there are signs if a property shortage in middle and upper price ranges, according to a survey

Page 3



Martin inquest

David Martin, the gunman, had a serious argument with Donald Neilson, the "Black Panther", two days before he hanged himself, an inquest was told

Page 3

Life for Arabs

Four West Bank Arabs escaped the death sentence but were jailed for life by an Israeli military tribunal in occupied Nablus

Page 6

Mauroy support

M. Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, has given his backing to demands for a shorter working week as a means to combat unemployment

Page 5

Olympic move

Juan Samaranch, the IOC president, meets eastern European countries in Prague on Thursday in a final attempt to persuade them to compete at Los Angeles

Page 30

London fare dodgers to face instant £10 fine

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Fare dodgers on London's buses and Underground trains are to face on the spot fines of about £10, which will be introduced later this year.

If a passenger is found travelling without a ticket, and refuses to pay an inspector, he will face court action.

The Government are to introduce a late clause into the London Regional Transport Bill, at present in the Lords, empowering the new authority, which is due to take over London Transport in the summer, to make the charges as an aid to efficiency, and to cut down on fraudulent travel. Fare-dodgers at present cost London Transport between £25m and £30m a year.

The move will arouse strong opposition from pressure groups who see such measures as an infringement of individual liberty, and from the Law Lords who dislike any measure that seems to take the law out of the court.

When the issue of fines last came before Parliament, in a London Transport Bill in the early 70s, MPs threw it out with an invitation to London Transport to tighten its procedures

It was pointed out that many people were forced to travel without tickets through no fault of their own

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, believes that objection is now much less valid since London Transport have tightened up their procedures.

Killer to train for Kirk

By Ronald Faux Edinburgh

The Church of Scotland General Assembly voted yesterday to allow a man convicted of murdering his mother to continue with his training to become a minister.

After nearly three hours of solemn debate the Kirk Commissioners voted by 622 to 425 to instruct St. Andrew's Presbytery to accept Mr James Nelson, age 39, on trials for license to become a minister. Mr Nelson served nine years of a life sentence for the murder.

The historic decision was made against strong opposition from members of the Kirk who complained that the details of Mr Nelson's case had been kept secret and that St Andrew's Presbytery had been misled into nominating Mr Nelson in ignorance of his background.

Mr Nelson stood before a packed hall and calmly told the Assemby, the highest court of the Kirk: "I have repented of my crime and I repent it still. I have also been willing in the past, and am still willing to be reconciled with those members of my family. I have made every effort to bring this about."

He was referring to the rift between himself and his father which was a clear cause of concern to many members of the Kirk.

Mr Nelson said he had been condemned by St. Andrew's Presbytery in his absence when they had voted by 43-42 not to grant him trials for license. He had been rejected, he said, in the face of the church's own selection procedure and without being given any reason.

The Rev Professor James Whyte, of St Andrews Presbytery making the appeal to the Assembly said the question before them was one of principle not of procedure. "If the Church had no place for repentent sinners it would have no place for any of us for we are all dependent on the divine forgiveness and we are justified by grace alone, he said.

Many on the fringe of the Church had seen by their readiness to accept such a man a sign of hope, a demonstration of the power of the gospel.

The strongest opposition was sounded by the Rev William Bell, Presbytery Clerk of Paisley, who said an ad hoc group of St Andrews had smuggled Mr Nelson into the presbytery, determined by hook or by crook that he should succeed. All this smacks of conspiracy, a clandestine operation with reckless disregard for the authority of the church, he said.

Orme in 'frank discussion' with MacGregor in bid to break pit deadlock

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition energy spokesman, held what he termed a "full and frank discussion" with Mr Ian MacGregor, the National Coal Board chairman, yesterday in an attempt to break the deadlock of the miners' strike. Mr Orme and Mr MacGregor met at NCB headquarters in London for a 65-minute session described as "talks about talks".

Mr Orme, who met Mr Arthur Scargill, the mineworkers' president last Wednesday, said after yesterday's meeting that he planned to seek a further meeting with Mr Scargill soon.

He said: "We have just talked to Mr MacGregor to see if we can assist in any way in bringing this dispute to a conclusion. "We were not here to negotiate but to create a basis from which negotiations could take place."

He said: "It was a full and frank discussion and we are hopeful that we can now create a basis for discussion between the two sides despite the extreme delicacy."

Mr Orme, who was accompanied at the meeting by



Mr Orme: Talks about talks.

Mr Ted Rowlands, Opposition spokesman on coal, said: "I do not underestimate the problems we face, but, however difficult the situation is, it is not impossible.

"It will be resolved eventually by discussion. We want this discussion to take place. I am hoping to be the catalyst in setting up the meeting."

Mr Orme said he had "no magic formula" to break the deadlock of the dispute – now in its eleventh week. But he said that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, "should be playing some part in this. If he is not prepared to do it then I shall continue with my endeavours."

Mr Orme declined to go into detail on specific subjects discussed with Mr MacGregor. "Anything we said about exactly how we shall be trying to set up a basis for discussion must remain confidential between ourselves and Mr MacGregor," he said.

● The coal board reported the first indications of miners returning to work in strike-bound north Derbyshire yesterday three days after Mr Ken Moses, the area director, warned that those who continued to stay away would lose about £150 in holiday pay for the bank holiday week. (*Craig Seton writes*).

Eight of the nine collieries in the area have been at a standstill but yesterday 40 men reported for work for the first time since the strike began at five collieries work shops and transport depots.

In Staffordshire three pits were producing coal normally and three others were in partial production. About 3,000 miners – compared with 4,500 in normal circumstances – turned up for work on the morning shift.

In Warwickshire, the police have installed a hotline to enable people complaining of intimidation to give information in confidence.

● A striking Scottish miner was recovering in hospital yesterday after nailing himself to the floor of his home to protest about colleagues still working in other parts of the country.

Mr Abraham Moffat, aged 50, spent more than 24 hours nailed to the floor. He ended his protest after talking to Scottish miners' leader, Mr Mick McGahey.

Police were alerted when neighbours heard screams coming from Mr Moffat's home at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh.

Pickets thwart Welsh return-to-work attempt

From Tim Jones, Llanelli

With threats and intimidations ringing in their ears, miners who tried to cross a picket line in South Wales yesterday retreated to their homes as heavily outnumbered policemen appeared powerless to help them.

The attempted return to work by 15 men at the Cynheidre Colliery, near Llanelli, was the first attempt by miners in the coalfield to break the strike.

After preventing the men from entering the pit, which employs 1,100, the pickets then drove to a village near by where they massed outside the home of a former lodge chairman and hurled abuse.

When the first of the 15 men arrived in his car at the pit shortly after 6am only three policemen were present to control 150 pickets.

As the man made a determined effort to drive into the colliery pickets pounded and kicked his car. A police inspector who asked them to allow the driver through was told that he would not be allowed to pass.

Mr Tony Ciano, the lodge chairman said: "We are not allowing scabs in. If the police walk you in, then God help you, you bastard."

Other men who arrived by car and tried to get in were told they would require a permanent police protection if they succeeded. Eventually there were 11 policemen at the pit but they did not attempt to hold back the pickets.

The pickets later went to the home of Mr Tony Hollman, the former lodge chairman who supports a national strike ballot.

Sealink strike threat over sale

From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter, Guernsey

A 48-hour strike in protest at the denationalization of the Sealink ferry service looks certain within the next month after seamen's leaders yesterday said that there could be much more resolute action to come.

Mr Jim Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said that the first strike, involving all British ferry services, would just be a "warning shot" to the Government.

He said the union was determined that the impending sale of the company would not go ahead because of the threat to services and jobs. If Mrs Margaret Thatcher would not listen there would be "far more serious action".

"We want to support of the public and will choose a time of least inconvenience. We hope further action will be unnecessaery," Mr Slater said.

"Sealink is owned by the people, not by Mrs Thatcher and the British Rail management. It is not theirs to sell," Mr Slater said. He said that ferry links with communities in the Channel Islands, Ireland, and the Continent should be run on the basis of "public need, not private greed".

The sale of Sealink seems destined to succeed the privatization of British Telecom as the next battle ground between Mrs Thatcher and the unions.

● Mr Slater condemned the last Budget for ending the 25 per cent tax relief on overseas earnings and said it had cut his members' pay by more than £4 a week on average.

● The merchant fleet had declined from 1,000 to 750 ships in the last two years, Mr Slater said. Fourteen of the 48 merchant ships in the task force during the Falklands fighting were now either laid up or sailing under foreign flags.

"At least it's proof of hidden reserves after 'exhaustion'!"

Few make complaints about police

Fewer than one in ten members of the public who say that they have been annoyed by the police make an official complaint, a Home Office research stiudy showed yesterday.

Sixteen per cent of a sample of 9,000 said in interviews that they had been annoyed to some extent by their contacts with the police in the previous five years, but only 1 per cent claimed to have made an official complaint.

Almost half of those who were dissatisfied but did not complain gave as their reason that "it would be no use". Eighteen per cent said that they were afraid they might get into trouble if they did.

Informal local conciliation procedures might help to improve the complaints system, the report says. Like another Home Office research documennt on police efficiency last month, it expressed doubts about the popular remedy of putting more police on the street. Without more selective tactics, that might simply increase the number of "negative contacts", it says.

It recommends a policy of increasing the opportunities for friendly contacts between the police and young men, the group who express greatest dissatisfaction, especially those from racial minorities in city areas.

Most contacts between the police and public are initiated by the latter, the report finds.

The most common grievance was about the attitude of the police, and complaints of malpractice or undue force represented no more than 15 per cent of all dissatisfaction. Respondents who had suffered from crimes reported them to the police in only 30 per cent.

The study analyses replies given in an interview survey conducted in 1981. It was mainly concerned with public attitudes to crime, but included some questions about relations with the public.

Contacts Between Police and Public (Home Office research study No 77, Stationery Office, £3.80).

Children sent home as teachers strike

By Richard Garner of *The Times Educational Supplement*

Thousands of children were sent home from school yesterday as teachers staged half-day strikes in support of their pay claim and in some parts of the country, began voting on an indefinite strike.

Leaders of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, which has 120,000 members, called out members in Hampshire, Leeds, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and South Glamorgan yesterday. The action was part of a series of half-day strikes in those areas in protest at the local authorities' refusal to increase their 4.5 per cent pay offer or to go to arbitraton over the teachers' pay claim.

The strike will intensify as the National Union of Teachers, which has 235,000 members, calls out about 4,000 teachers in 42 local education authorities on a three-day strike. Teachers will be exempted only for the periods when they are taking examination candidates.

In inner London – which has the biggest branch of the NUT in the country, and where teachers in Camden and Lewisham start to strike today – NUT members are being balloted on whether they will support an all-out strike.

The results of the ballot are likely to be known before the next meeting of the union's executive on June 2, when strategy will be reviewed and further action considered.

The NAS–UWT estimated that the half-day stike by 95 of its members yesterday resulted in 4,920 children being sent home at lunchtime.

Over the week, it expects 595 teachers in Leeds to take strike action, affecting 20 schools.

Meanwhile, the traditionally moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, which has 90,000 members yesterday joined the UNT and NAS-UWT in refusing to cover for teachers absent from schools

● Mr Merlyn Rees, a former Labour Home Secretary, yesterday called unsuccessfully for an emergency Commons debate on discruption in schools caused by the teachers' dispute.

Legal clash looms over divorce Bill

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A constitutional clash between the judiciary and MPs is looming over the controversial "conduct" clause in the Government's Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill.

The clause has divided the legal establishment, arousing the opposition of such figures as Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, and Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, as well as the Law Society and the women's rights lobby.

They claim that it will lead to the conduct of spouses being considered by the courts when determing maintenance in divorce cases in more instances than at present.

However, the clause is strongly supported by Lord Hailsham of St Marlebone, the present Lord Chancellor, and Sir John Arnold, Presdient of the Family Division, who deny that the issue of conduct will be brought more ofer into the courts and argue that the Bill merely restates present law.

There is concern is some quarters that the conduct clause, which has just been through the Commons committee stage, has been carried by MPs on the basis of evidence given by Sir John Arnold as to how his courts will interpret it

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Torfaen and one of the clause's chief opponents, says he is raising the matter before the Commons Standing Committee on Procedure.

Mr Abse said that a practising judge was anticipated the decision of the courts in divorce proceedings and saying how the clause would be interpreted. He added that the Solicitor General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, had suggested that "an opinion expresses *ex cathedra* by a judge in evidence to Parliament" should be circulated by solicitors and be regarded as binding.

If the opinion of Sir John was to be circulated, Mr Abse said, why not that of Lord Denning?

Terrorist informer recruited by police

From Richard Ford
Belfast

A Provisional IRA informer was recruited as a police agent to supply information on terrorist activity by the Provisionals and the Irish National Liberation Army over a four-year period, a court was told yesterday.

The scale of Raymond Gilmour's penetration of both organizations in return for regular payments from the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was outlined by the Crown at Britain's biggest terrorist trial, at Belfast Crown Court.

His information led to the INLA cell in Londonderry becoming inactive and he was able to observe those in the front line of terrorism, as well as the people providing administrative support.

Counsel for the Crown said that the informer had carried out a task that put him at considerable risk because if his activities had been discovered he would have been shot.

Mr Gilmour, aged 24, from the Creggan area of Londonderry, is the main prosecution witness against 36 men and three women accused of 186 charges including murder, attempted murder, and possessing explosives and firearms.

The trial, expected to last six months, is being held in a no-jury court and yesterday almost eighty police and prison officers ringed the room in the court where Mr Gilmour will appear in the witness box tomorrow.

Counsel said that the informer was approached while on bail for an armed robbery charge in 1978 and agreed to become an undercover agent. He joined the INLA and between 1978 and 1979 had participated in terrorist crime in the "role of a police agent", keeping regular contact with the RUC.

The trial continues today.

Pay strike by IPC journalists

Journalists employed by IPC Magazines, the publishers of *Women, Woman's Own, Country Life* and nearly 200 other titles, will be on strike today over a claim for improved salary and conditions.

The one-day stike by between 1,200 and 1,300 staff will be followed by a two-day strike next Tuesday and Wednesday when the journalists expect the publication of news-based magazines such as *New Scientist* and *New Musical Express* to be affected.

Mr David Spittles, father of the IPC chapel (office branch) of the National Union of Journalists, said they had originally asked for a substantial pay rise to achieve comparability with national newspapers and broadcasting.

That claim was reduced to 12½ per cent and they were offered 7 per cent, which was rejected. IPC was not a closed shop but he thought that 90 per cent of the staff would respond to the strike call.

Five seek Oxford poetry chair

Five candidates are to contest the election for the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford University. Nominations closed yesterday with the field made up of four established names, Mr Peter Levi, Mr James Fenton, Mr Gavin Ewart, and Mr Frank Prince, as well as Mr Duncan McCann, who began writing poetry two years ago, reciting it at the King's Arms public house in Oxford.

The election will take place in the Sheldonian Theatre on May 31 and June 2. Only Oxford MAs can vote. The professor's main duties, for £2,660 a year, are to deliver a public lecture each term and to judge some prizes.

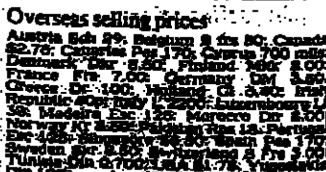
TV-am chiefs to meet journalists

Journalists at the breakfast television company TV-am expect to meet its management today to discuss the departure of the editor-in-chief, Mr Greg Dyke, and the possibility of further staff cuts.

The journalists passed a resolution yesterday expressing their deep regret at his departure. Mr Dyke has agreed with the company not to discuss the reasons for his departure.

Boys threw cat from window

Two boys aged 15 and 16 from Dunstan College, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, who killed their housemaster's wife's cat by throwing it from a second-storey window, were given conditional charges for a year and ordered to pay £17.50 costs at the town's juvenile court yesterday. They have since been expelled.



Overseas selling prices

Libyans training in UK set for military service

By John Witherow

Hundreds of Libyans now training in Britain as civil airline pilots and engineers would be well qualified to switch to military service when they return home, aviation and military experts said yesterday.

Twenty-three pilots are being trained at private schools in Oxford and Scotland, and aobut 360 engineers are being instructed in this country.

Mr Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, has tabled a parliamentary question to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, asking whether any Libyans coming for airline training have been refused entry, and if their instruction had been used for military purposes in Libya.

Mr Greenway has also written to the House Secretary asking if he is aware of the public concern "in view of the irresponsibility and hostility of the Libyan Government".

An official at the International Institute for Strategic Studies said that anyone with British adviation training would be likely to be called up in the event of hostilities.

Mr David Learmount, an editor of *Flight International* and a former RAF flying instructor, said that anyone who gained a British pilots licence on a Piper aircraft would be well placed to move on to more advanced training for either civilian or military aircraft.

Libya has one of the biggest air forces in the Arab world. It has more than 500 combat aircraft, compared with Britain's 620.

MPs force rethink on access plan

The Government has had to reconsider plans to make new public buildings more accessible to disabled people after a warning from MPs on the all-party group on disablement that they will vote against the changes because they do not go far enough.

Ministers were planning to lay new building regulations shortly, requiring that the disabled should be given access to new public buildings but to the ground floor only.

Disablement groups, which have been arguing for the new regulations for almost a decade, are insisting that access should be given to all floors

Yesterday Mr John Mackay, Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, was due to announce similar proposals for Scotland at a seminar in Glasgow. He failed to arrive, sending instead a senior civil servant to explain that "there has been a hiccup" and that "ministers want more time to consider objections".

Damages of £10,196 after circumcision

A religious party to celebrate the circumcision of a Muslim boy aged five turned to "almost hysterical despair" when a doctor amputated half of is penis, Mr Justice Taylor said in the high court in London yesterday.

It was successfully sewn back on in an emergency operation, but psychologically there was a risk of difficulties.

The boy, now aged eight, was awarded £10,196 damages, including £8,000 for pain and suffering.

His parents were awarded £3,000 each for "nervous shock" and other damages of £1,680.

EEC milk quotas had to happen Thatcher says

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher acknowledged yesterday the difficulties being faced by dairy farmers as a result of the cuts in milk production imposed by the EEC quota arrangements, but she said: "They did know it had to happen".

Within the overall cut of 9 per cent on the 1983 production figure, a margin of 2 per cent was being "redistributed" to help dairy farmers suffering "real hardship".

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group of MEPs, added that the details of the scheme to assist these farmers were being worked out.

Burghley House antiques rise with the market

By Robin Young

Sotheby's representative in the east Midlands, Lady Victoria Leatham, has an almost full-time job sorting antiques in her home, Burghley House, Lincolnshire. She is preparing an inventory in the hope of having many of the contents exempted from capital transfer tax as works of art of national importance.

Since the house's collections were last assessed, on her grandfather's death in 1956, evaluations have changed considerably. Japanese porcelain, to which comparatively little value was attached in 1956, has risen sharply in price. Burghley's, which has been at the house since the 1860s, is the earliest inventoried collection in Britain.

"We rediscover pieces that have been tucked away every day", Lady Victoria said. Most recently she lifted a second world war gas mask, to find a *kakiemon* decorated beaker underneath.

An exhibition of the house's Chinese and Japanese porcelain has attracted 63,000 people and a display of Burghley's silver and plate was similarly successful. Lady Victoria organizes musical evenings and weekends to help to meet the Tudor house's running costs.

Some works were exempted from death duty after Lady Victoria's grandfather died in 1956, on condition that the tax must be paid if they were sold.

Lady Victoria hopes that a more extensive list may be similarly exempted from capital transfer tax as being of national importance when her father's estate is assessed.

In any case, she insists, treasures which include paintings by Gainsborough, Breughel, Tintoretto, Carlo Dolci, and Bassano will not leave the house.



Lady Victoria: Discovering new treasures every day.

Sale room

Elvedon prices go through the roof

From Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent, Thetford

Rich local people, jostling with the cream of the London trade, packed Christie's marquee at Elveden Hall, near Thetford, Norfolk, yesterday. Between them they sent prices through the roof. The pictures alone made £972,872, where only £540,000 was expected.

The vast house was furnished by the first Lord Iveagh, head of the Guinness family, at the turn of the century and the contents are being sold by his grandson, the present Earl.

An Edwardian folly on the grandest scale, incorporating an Idian marble hall, it has been closed up since 1939.

The most interesting bids of the day came from the London silver dealer Mr Jack Koopman. But he was determined to make a mystery of his buying. "It is not me but the number that buys" he said, reffering to the numbered paddles with which Christie's had issued all their bidders.

His paddle spent £129,600 (estimate £30,000 to £50,000) on a vast painting of the first Lady Iveagh reclining on a fur-draped sofa under a banana palm in a conservatory full of jungle blossom. It was painted by George Elgar Hicks in 1884 and originally cost 600 guineas.

The same paddle went on to outbid Mr John Partridge, the leading Bond Street furniture dealer, again and again.

It secured a set of 12 George III mahogany dining chairs at £97,200 (estimate £40,000 to £50,000), a set of 16 Irish dining chairs at £60,480 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000), a massive mahogany pedestal sideboard, part eighteenth century part Edwardian at £17,280 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000), and a George IV mahogany wine cooler carved in imitation of the famous classical Warwick vase at £28,080 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

Mr Koopman has helped to form the superb silver collection of Mr Muhammad Al Tajir, Ambassador to London of the United Arab Emirates and reputedly the richest man in the world. The collection contains a massive silver-gilt replica of the Warwick vase by Paul Storr and its mahogany counterpart could well find its way there.

Elvedon belonged in the mid-nineteenth century to Duleep Singh, Mahararja of the Punjab, and is still deeply revered

A group from Birmingham sadly watched as a six ft portrait of Duleep Singh sold for £15,120 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) to an American collector. However, there was a chromo lithograph after the portrait on offer and this the Sikhs successfuly secured at £918 (estimate £60 to £100).

In London the first session of Sotheby's important spring sale of atlases, maps and travel books totalled £542,190, with 16 per cent left unsold.

College staff warned

By Patricia Clough

A high Court judge, angered at what he called "open anarchy" at North London Polytechnic, warned teachers yesterday that they would be in the gravest peril if they refused to identify students who had defied the court.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones gave the teaching staff until 10.30 tomorrow morning to comply with his injunction to identify from photographs 18 students in a group of 20 who had barred Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front member, from the polytechnic on May 1.

The students were in grave contempt of court and anyone who tried to frustrate its attempt to identify the wrongdoers would run the gravest peril, he said.

Roger Scruton, page 14

Human embryos research 'opening way to concentration camp abuse'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Scientists and doctors who specialize in research on human embryos and who help to produce test-tube babies for infertile couples were fiercely criticized yesterday by Sir John Peel, a former gynaecologist to the Queen, at a news conference which was also told that the way was being opened to "concentration camp" abuses.

"We are being brought to the brink of something almost like the atomic bomb. The potentiality of what can be done is quite horrific", Sir John said at the conference organized by the Order of Christian Unity, an association composed of Christians of all denominations.

Professor Ian Donald, a pioneer of untrasound diagnostics, accused the professions of opening the door to abuses such as hybrid experiments, sex discrimination in which boys would be preferred to girls; surrogate motherhood in which "womb leasing" might be overtaken by "womb requisition"; and of ultimately creating human beings from the embryo to childbirth outside the womb.

He said that scientists had a tendency to "pass the buck" to theoligians, philosophers, legislators, and society at large. "But the responsibility is theirs. Otherwise, if they can grow a human embryo to 10 days, why not 30 days, or 60 days, or why not go right to term? If you can experiment with an age, why not a human being?" he said.

Their comments yesterday in St Bride's, Fleet Street, London, came a few days after the world's leading specialists in in-vitro fertilization held a four-day conference in Helsinki. At that meeting, some of the complex ethical, moral, and legal issues associated with human embryos and test-tube babies were discussed.

However, Sir John, a past president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and of the British Medical Association, said: "As a member of the medical profession, I must say that I have deplored the way in which my profession is prepared to shrug off its ethical and moral responsibilities. It is a very unhappy development."

That, he said, was a terrible indictment because "they are totally disregarding the effects of producing children in these artificial ways, to satisfy the wishes of an individual or an individual couple, and with precious little thought to what is going to happen to the child or the children."

Such implications have been the concern of the Warnock committee, which is due to report to the Government next month, having sought evidence on the issues from a wide range of professional, religious, and other groups.

Professor Donald said he sympathized with the committee members. "But I think the public will be little more informed and a lot more confused by the Warnock report", he added.

Mr Gerard Wright, a lawyer noted for getting index-linked compensation for Thalidomide victims, challenged the attitude of Dr Robert Edwards, the test-tube baby pioneer, who has said that it would be unethical not to carry out research on human embryos to help to understand and prevent congenital diseases.

"I think he has lost his way and that it is unethical to do such research", Mr Wright said. He felt that it should be unlawful to fertilize more than one egg except for the purpose of implanting it into the woman from whom it had been taken.

Professor Donald said: "The desire to have a baby doe not necessarily entitle you to have one". He went on to criticize implicitly the medical team at Hammersmith Hospital, west London, which had delivered test-tube quadruplets three weeks ago.

He listed potential abuses such as experiments on embryos, and said: "In an age which has brought us concentration camps, this could happen. Hitler could have produced a situation which does not bear thinking about. We cannot assume this kind of thing still cannot happen."

Lady Lothian, the president of the Order of Christian Unity, suggested that if present techniques had been available during the Nazi regime, Jewish women in concentration camps could have been forced to carry, as surrogate mothers, pure-bred Aryan embryos to be children for the Third Reich.



The Right Rev Keith Sutton, aged 49 – pictured with his wife and children – who is to become the new Bishop of Lichfield, succeeding the Right Rev John Skelton. He has been Bishop Suffragan of Kingston upon Thames since 1978.

Martin hysterical after argument with 'Black Panther'

Two days before David Martin, the gunman, was found hanged in Parkhurst Prison on March 13 he had a serious argument with his new friend, the "Black Panther", Donald Neilson, jailed for the murder of Lesley Whittle, a school girl.

Yesterday, the Isle of Wight coroner, Mr Keith Preston, was told at the resumed inquest into Martins death that the incident led to his being put under observation day and night because of his hysterical outburst and his suicidal mood. But Martin was found hanged between the half-hourly visits by officers to the cell.

Mr Donal Smith, a senior officer at Parkhurst, told the jury that the argument was about who should have the use of video equipment available to all prisoners in the special security wing.

"I decided that Martin was out of order," Mr Smith said. "It was Neilson's turn to use the video. But Martin would not see my point of view. He became hysterical and I gave orders for him to be locked in his cell."

Mr Smith said the Martin had lost face with the other prisoners who knew he was in the wrong.

Another prisoner, Henry McKenny, known as Big H, who was convicted of gangland contract killings, said: "Come on, David, go to your cell and grow up". Later, Martin was seen weeping on his bed.

Questioned by Mr James Sturman, counsel for Martin's family, Mr Smith said that when Martin "got in his moods" he would not mix, but he was friendly with the other prisoners.

Det Sergeant William Berry told the jury that a noose made from a piece of flex from a washing machine was found round Martin's neck when he was dicovered suspended from the air ventilation grill in his cell. He also produced two notes left by Martin.

One was addressed to Martin's girl friend Miss Sue Stephens. The coroner showed them to lawyers and to members of the jury but asked that the contents should not be disclosed publicly.

Mr Alfred Jennings, an assistant governor at Parkhurst, said that Martin was serving 25 years and his earliest release date would have been June, 1999. He was in the special security wing with six or seven other prisoners.

Dr Brian Cooper, the principal medical officer at Parkhurst, said Martin's biggest grievance was over Miss Stephens who would not visit him. He was also concerned at the length of his sentence.

Dr Cooper said that Martin was very emotional and that



Martin: Lost face in an argument.

while on remand in Brixton Prison he went on hunger strike six times. He also survived an overdose of tablets, but there was doubt whether that was a genuine suicide attempt.

He was on hunger strike when he arrived at Parkhurst and he hoped that by suffering he could make his girl friend visit him. Dr Cooper said that he placed Martin in the category of prisoners who almost use their lives as a blackmail threat.

Mr Ralph Martin, the dead man's father, said that in Brixton his son told him he would hang himself because he could not face a long sentence.

The jury returned a verdict that Martin killed himself.

Steady rise in house prices

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The latest survey of house prices in England and Wales by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors discloses a "very active market with steady price rises".

There are signs of a shortage of property in the middle and upper price ranges, and many agents in the South report that demand is beginning to exceed supply.

In its survey for the quarter ending in April, the institution says that the national picture is of a "gentle but steady upward trend, slightly above the level of inflation". More than half the 296 agents taking part reported price rises of 2 per cent, nearly a fifth reported rises of 5 per cent, and some indicated increases of more than 8 per cent.

Sales are more sluggish and price rises rare in areas of high unemployment

Commenting on the latest figures, Mr John Thomas, RICS spokesman on the housing market, said yesterday: "At last the market has really shaken free from the doldrums which it has experienced, off and on, during the past two to three years".

● Thousands of older people face the prospect of years of "needless distress" because they have been sold the wrong home for their requirements, an architect said yesterday.

Mr Bob Cullen, of Nottingham, launching a campaign for retirement housing, said that well intentioned developers were selling retirement homes in response to the demands of the elderly, but were often getting the formula wrong.

He outlined the main faults as the provision of a staircase, but no lift; poor access to shops.

Campaign to fight photocopy licensing

By Kenneth Gosling

A meeting of local authorities, university vice-chancellors, and industrialists has been called next month to establish what is called "solidarity in the face of continuing pressure" by the Publishers' Association, which wants to introduce a licensing system for photocopying.

It has been convened by the Association for Information Management – a body with a corporate membership of 2,000, half in industry and commerce – which has drawn up its own code of practice to protect "single-page" photocopy users.

"We need to get our act together", Dr Dennis A Lewis, director of the association, said yesterday. "Users have been divided so far and are being picked off by the publishers one by one."

It was also hoped, he said, to influence legislation on copyright now being considered by the Government.

Many users of journals and books of a technical and educational nature would, the association says, be penalized heavily if they were tied to a licence system. Local authorities and education bodies are also under heavy financial pressures, it argues.

The Association of County Councils and the Association of Municipal Authorities are shortly to sign a year's experimental agreement with publishers that will bring in an estimated £450,000 in fees for photocopying.

Both will be represented at the meeting on June 5 with the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, the Royal Society, the Confederation of Scottish Local Authorities, and the Confederation of British Industry.

Illegal bulk copying of journals and books costs the publishing industry many millions of pounds a year; illicit copying of music scores is also a big problem.

Illness halts Everest climb

The leader of the Cumbrian Everest expedition has had a heart attack, forcing the team to abandon its attempt to become the first British climbers to reach the summit from China without oxygen.

Mr Ray Gunson, aged 44, an engineer from Dent, Cumbria, telephoned his wife Sheila to say that they had reached 24,500 feet.

Mrs Gunson said yesterday that it took nine days to bring her husband down the mountain. Being such a small team, they could not then go on.

"When he rang from central China, he did not seem too bad. But that was two and a half weeks after his ordeal."

The team will fly from Peking today to Bucharest and arrive at Heathrow tomorrow.

Parkhurst siege pair sentenced

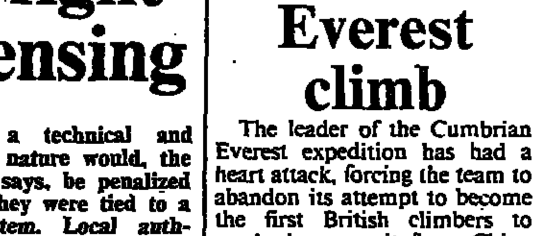
Two prisoners who took an assistant governor of Parkhurst prison, Mr Gerry Schofield hostage at the jail last year were sentenced at Winchester Crown Court yesterday. John Bowden, aged 26, was jailed for 10 years to run concurrently with the life sentence for murder he received in 1982. James McCaig, aged 27, was jailed for seven years nine months, to run from yesterday. He was due to be released next year.

Farmer again remanded

Graham Backhouse, a farmer, of Widden Hill Farm, Horton, Avon, was remanded in custody for a further week yesterday when he appeared before Avon North magistrates charged with the attempted murder of his wife, Maggie, and the murder of a neighbour, Mr Colyn Bedale-Taylor. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Car takeaway

A drive-in fish shop, believed to be the first in Britain, is to open soon in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, and may herald a chain of such shops if the experiment proves a success.



Renault Espace: Shape of cars to come?

Breaking the mould

By Our Motoring Correspondent

A new car that breaks with traditional design in shape, interior layout, and its plastic body will be launched by Renault in France next month.

The Renault Espace has been developed jointly by the state-owned car maker and Matra, the French aerospace company.

Its one-box body with front-wheel drive has an ingenious seating arrangement, using movable or removable seats to cope with up to seven occupants and luggage within an overall length of only 14 feet.

The body is made of polyester sheet reinforced with glass fibre. Renault claims it is as strong as steel of simlar weight and will absorb light knocks without needing repairs.

It will be available in four versions with two-litre petrol and turbo-diesel engines and is sid to have a top speed of 109 mph and average fuel consumption of more than 32 mpg.

No prices are available at present and it is not expected in Britan until next year.

Challenge over war HQ on trust land fails

Lord Beaumont of Whitley, the Liberal peer, failed in his High Court challenge yesterday to the National Trust's decision to allow the Ministry of Defence to build a bunker on land let to it for preservation.

Mr Justice Nicholls ruled that the trust had the power and the right to grant leases to the ministry.

Lord Beaumont, aged 55, a life member of the trust, said that it had exceeded its powers under the National Trust Acts, 1907 and 1971.

But the judge said that the 12-acre site, part of Holly Bush Farm on the Bradenham Estate at Naphill, adjacent to the High Wycombe RAF base, in Buckinghamshire, was wanted by the ministry to build an operations centre to be used as the UK Air Primary Static War Headquarters to control military aircraft operating from and over Britain.

The trust granted a 99-year lease in April, 1982. If it had not leased the land the ministry had tho power to purchase it compulsorily, the judge said.

Fraud charge man tells his rags-to-riches story

From Our Correspondent, York

The multi-millionaire accused of masterminding the Flockton Grey racing swindle told a jury yesterday of his rags-to-riches story.

Mr Kenneth Richardson told the jury at York Crown Court how his talent for gambling and business had built his family assets to more than £4m.

He said he had made at least £1m from betting on horses alone and regularly won about £90,000 a year on the racecourse.

Earlier, opening the defence case, his counsel Mr George Carman, QC, said that the £12,000 Mr Richardson was said to have stood to win from the swindle would have been "small beer". There could be no sinister motive behind a betting coup on such a small scale.

Mr Richardson, aged 46, is alleged to have headed an elaborate horse switch at a Leicester meeting two years ago, in order to make money from a gambling fraud.

It is alleged that the horse that won the two-year-old's race under the name Flockton Grey was in fact a three-year-old called Good Hand.

Mr Richardson told the court that he had made his first £1,000 as a sapper in the Royal Engineers during his National Service in the 1950s by cutting soldiers' hair in his spare time. He later set up business repairing farm machinery and manufacturing sacks.

Mr Richardson said he was also associated with Dr Karl Ritter, who was the main investment force behind their Belgian racing stables.

Mr Richardson, who lives next to his Jubilee Stud Farm at Hutton, near Driffield, Humberside, said that his assets were almost all in the name of his wife, Ann, since being made bankrupt in the early 1960s.

Mr Richardson, his racing manager, Mr Colin Mathison, aged 46, of World View Road North, Driffield, and Mr Peter Boddy, aged 38, a horse box driver, of Hazel Close, Driffield, all deny conspiracy to defraud, and conspiracy to obtain property by deception.

The trial continues today.

PARLIAMENT May 21 1984

Benn fails to get debate on latest moves at pits

COAL DISPUTE

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) unsuccessfuly sought leave in the Commons for an emergency debate on aspects of the miners' strike, ministerial responsibilities and police harassment of miners and their families during the dispute.

Mr Benn said that a number of entirely new factors had emerged in the past few days which should be discussed before the spring recess started on Friday.

There was new evidence of direct intervention by Government departments on the direct instructions of responsible ministers who were supposed to be answerable to Parliament but who claimed to be standing back from the dispute.

Ministers had authorised a number of administrative actions none of which they had reported to the House.

Instructions had gone out to delay payment of supplementary benefits, even on the present reduced scale, so that a number of miners' families were *not getting their giro payments.*

Those who worked for firms indirectly affected by the dispute, and laid off by employers, were being treated as if they were strikers and denied benefit. That also applied to miners' wives expecting babies who were being denied grants for baby clothes and equipment for their children.

Miners who had accepted early retirement late last year and whose formal leaving date fell after March 1 had been told that they could no longer claim redundancy pay and were being referred back to the Department of Energy which was not their employer.

The NCB was threatening not to pay holiday money to miners who did not work this week but which they had worked for before the strike.

Electricity authorities had been threatening to cut off miners' households unless they paid on a weekly scale and that would take almost all the meagre benefits they were being paid.

The police had been instructed to enter the homes of miners on strike, and to search for and evict under threat of arrest, miners staying there. *Miners'* wives were being harassed in the street by police patrols.

Bail conditions amounted to denial of civil liberties and the right of assembly when those concerned were not convicted of an offence of any sort.

Women attending the pithead in support of the miners were being harassed.

These are issues of such importance (he said) that I submit that if the House of Commons ignores them, it will give the impression that it is not interested in the living conditions of tens of thousands of families and will have virtually abdicated its responsibility to discuss matters of public concern, including maintenance of civil liberties.

If this debate is again denied, *ministers* will conclude that they are free to tighten the screw on miners and their families without having to account for their actions to Parliament.

He had learnt that the meeting secretly arranged between the National Union of Mineworkers and the NCB tomorrow had been cancelled by the coal board.

If the issue was not debated, they would go through this week and the recess without discussion of a matter of prime concern to those who worked in the industry, around *it, and to whole communities which* depended on the maintenance of the coal industry.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) rejected the application as being not appropriate for discussion under the standing order on emergency *debates.*



Benn: Action not reported to the House

● An application for an emergency debate on the disruption to rail transport in Yorkshire resulting from secondary picketing related to the miners' dispute was made by Mr Conal Gregory (York, C) and also refused by the Speaker.

Mr Gregory asked how British Rail could achieve *efficiency* and respond positively to the Government's investment in the industry when hard line, left wing militants, acting without any democratic mandate, took such secondary action.

● On a point of order, *Dr David* Owen, leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport) said Mr Benn had mentioned a fact which had only recently come to light – namely, that the NUM was expecting to have a meeting with the NCB tomorrow and that this meeting had now been cancelled.

Dr Owen went on: In the light of this, would it not be appropriate for a statement to be made or for some rearrangement of the business of the House? Am I right in thinking that since a motion has not been put down on an Opposition day yet it would be possible, within the rules of order, for the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock), if he so wished, to use the half day on Wednesday for such a debate?

The Speaker: I am not responsible for statements nor for the choice of subject on Opposition days.

● Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) also applied *unsuccessfully for an emergency* debate on the teachers' strike. He referred to the likely effect of the strike on schools in Leeds.

DHSS use of confidential legal aid data

LEGAL AFFAIRS

A complaint that conditional information given by applicants for civil legal aid was being used by the DHSS for other purposes was raised in the Commons by Mr Alfred *Dubs*, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Battersea, Lab). Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said he was giving the matter urgent consideration and intended to advise the Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Norman Fowler) as soon as possible.

He added later that he thought it would be difficult to prosecute officials who had been given instructions about the L-code (the legal code) – that they were committing a criminal offence when they were obeying instructions.

Mr Dubs said there was widespread concern that confidential information given by applicants for civil legal aid was being used by the DHSS for other purposes. This appeared to be in accordance with confidential guidance to DHSS staff with the result that that staff was probably acting in breach of the Legal Aid Act 1974.

Sir Michael Havers: I have certainly had my attention drawn to the case of *Whipman v Whipman.* I am giving it urgent consideration and intend to advise the Secretary of State for Social Services as soon as possible.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds, South and Morely, Lab): In view of the responsibility of the Lord Chancellor for these matters and the fact that the Attorney General is prepared to talk about them and answer questions here, is this a proper matter to be discussed by the *Home Affairs Select Committee?*

The matter does need detailed investigation.

Sir Michael Havers: It is not for me to say what is a matter for the committee.

One of the consequences of the court decision is serious. Where one has an errant husband who cannot be traced and the wife is compelled to apply for and recieves supplementary benefit, which may be way below what is ordered by the court, and if the errant husband applies for legal aid – and that name and address is then within the knowledge of the DHSS – then if the decision is right, the information cannot be used to provide the remedy the wife needs.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said if there was doubt about the law, it was time the law was changed. The purpose that most people would want was the checking of fraud in *applications for legal aid.*

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on *legal affairs* (Aberavon, Lab): Was the Attorney General consulted by the DHSS before their spokesman commented that they were legally advised that the code did not contravene the law? Will he confirm that the Lord Chancellor believes that it is *important that people should not* be inhibited from applying for legal aid by reasons of fear of the disclosure of information?

Since the Attorney General has responsibility for authorizing prosecutions under Section 22 of the *Legal* Aid Act, will he refer to the Director of Public Prosecutions whether there have been any breaches of the law so that he may consider prosecution?

Sir Michael Havers: All these matters are under urgent consideration.

Keeping up with heavy traffic

MOTORWAYS

Total expenditure on motorways and trunk roads would rise by 22 per cent over the next three years, the present network was adequate and her department was doing its best to keep up with the increased traffic.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, stated during questions in the Commons.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorlands, C): The volume of traffic on some stretches, particularly the M1 and M6, is excessive. Is there not a strong case for new *stretches of motorway to compensate?*

Mrs Chalker: There are proposals by the Department in respect of the M40 which, if it were to go ahead, would help considerably to ease the passage of vehicles on the M1.

We are increasing over the next three years our total expenditure on motorways and trunk roads by 22 per cent. We are doing our best to keep up with the increasing amount of traffic which desires to use our roads.

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley, Lab): The motorways would be more adequate in Lancashire if the Government decided to link the M65 to the M6. Would Mrs Chalker restore that part of the network to the programme?

Mrs Chalker: I understand Mr Pike's impatience very well and would be only too glad when a *decision is reached. This is expected* fairly soon now.

Of all areas, the North West is the best provided with motorways.



Knox: Strong case for new stretches of motorway

Many other areas have been waiting a long time for improvements to their infrastructure.

Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire, C) said that because of pressure on the finished parts of the M25 there was a need for a degree of flexibility and the introduction of more lanes.

Mrs Chalker: On certain parts we have provided for four-lane carria*geways. We have only completely* finished less than 50 per cent.

There are some unnatural flows of vehicles using the motorway. We do have the matter under serious consideration.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport East, Lab) said the Severn Bridge was part of the M4, yet there were persistent *hold-ups and one-lane traffic.* The latest problem was an overtime ban by those carrying out essential repairs.

Mrs Chalker said the Severn Bridge was given maximum priority by her department and if there were industrial relations problems they would be looked into.

MPs want M40 extended

A clear commitment on the construction of the M40 Birmingham to London motorway was called for by Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C) during transport questions in the Commons. Both Mr Baldry and Sir Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C) said the motorway had been awaited for nearly 15 years.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said the inspector's report of the inquiry into the route of the M40 had appeared in her department in the last fortnight. It would be processed thoroughly and as quickly as possible and an announcement should be made by the end of this year.

The present plans were for a start in 1987. In 1985 it was planned to complete compulsory purchase order *on side roads.*

She later told Mr Baldry: I cannot give him the assurance of a start in 1986 but should the inspector's recommendation be to go forward, it will start as soon as possible.

She also said an accident and congestion study on the A423 Oxford to Banbury road was being carried out.

Inspector to advise on toll

Calls for the ending of toll charges on the Severn Bridge, let alone increasing them, should be considered, Mr Roy Hughes Newport East, Lab) told Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, during Commons questions.

Mrs Chalker said it was for the inspector conducting the public inquiry into the proposed increase in toll charges on the bridge to determine what evidence was relevant.

Mr Hughes also emphasized the strategic importance of the bridge as part of the motorway network and said the need was to remove an impediment to the free flow of freight and other traffic to and from Wales.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea East, Lab): The proposed increase in tolls will be seen in Wales as an additional deterrent to industrial location in the Principality, on top of Government's deterrents such as the reduction in the regional development grant.

Mrs Chalker repeated that it was up to the inspector to decide if such assertions were relevant. Obviously, *any road at a distance from the* ports of entry to the country was a bigger problem than somewhere nearer to the ports.

Why MP was nearly late for questions

RAILWAYS

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribble, C) complained during transport questions that the train he had just got off at Euston was 15 minutes late, had standing room only in both *second* and first class, and lamentable buffet facilities.

When I write on behalf of costituents to British Rail (he said) I get a letter saying: "We are sorry and will try to do better".

When is the Secretary of State of Transport going to introduce *competition in British Rail?*

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State, told Mr Atkins there was competition in transport from the North West.

Mr Atkins could travel by car, or coach or air if he prefered to. I do not think (he added) even he would *suggest it is possible to introduce* cmpetition between the trains.

I urge Mr Atkins to write to the chairman of BR and I think he would find the chairman extremely responsive to any ways to improve the service.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman on transport: If Mr Atkins had travelled down the M6 and M1 motorways he would not have made question time at all and so deprived the House of the superlative answers given by Mr Ridley.

During earlier exchanges, Mr Richard Tracey (Surbiton, C) asked Mr Ridley if he felt the London Regional Transport Bill allowed for adequate privatization and provision for independent transport in London.

Is he satisfied he also asked, with *the independent provision of* transport on airline routes?

Mr Ridley: I believe the London Regional Transport Bill enables the notions of competition and private enterprise to be entered into London transport at the best speed possible.

On airlines we are proceeding, not in a reckless way, but step by step to increase competition on domestic airlines. The benefits of that have been noted by MPs in all parts of the House.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow Lab): What competition is there for the Carlisle-Settle line; what is its value as a diversionary line for Scottish trains?

AS a secretary of state with a radical turn of mind and architectural interests, has he considered *that part of the cost of the* reconstruction of the Ribblehead and other viaducts be borne out of heritage funds and not by British Rail?

Mr Ridley: I never thought of being praised for my radicalism by the conservative Mr Dalyell.

I obviously can make no statement about the future of that line. Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, travelled on the line last week. He has the greatest understanding of all the factors involved and will be invaluable to me when it comes to making up my mind.

Conference on cycling policy

The Department of Transport would be convening a conference early next year to review cycling policies, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in the Commons.

She added that she would be discussing the enforcement of laws governing the use of lights on cycles with the Home Office in a few days time.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during *Commons* questions that he expected to reach conclusions on his bus licensing fairly soon. I hope it will be possible (he added) to publish a White Paper before too long.

NCB obeying law on income tax rebates

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Goverment was accused of blatant theft of money due to striking miners in income tax rebates, by Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) during questions in the House of Lords. He asked by what right he Goverment was witholding these rebates.

Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster replied. The authority is to be found in Section 29 of the Finance Act 1981 and the regulations made thereunder. Any *refund due can normally only be* made when the employee returns to work.

Any rebates due will be paid at the end of the strike when the individuals return to work. The matter was debated in full in the House of Commons on May 11 1981 and the reasons for the change were fully explained.

Lord Gormley (Lab): Why is there a difference between the miners on strike and the rest of the people?

Lord Cockfield: The change in the law was made three years ago and *there is no difference between the* treatment of miners on strike and anybody else on strike.

Lord Stoddart (Lab): It is not reprehensible of the Government that the miners should also not be able to get rebates of money which belongs to them, not only for the current financial year, but the financial year 1983/84, which must amount to three or four weeks' rebate?

Lord Cockfield: No. The position was laid down in the Finance Act 1981 and the National Coal Board is fulfilling its obligations as laid down *by Parliament. He was a member of* the Commons at the time and will realise a division was challenged and the Government was supported by a substantial majority.

Lord Stoddart: This is a question of miners and their families being not on the breadline, but very much below the breadline.

It would be in the Government's interests to try to assist in these matters, otherwise the charge that they are trying to starve the miners back to work will stick.

Lord Cockfield: The changes made in 1981 affect everybody on strike. The primary responsibility for supporting people on strike clearly rests with the unions.

Lord Hatch of Lusby: He is trying to transfer responsibility from the Government to the NCB. It is the Government and the Treasury which is acting in this way and must take responsibility. It is one further tactic of the Government to starve the miners and their families into submission.

Lord Cockfield: The NCB is simply carrying out their obligations under the statute. The responsibility for the content of the statute is not a matter for the Treasury, but Parliament which voted on this matter.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, completion of committee stage. Lords (2.30): London Regional Transport Bill, committee, third day.

Bill to end monopoly of opticians

HEALTH BILL

The Government had decided the time had come when the antiquated and unnecessary state provision of glasses under the national health *service should cease Lord Glenarthur,* Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in opening a second reading debate in the House of Lords on the Health and Social Security Bill, which has passed the Commons.

The range of glasses offered under the NHS, he said, was outmoded and indiscriminantly subsidised by an average of £5 a pair. Most people would get a better overall deal in terms of style, choice and price from the private market.

Lord Ennals, for the Opposition, said he was aware of a huge volume of opposition to the proposals regarding the optical services because of the fear that the result would not be cheaper spectacles and that it would be the elderly, who represented 75 per cent of all registered blind and *partially* sighted, who would suffer most.

Lord Banks (L) said the Government was not breaking a monopoly by its provisions for the opticians. There was already competition because it was possible to shop around for *different priced glasses.*

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said the specialist organizations dealing with the disabled were concerned the Government had not consulted them before producing the Bill.

Look on the faces of Europe's socialists

EEC DEBATE

The brand of Europeanism now being peddled by the Labour Party was really a hatchet job designed to destroy not only Britain's membership of the EEC but the Community itself, said Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C), who is also MEP for Wessex, when he opened a commons debate on the EEC.

Mr Spicer, who is not seeking reelection to the European Parliament, was moving a motion recognizing the vital role that a closely knit European Community should play in world affairs. The motion congratulated the Prime *Minister and the Government on* their continuing efforts to ensure a strong voice in Europe for Britain and that all necessary changes were made within the Community to sustain respect for the institution and to enhance its authority internally and externally.

He said that he believed there was a genuine feeling for the European Community in Britain and an understanding that if they went back to the basics there was a reason for it.

The antics of Mrs Barbara Castle and her left wing friends in the socialist group in the European Parliament over the last five years have he said been plain for all to see.

I have watched time and time again the horror writ large on the faces of members of the socialist group as a whole as they saw the left wing element of the British Labour members hammering away at the Community, hammering away at *our membership of it, and doing* a dis-service to this country in the process.

Hard left candidates for the June 14 elections were coming forward in constituency after constituency. Middle-of-the-road socialists who had shown their support for the Community had been hounded out of the strongest Labour seats.

Two of the best Labour MEPs, Mr Derek Enright (Leeds) and Mr Brian Key (South Yorkshire) had been pushed aside to make way for hard men of the left.

Today had seen the launch of the Conservatve manifesto for the European elections. It contained a genuine programme which was supportive of Britain's membership of the EEC in every possible way. The manifesto pointed to the high way for Europe.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) said that when he was a member of the indirectly elected European Parliament he was less than enchanted by the concept of direct elections. The indirectly elected parliament had a great deal to be said for it. It was an enormously valuable experience which he would have liked to see extended to a large number of colleagues on a rotary basis.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C) said it was a vital British interest to participate fully in the Community. He saw no conflict between a commitment to the cause of European cooperation and this *country fighting its own corner in* that Community whenever British interests were at stake.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP) said reform of CP had been talked about since Britain joined, but it would not start because the *French would not have it. If Britain* was not a member, there would be a 200 mile fishing limit around her shores instead of a 12-mile limit.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said the downfall of the CAP was not so much its original concept as *the enormous effect technology had* had on agricultural production during the implementation of that policy. The CAP had been overwhelmed by its own success and was in need of significant and substantial reform.

Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs, said MPs were invited to applaud the Government's strong voice in Europe. But there had been no strong voice. The Government had failed to achieve any *of its major negotiating* objectives.

It was not enough to inveigh against the excesses of the common agriculture policy. Most of the CAP spending did not benefit the farmer but was spent simply on managing and disposing of the surpluses.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the main problem that remained to be solved in the case of negotiations with the Community concerned the gap that still existed with regard to the British budget refund.

The Government was prepared to wait as long as might be necessary to insure that the budget arrangements finally agreed were fair to the people of the United Kingdom as well as to the people of the Community as a whole.

The present chairman of the Labour Party (Mr Eric Heffer) believed the best way to encourage people to vote on June 14 was to have a socialist song for Europe. Last night the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Kinnock) did a song and dance act of his own.

If the socialist song for Europe was meant to refer to the state of the *Labour Party how about "The* party's over; it is time to call it a day"?

If it was going to refer to the twisting and turning of the Labour Party especially since the last election in which it fought for immediate withdrawal from the EEC, then he would suggest "Let's twist again like we did last summer." (Laughter and cheers)

The motion was agreed to by 219 votes to 17 – majority, 202.

Whitehall brief

Itching for another shot

By Peter Hennessy

Asked last week to sign a copy of latest book, *Random Variables*, Lord Rothschild produced a new personal motto – "Quick to give, and quick to *take, offence" – and placed it* above his signature. In a way, it helped explain why his period as head of the Central Policy Review (CPRS), the "Think Tank", in the early 1970s, was unforgettable for those in *Whitehall who experienced the* Rothschild effect and why so many "Victor" stories continue to circulate in that private world.

Another inscription, this time on a team picture of the Tank circa *1971*, reveals another aspect of the Rothschild phenomenon. It is from the pen of Mr Robin Butler, then a Treasury principal on loan to the CPRS and now Principal Private Secretary to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. *It* reads: "To Victor, who reminded me that government should be fun and should deal with big ideas."

Lord Rothschild is a modern-day version of Lord Milner, the *charismatic imperialist* whose protégés ran large chunks of the Empire in the first half of this century. In the absence of dominions, several members of the Rothschild kindergarten are strategically placed in areas where Whitehall's writ still runs.

In addition to Mr Butler in Number 10, Mr Adam Ridley advises the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr William Waldegrave is grappling with ratecapping as Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Department of the Environment, Sir Robert Wade-Gery is our man in Delhi as High Commissioner to India, Mr John Mayne is a Cabinet Office deputy secretary engaged *in designing* a new course for top civial servants and, just over the Whitehall fence, Mr William Plowden is director general of the Royal Institute of Public Administration.



Lord Rothschild: Still the reformer's itch

Lord Rothschild does not accept the Milner kindergarten parallel, but he is very proud of his own: "Oh yes, I look very carefully at them." If he and they were still in the Cabinet Office his priority this week would be to sort out the conflicting statistics behind the miners' strike.

"MacGregor says our coal is expensive. Scargill says it is cheap. I think some independent body that is not ideologically motivated, like the CPRS when I was in charge of it, should tell the British public the truth about our coal. The public is confused *about it and* it has got to the stage of people being arrested for rioting."

At 73, Lord Rothschild still has the reformer's itch. He would, he said, like to be 55 again and asked by the Government to come back and take on the occasional assignment – like finding a way of reducing the burden on ministers.

For more than 10 years he has believed that the Cabinet needs an *early-warning system*, ever since a minister told him: "I do not want to read in my bath that some firm or other has gone 'phut). Somebody should be able to warn me."

He had a go at this when *running the Tank, but White*hall was worried about leaks. Lord Rothschild is convinced that with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, he could construct a secure model that would give ministers *a better chance of coping with* potential disasters: "One has got to take some frightful event, like an assassination or an accident at a nuclear power station, and think of the probability of it occurring".

*His other method for im*proving the capacity of ministers to govern would be to find members of the Cabinet "who were capable of ratiocination. I would go through their diaries seriation and ask them: 'You *are clearly ambitious and want* to be Chancellor or Prime Minister. Please tell me what priority you would assign to naming this ship in Dover?'".

Lord Rothschild does not believe it is particularly difficult to reform the machinery provided "very strong-willed powerful prime minister" backed it. He wanted to try in 1971 but Sir William Armstrong, then head of the Home Civil Service said: "Victor, if it's the last thing I do I'm going to do that." He never did. "So", Lord Rothschild, said "you put me back to 55, I think I would have another shot."

Random Variables by Lord Rothschild is published on Thursday (Collins, £12.50).



Robert Lindsay preparing to perform Hamlet on the Barbican roof (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Hamlet on the roof

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Those who dislike London's Barbican and who suspect that the place could easily pass for the windy, desolate battlements of Elsinore, will see their fantasy come true tonight.

The actor Robert Lindsay, better known as the failed Trotskyist activist Wolfie in the television comedy series *Citizen Smith*, will step on to the roof of the city estate in the guise of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.

The idea of performing Shakespeare on the Sculpture Court which forms the roof of the Barbican Hall quickly caught the imagination of the London theatregoer. The two-week run planned for Manchester's Royal Exchange Company sold out within days and half the tickets for a further week have been sold only a few days after the extension was announced.

Barbican theatregoers will only have to brave the weather between the centre's corridors and the temporary theatre on the roof, though the company is a little worried about the noise that a downpour might make on the structure's nylon roof.

The company decided to go ahead with roof theatre at the Barbican because no othher suitable London venue could be found for theiir £80,000 protable theatre-in-the-round.

The structure seats 400 people

Campaign for Europe: 2

Labour's Scottish cross

In second of four articles on the parties' prospects for next month's European elections, RONALD FAUX looks at Scotland, where Community economic aid has helped to foster a sense of the European dimension.

Europe now figures notably in Scottish industrial life. Fishing and agriculture, both key industries north of the border, have felt the impact of European legislation strongly enough for any farmer or fisherman who did not think on a European scale to start doing so. Scotland is also the springboard into Europe for numerous American and *Japanese high technology* companies.

But being in the Community has not always proved easy in practical terms and there is a sense that Scotland has suffered by its distance from the big *markets of Europe.*

This has led to pressure for continued regional aid – one of the main attractions to incoming foreign investment. Both the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) and the *Scottish Confederation* of British Industry have latterly argued that Scotland must have this protection and the Community has not been ungenerous, with grants from the European Regional Development *Fund totalling £359m in* the past nine years.

The assistance from Europe has filtered down to the lowliest level, and it may have encouraged the residents of Lochaber in the Highlands to think European when they learnt that the new sewer at Upper Banavie was paid for with a European grant.

There are eight European parliament seats in Scotland, every one a four-cornered contest except Lothian where an Ecology Party contender is doing battle with the Conservative, Labour, Alliance and *Scottish National Party*

For Labour, which holds the parliamentary lead in Scotand with 42 of the 72 Westminster seats, European elections are difficult in the shadow of the party's strong recent hostility tc the European Community. Indeed, Scotland generally voted less enthusiastically in the Common Market referendum than did the rest of the United Kingdom.

Labour now tends to stress the disadvantages of withdrawing from the community and the importance of learning to live with it. Beyond the issue of Europe, the elections are seen as an important last chance for Labour to prove its strength *against the Conservatives*, and perhaps more significantly against the Alliance, before the next General Election.

It will be difficult, given the possibility of a low poll (it was 34 per cent on average in Scotland in the 1979 European elections) and the fact that Labour support is likely to be more difficult to rally than that *of the Conservatives or* Alliance.

The Conservatives hold five of the eight Scottish European seats. Constituency boundaries have favoured the stronger Tory and Liberal vote outside the heavily-populated central belt. The anti-government vote of the district elections and the strong campaign by the Liberal/SDP Alliance could upset the balance.

The Alliance is mounting a strong fight in Scotland South, won last time by the Tories, but the most intriguing Scottish constest promises to be in the Highlands and Islands.

Mrs Winifred Ewing, the sitting Scottish National Party member, transcends her party's current low showing in the opinion polls and is by far the best-known Scottish European MP. Opposing her is Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness Nairn and Lochaber and an equally well-known local personality, who was only 3,883 votes behind Mrs Ewing in 1979. He is doubtless encouraged by Mrs Ewing's poor showing as Westminster candidate for Orkney and Shetland *last year, when she came third.*

Tomorrow: Northern Ireland

Normandy war memorial undamaged

By Kenneth Gosling

A quantity of granular material swept from the front of the Commonwealth war memorial at Bayeux in Normandy was taken away for analysis yesterday. But it was believed to be non-toxic and the incident, which took place on Thursday night, is being treated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission as minor.

A spokesman said: "There was quite a lot of it but it did no damage to grass so we do not think it is weedkiller. The whole lot was collected up by a mechanical sweeper."

The memorial, in the Calvados region, will be visited by the Queen on her visit to France next month to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Allied landings.

CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO

Tories committed to resolute approach



Strength of purpose: Mrs Thatcher and Mr Gummer at the Conservatives's manifesto launch.

The Conservative manifesto for the European elections, *The Strong Voice in Europe*, was launched yesterday. It says that Britain's practical, positive and constructive contribution has helped turn the European ideal into reality. The Conservative commitment is to a resolute approach to negotiaions for an improved Common Agricultural Policy and a fairer budgetary system. The manifesto says:

Ideal turned into reality

After five years we have a record *of solid achievement in Europe*.

Our firm economic policies at home are restoring the economic health of Britain, giving us the fastest growth rate of the Ten, and we are helping to lead the Community out of recession.

We have won agreement that there must be a fairer Community budget system. Pending its achievement, we have negotiated budget refunds of £2,500m for the last four years.

We have won Community agreement that there must be effective and guaranteed control of spending, including agriculture.

For the first time in the history of the Common Agricultural Policy, support prices have been reduced *and open-ended guarantees* removed for products in surplus. While bringing about these reforms, we have fought for a fair deal for British farmers, who now produce more of our food then ever before.

We have secured a Common Fisheries Policy which provides a good deal for British fishermen and long-term security.

We have helped consumers by keeping the rise in food prices below the rate of inflation.

We have secured reforms in the European Social Fund so that it provides more help to Britain's unemployed, particularly young people training for new jobs.

We have secured important new measures under the Regional Fund to help create new industrial opportunities in the steel, shipbuilding and textile areas of the UK.

We have won agreement on measures to make the Common *Market more effective, to move* towards freer trade in insurance and transport services, and to give *greater priority to scientific* and technical co-operation.



Giving Britain a world role

Conservatives believe that community membership increases the influence of the United Kingdom and strengthens our ability to direct our own destiny in the world.

Conservaives want to see the community taking the initiative on world problems, not just reacting to *them. We want to create a more* hopeful relationship between East and West. That is why we have taken the lead in improving co-operation among the Ten on foreign policy.

Nato is the right forum for co-ordination of Western defence. Closer European co-operation on the purchase and production of defence equipment is in Britain's interest and in Europe's, and can help to promote European industrial development and innovation. We would also like to see even greateer co-operation on defence and security among members of the Community.

Enlargement of the community to *include Spain and Portugal* will strengthen democracy and security in Western Europe. We wish to see these negotiations brought to a conclusion as soon as possible, so that the wish of both countries to join on January 1, 1986, can be met.

The trading strength of the Ten combined is unrivalled; their share of the world trade is half as large again as that of the United States.

Conservatives will work for:

freer trade in services, a field in which Britain leads the world;

a community policy to roll back protectionism, in agricultural as well as industrial products;

action to ensure that Japan opens her markets more rapidly to imports and investment;

the opening up of markets in newly indutrialised countries;

measures to deal effectively with unfair practices by *other countries* and to provide breathing space for community industries in difficulties;

action to solve our trading differences with the US in a way which defends our legitimate interests, notably in agriculture, company law and taxation;

action to promote economic coordination and greater exchange rate stability.

The less developed countries take 40 per cent of the community's exports. In turn they supply us with many of our raw materials. The community's trade and aid policies towards these countries should reflect this degree of independence and be designed to meet humanitarian needs, to encourage self-sufficiency and to further our trading and political interests.

Already over two million British jobs depend on our trade with the rest of the community, which provides by far our largest market. Furthermore, much investment *from other countries such as the* United States and Japan come to Britain, bringing new jobs in *advanced industries, because we are* gauranteed tariff-free access to the vast common market.

We must make faster progress towards a Community-wide market where those with goods and services to sell can go about their business with a minimum of restrictions and burdens. In particular, we shall strive to:

eliminate costly delays and bureaucracy at frontiers within the community;

make public purchasing more open and competitive;

create a common market for financial and other services, which *is particularly important to Britain* as the financial centre of Europe;

promote faster progress towards *mutual recognition of proper* professional qualifications;

Agree a definite and detailed *timetable* for the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade.

Developing Europe's industrial potential

This is a key to the future prosperity of the community. We will:

promote common efforts on research and *innovation* such as the Esprit programme on information technology, and the new *programmes on telecommunications* and bio-technology: the costs of such work are often too great for *individual countries or companies*:

encourage training programmes for the new technology industries;

seek to *remove* obstacles to joint European ventures and investment, and encourage industrial co-operation;

continue to suppport Europe's aerospace industry through collaborative efforts such as Airbus Industries' A320 and the EH 101 helicopter, which the Conservative Government helped to launch;

support Community efforts to rationalize traditional industries such as steel and shipbuilding on a fair basis.

Community funds

We recognise that Community funds can play a useful role in supporting these policies. The UK benefits from these funds, and from the activities of the European Investment Bank. We will:

continue to insist on an increase in the share of non-agricultural spending in the Community Budget, including the Regional and Social Funds;

ensure that resources are used where they are most needed;

work to ensure that enlargement does not lead to our own problem areas being deprived of a fair share of Community support;

ensure that lending by the European Investment Bank particularly bene*fits small businesses.*

Monetary co-operation

The question of sterling participation in the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System remains under regular review. We should only take that step when the conditions are right, both for us and for our partners. We support the increasing commerical use of the ECU in community trade and finance. We have *already removed all serious* obstacles to its use in this country, and will urge our partners to do the *same*.

Transport

We attach a high priority to increasing freedom of competition in transport. We are pressing for:

easing of the unduly restrictive quota *of community road* haulage permits, and their eventual abolition, to enable free movement of goods across the EEC;

Community agreement to counteract protectionism in world shipping and to act against unfair and disruptive action from Eastern bloc countries;

More competition in air passenger transport to provide a greater variety of service and encourage lower fares.



Securing Reforms

Since 1979 we have worked to *persuade* our partners that the Community must set its own house in order if it is to tackle the major external challenges. We have argued that a budgetary system which imposes unfair burdens on Britain or any other country and which provides no firm control of spending, is damaging to the unity and effectiveness of the community. Prolonged annual haggles *are not* a sensible way of dealing with the problems.

At the *Stuttgart Summit last* June, the Prime Minister secured the agreement of our partners to launch a major *negotiation to* establish a fairer distribution of burdens; to curb the growth of expenditure, *particularly on* the CAP; to develop new policies; and to examine the community's revenue needs.

Since then we have been involved in long and tough negotiations to complete *this agenda*.

We have now secured the agreement of our partners to a *system of budgetary* discipline. A maximum level of overall expenditure will be fixed each year, and the *rate of growth* of agricultural expenditure (which accounts for two-thirds of the total budget) will be held below the rate of growth of community revenue.

Agriculture

Conservatives recognise the benefit of secure food supplies and more stable prices brought about by the CAP, and the part the policy has played in easing difficult social changes in the countryside. But the CAP has become the victim of its own success. We must tackle the problems of costs and surplus now so that it can be placed on a basis which will safeguard the future of a healthy agricultural industry, and preserve the quality of our rural heritage.

Our new system of budgetary discipline, combined with the package *of measures agreed* by Agriculture Ministers in March this year, marks a significant reform of *the operation of the CAP and a first* major step towards control of agricultural spending.

British agriculture. Conservatives, as the national party, have to strike a balance between farmers, consumers and taxpayers. We wholly oppose the anti-farmer attitudes of the Labour Party. Its policies for the CAP, and for the reraing ofd agricultural land and nationalization of tenanted land, would drastically cut British agricultural production and drive tens of thousands of farmers and agricultural workers off the land.

Controlling surpluses. The removal of open-ended guarantees for products in surplus, or likely to be in surplus, has now been agreed by Ministers. We have agreed this year, for the first time in the history of the CAP, price reductions or a price freeze on nearly all major products.

Real influence of European Parliament

Since 1979, the directly-elected European Parliament has established for itself a position of real influence at the centre of the *community's decision-making. Its* role is to scrutinise and, where necessary, to amend or check *proposals for new legislation from* the Commission: to control spending; to curb bureaucracy; and to act as the *forum* where the problems facing the community can be debated and solutions proposed.

In the constituencies, the Conservative Members are a vital link between the community and the voters of this country. They have helped to safeguard the rights of individuals and businesses threatened by bureaucracy or administrative action, and they have fought to ensure that firms and projects in their constituencies receive a fair share of community resources.

The newly-elected Parliament must give high priority to developing a more *consistent* and responsible stance on the central issues, notably those relating to the *Community Budget*.

Conservatives have insisted that member states should retain the right to protect their vital national interests in the Council of Ministers by being able to invoke, where necessary, the principle of unanimity. However, we recognise that if the council is to be an effective decision-making body, a member state's right *to block a decision* should be used only as a last resort. It is not in our interest that other *member states should, without* proper justification, veto agreement on measures which would benefit the U.K.

A Strong Community

The implementation of Labour Party policies would destroy jobs ans prosperity across Europe just as they would in Britain. A protectionist Europe is no more likely to secure our interests than a protectionist Britain. A non-aligned Europe is no more likely to safeguard our liberties than unilateral disarmament in Britain. Withdrawal from the Community, whether plainly advocated or disguised in Labour's call for a new Messina Conference to tear up our treaties, would do serious damage to British interests in Europe.

It would be equally wrong to plunge into a federal Europe, as the Liberals propose, and thus lose our capacity to protect British interests.

A resolute, strong Conservative team in government and in the European *parliament is* the best protection for British interests and for the future of the whole community.

We do not change our policies every time there is an election. That is why people trust us.

LABOUR MANIFESTO

Labour keeps open option to withdraw

Labour's manifesto for the European elections, *A Fair Deal for Britain and a New Deal for Europe*, launched yesterday, says that the British people will have the chance to demand a new start - for Britain and Europe. Labour says that Britain, like all member states, must retain the option of withdrawal from the EEC. The manifesto says:

Way forward for Europe

Labour demands an end to the waste of *resources* – and wasted opportunities – brought about by Tory policies. We call on the *Government now to create new* jobs, rebuild British *industry* and save our National Health Service.

Labour demands new policies for Europe – for an end to mass unemployment and industrial decline. We need to give a new priority to investment in industry, to training, and to economic expansion.

Labour demands a break with *the* past in the European Community – for an end to its sqabbling, its *stagnation, its man-made mountains* of surplus food which go stale while millions in the Third World starve, its agricultural system which has made the Community virtually bankrupt and brought sky-high prices for food.

These are the real issues in the European elections: the need to provide jobs for our people. The need to invest and to modernize our industry. The need to provide food at fair prices. The need to safeguard *and extend* our health and social services.

These are the issues which make the elections to the European Parliament so vital to us all.

They are the issues which are at the heart of Labour's campaign for a better future.



Labour's principles

We are a democratic socialist party. Let there be no doubt about it. We are on the side of the people because we are part of the people. We put people before profit or institutions.

We both want the same things:

A fundamental right to employment for everyone.

The best health care for all – regardless of ability to pay.

Social services and benefits available to all in need, young or old, disabled or unemployed.

A first-class education for our *children, with a secure career to* follow.

Decent homes in a clean environ*ment*.

An end to discrimination. The protection and extension of our *democratic rights* and freedoms.

And peace in a world working together to end poverty and fear.

These are the values which inspire our policies. We are proud to put them in the forefront of our manifesto. Proud to be judged upon them.

Crusade for jobs

There is one issue to which we must give priority. One issue upon whose solving everything else depends. And that is the issue of mass unemployment.

There are more than 14 million people out of work in Europe. It is the shadow which darkens their *lives, blots out their future and* destroys hope. We must lift that shadow. It cannot be done quickly and it cannot be done easily. But inless we start soon it may never be done at all.

The way out of a crisis

Labour's way out of the crisis is to use the wealth of the Community to rebuild our industries and public services – creating new jobs and new opportunities for the people of Britain and Europe. Labour calls for all members states to work together – with others – to pull Europe out of the slump.

We demand that the share of the community budget going on industy *and jobs is sharply increased*. Two-thirds of the budget is now spent on agriculture – ten times more than *investment and retraining people*, through the social fund. Ten times more than the regional fund – money which is deparately needed for investment in declining industrial areas.

Ten-point plan of action

Labour will fight to give a new priority to jobs and industry. We *will* campaign on a ten-point plan:

To rebuild our economies with new public investment – in housing and *the renewal of our inner cities. In* more efficient transport – especially public transport – and communications. *In creating a better* environment and curbing pollution. In a more efficient energy supply and the conservation of energy.

To invest in industry – and especially in the high technology industries of the future. Co-operative ventures such as the ESPRIT programme in electronics, and the Airbus in Aerospace, must be given full support. But we will campaign to extend projects like this to other fields, such as biotechnology and new materials.

To encourage co-operative enterprises – with new intiatives that will enable working people to draw on modern management methods and *on wider financial support*.

To invest in modern training and retraining – to be financed by a larger European Social Fund – and especially for young people, women, and black and Asian people, to give them a fair chance of decent work with equal pay.

To invest in depressed regions – through giving a new priority to the Regional Development Fund, and by giving a major boost to regional development by member states.

To ensure that our North Sea oil wealth is invested in Britain – instead of it being wasted on unemployment, or flowing overseas to build up the industries of our competitors.

To help British industry win markets at home and abroad – Labour will resist any attempt to take Britain into the European Monetary System for this would make British goods even less competitive than now. And we will press our partners to accept the sensible planning of trade, so as to protect economic expansion and *help create and safeguard jobs*.

To achieve rapid progress towards a 35-hour week without loss *of pay – throughout the Community* as called for by European socialists and trade unions. This will ensure that economic expansion in Europe really does feed through into new jobs.

To use our energy resources more efficiently – with a new energy policy that will help to create more jobs. We need to develop renewable resources, and above all, we must safeguard and develop Europe's own energy resources. We will fight to defend and develop British coal – and to protect our coal industry from subsidized imports.

To extend Labour's democratic principles into industry – to ensure that working people have a fair say *in decisions that affect their lives*. Labour supports the EEC proposal that workers should have the right to be informed and consulted by their employers. We condemn the British government for refusing to extend the rights of workers.

In Britain., as in Europe, there is still great wealth of natural resources. And there is even greater wealth in the skills and expertise



Campaign builders: Mr Heffer, Labour spokesman on housing, and Mr Kinnock yesterday.

A new policy for food

Shoppers in Britain and the Common Market pay far more for food than they need – a direct result of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Labour will fight for the *fundamental* reform of *this policy* – so that it works on behalf of shoppers, not big business agriculture.

We demand a systrm which encourages lower prices in the shops.

We oppose a food policy which makes rich farmers even richer but squeezes others unfairly. Whole groups of farmers are penalized. Our farm labourers continue to work for appallingly low wages – among the *lowest* in Britain.

Our fishing industry has been devastated by the Community's *fishing policy – bringing* unemployment and hardship to many communities.

Added to the waste of food and resources, there is the damage to our countryside from the constant pressure to increase production at any cost.

A way to cheaper food

For the sake of all our futures, we need to end the waste generated by the Common Agricultural Policy. We need to:

Put an end to high food prices.

Lift the burden of agricultural subsidies from the shoppers.

End the system of farm support that leads to food mountains.

Open the Common Market to cheaper food from *elsewhere*.

Guarantee a decent living for farmworkers and those farmers *who work in the worst conditions*.

Protect Britain's fishing industry.

Safeguard our environment.

***Only the Labour Party* has the strength and determination to press these reforms home in Europe.**

Fair deal for all

In Britain, as in Europe, the crisis brought on by reactionary Tory governments threatens not only our *jobs, but also our social services and* our democratic freedoms.

We need to end discrimination *wherever it is found. We need to* protect and rebuild our social services and the communities they serve. We need to protect local democracy and trade union rights.

Equal opportunities

Labour is working, in Britain and in Europe, for a fair deal for women. *Special* funds are available *through the EEC to enable women* to have the training they need to have a fair chance of working on *equal terms with men. The Tory* government has refused to take up all the money on offer.

Better environment

Socialists in Britain and all over Europe are concerned at the neglect of our environment, and the pollution of our rivers and countryside.

We will press for immediate action to end the havoc caused by mismanagement and pollution. We *will work to end the threat from acid* rain. We will insist that a greater proportion of Community funds be used *to help protect our environ*ment and defend our wildlife.

Better transport

Labour is committed to a transport policy which serves the people, and is accountable to the people.

We will campaign in Europe for an efficient, integrated transport *system, one* which gives *first* preference to public transport



Wider democracy

Labour believes that the institutions of the Community must be made fully accountable to the people, through their own Parliaments. The basis of democratic control of the Community must rest on the rights of people, in their own countries and communities, to govern themselves.

Protecting our rights

We do not believe that the European Parliament should be given more powers – for this would take power and decision-making even further away from ordinary people.

But we do need to improve our own democratic procedures in Britian. And, *especially*, we need to return to our own Parliament the powers so foolishly ceded by the *Tories to the EEC in the 1972* European Communities Act.

Peace and security

Above all, we need to make sure we all have a future.

As the nuclear arms race grows more dangerous, the need for peace becomes more imperative. We must work to stop both the nuclear arms race and the build-up of chemical weapons.

The EEC has no authority on *matters of defence. And Labour will* resist attempts made by the Liberal and SDP Alliance – and others – to *give it that authority*.

But Labour believes it is vital to all our futures that we work with socialists and all others who desire peace.

The budget

Mrs Thatcher pretends that settling Britain's payments to the European Budget will be the answer to all our problems. It won't.

Of course, we need a fair deal on these payments. There is no reason why we should continue to pay money to those countries richer than ourselves. Contributions must be related *to ability to pay*.

The best deal

Britain will remain a member of th EEC for the term of the next European Parliament, and Labour will fight to get the best deal for Britain within it. At the end of that time Britain will have been a member of the EEC for 15 years – and this will be reflected in our pattern of trade, the way our economy works and our political relations overseas.

But we also recognise the fundamental nature of the changes *we wish to see made in the EEC and* that its rules may stand in the way of a Labour Government when it acts to cut unemployment. It is in this context that we believe that Britain, like all member states, must retain the option of withdrawal from the EEC.

A sound, socialist approach

Labour believes it is time for a fresh start. It is time for us to look to tomorrow – and make sure it is more secure, and more hopeful, than today. We need a strategy that will put people – and people's needs – first.

On June 14, we can all make that start with Labour's sound, socialist approach: one that will put the Community's resources to work for the people in Britain and the rest of the EEC.

We can begin to work together to revitalise the economies of Europe and invest in industry and our public services. We can direct the wealth of the Common Market to the regions and the people who most need it.

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Mauroy gives support to 35-hour week campaign

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, has thrown his weight behind workers' demands for a 35-hour working week as a means of fighting *unemployment. The number of* unemployed in France has risen by 262,000 over the past six months, representing an annual rate of increase of 26 per cent.

However, M Mauroy has so far made no comment on the crucial question of whether workers should be compensated in part or in full for the loss of working hours, save to say that "workers cannot demand at one and the same time both more jobs and an increase in real wages".

The employers' federation is vehemently opposed to any reduction in the working week if it means an increase in production costs. That is what happened in 1982, when President Mitterrand himself intervened to insist that workers *should suffer no loss of salary as* a result of the cut in the working week from 40 to 39 hours.

The Communist-led CGT union confederation is now insisting that a further cut to 35 hours should likewise not entail any salary loss. The more realistic Socialist CFDT and the independent Force Ouvrière are following the German IG Metall line in demanding no immediate loss of earnings, but agreeing to future wage increases *below the going inflation* rate.

M Mauroy told a Socialist rally in Lille on Sunday that "the demand for a 35-hour week is now being heard throughout Europe, and the reply to that demad should be the same throughout Europe ... it should become the workers' principal demand in order (to *ensure) that the new industrial* society which is being born does not become the unemployment society."

A special Cabinet committee meeting is to be held on Friday to discuss new measures for fighting unemployment, includ*ing the reduction of the working* week. The Government seems to have no intention this time of imposing an across-the-board cut in hours on employers, but wants rather to negotiate such cuts on an industry-by-industry *or even firm-by-firm* basis.

Both the Government and the unions are pressing for a shorter working week as a possible solution to the current dispute over Citröen's plans to make 2,000 workers compulsorily redundant. The CGT refuses to countenance any compulsory redundancies.

A further 4,000 jobs are to be shed through early retirement and the voluntary departure of immigrant workers, who are to be offered up to £8,000 in cash under a government-sponsored scheme to induce redundant immigrant workers to return to their countries or origin.

On Saturday, workers who had been occupying Citroen's four factories in the Paris area for the previous week agreed to return to work after the Government refused to give Citröen management the approval it requires for the 2,000 redundancies.

Negotiations are now taking place between the Government and the Citröen management with a view to finding an alternative solution.



M Mauroy: Supporting fight against unemployment.

The European Parliament

Sparing tactical use of negative powers

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Parliament is vested with *only* two *real* powers – and both of them are negative. It can reject the Community budget and it can dismiss the European Commission for what it sees as incompetence.

The first of these powers it used *within months of* the first direct elections. The second it has yet to use, and many believe it never will. Nobody *could* be sure what the result would be if it did.

So the five-year history of the first directly elected Parliament has essentially been a power struggle, with the motley collection of parties occasionally working together to extend Parliament's influence.

Although the budget was *blocked only once*, the threat of blocking it was used extensively throughout the period to wring further concessions from the always unwilling national governments. On two occasions, Parliament blocked payment of budget rebates to Britain in an attempt to force the Council of Ministers to relinquish control over the way Community money is spent.

Overall the tactic has succeeded, whereas in 1979 the *Council of Ministers* was prepared to ride roughshod over the feelings of Parliament. Today *it tends to pussyfoot* over them. It can still usually have its way, but it has found it easier at least to nod *in* Parliament's direction in drawing up its spending plans.

This became necessary when the Parliament rejected the budget in December 1979, amid scenes of euphoria. Members realized then that they had done something historic, even though they were ultimately prepared to water down their insistence that more money be spent on policies other than agriculture.

This watering down process, *however*, did damage the Parliament's not-very-secure reputation. It was seen in the end to cave in to the agricultural lobby – an inherent weakness in its make-up. Down the years it has been a reluctant convert to austerity when the common agricultural policy was threatening to ruin the Community.

Nevertheless Parliament has managed to extend its rights to consultation over the budget *since 1979. This is enshringed* in a joint declaration with the Council and Commission signed in 1982, which limited its powers to increase the size of the budget, but which gave it the right to initiate expenditure on new policies.

Parliament has also won through *the* European Court a wider right to consultation for all *regulations*, directives or resolutions being considered by the Council. It is difficult to *quantify how much, if any*, effect this consultation has. Draft proposals have certainly been changed by *the* commission after Parliament's opinion has been given, most noticeably in the social affairs area, but there is little evidence that the Council is very moved by changes.

Some time in September the Parliament expects that its case against the Council for failing to give the EEC a proper transport policy will be heard. The case is already a lawyers' paradise, but whatever the outcome Parliament can be expected to go on using every means at its disposal to attack the Council, which it regards as the real enemy to progress in Europe.

Haiti: Delmond Chouloute

By Caroline Moorehead

Prisoners of conscience

Delmond Chouloute is a former soldier in his late fifties. He has been held in Port-au-Prince national penitentiary *without charge, trial or permission* to see a lawyer since 1979. The Haitian Government will not acknowledge that he is there.

***Mr Chouloute* left Haiti in the mid-1960s after threats from the *Tontons macoutes* militia and because he was known to oppose the views of the late dictator, Dr François Duvalier. He spent 13 years in exile in the Dominican Republic.**

In September 1979 he returned to Haiti to visit his parents and was arrested.

It was not until 1981 that unofficial sources confirmed that he was being held with *other political prisoners*, several of whom are said to have been badly beaten. After four years in dentention Mr Chouloute's health is believed to be poor.

Genscher fails to revive East-West dialogue in talks with Gromyko

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, yesterday rebuffed West European hopes for renewed East-West dialogue, telling Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his visiting West German counterpart, that there was no chance of resuming the Geneva arms talks until America withdrew its missiles from West European soil.

Herr Genscher is to meet President Chernenko today, but diplomats said the Soviet leader was unlikely to make any concessions in the current climate. Mr Gromyko's hardline stance comes after a series of tough Soviet actions, including withdrawal from the Olympics in Los Angeles.

This month Herr Genscher celebrated the tenth anniversary of his appointment as West Germanys Foreign Minister. Mr Gromyko, with his legendary 27 years in office, can claim even longer experience, and the two men are old sparring partners. Diplomatic sources said yesterday's meeting had not been acrimonious, but the talks were tough and lacked bonhomie.

During three hours at the Kremlin, Herr Genscher urged Mr Gromyko to take up the West's offer of a resumption of the Geneva talks without preconditions, "any time, any place". Mr Gromyko responded with a stony faced attack on the Reagan Administration for causing the present impasse.

In a move timed to coincide with Herr Genscher's arrival on Sunday, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, affirmed that Russia would not go back to the negotiating table until cruise and Pershing 2 missiles were withdrawn, thus preempting Herr Genscher's hopes of movement on the nuclear issue.

Marshal Ustinov said the Warsaw Pact would match Nato deployments weapon for weapon, and revealed that an increased force of Soviet submarines off American waters could strike at American territory in 10 minutes or less to "counter-balance" Pershing 2 missiles in West Germany. Last week Moscow said it had stationed further missiles – believed to be SS22s – in East Germany.

Herr Genscher's visit is part of a West European effort to keep lines open to Moscow at a time of East West tension. He was preceded by the foreign ministers of Italy and Spain, and will be followed by Sir Geoffrey Howe in July.

Diplomats said the recent campaign in the Soviet press against alleged "revanchism" in West Germany was evidently an unfriendly signal to Herr Genscher. *Pravda* said on the eve of his visit that there had been a sinister rise in neo-Nazi activity in West Germany.

In a sharply-worded luncheon speech yesterday, Herr Genscher denied that any "responsible forces" in Bonn nurtured any ambition to regain German territories now in the East. "Our people have learned the lessons of history, and to cast doubt on its desire for peace is both unjust and undeserved," he said.

Herr Genscher called on the Russians to issue exit visas to the 100,000 Soviet ethnic Germans who have applied to emigrate to West Germany. He also raised the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, who began a hunger strike in Gorky at the beginning of the month.

Diplomats said Herr Genscher had agreed with President Chernenko's call for a ban on space weapons but was unable to offer a commitment to talks on the part of the United States. Herr Genscher sought a commitment from President Reagan in Washington earlier this month, but Mr Reagan said he could not negotiate a treaty as America had begun research into an anti-missile system in space, popularly known as the "Star wars" concept of nuclear defence.



The exiled Soviet writer, Lev Kopelev (fourth from right), at a pro-Sakharov demonstration in Bonn.

Killers of Israeli jailed for life

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

In a tense court packed with relatives and friends of the Jewish victim and of the Arab killers, an Israeli military tribunal in occupied Nablus imposed life sentences on four West Bank Arabs convicted of murdering Haron Gross, a student, in Hebron on July 7.

After the sentence was pronounced on Ibrahim Sarjil aged 26, the ringleader, a classmate of the victim cried: "What about the death sentence? That's why there are undergrounds." He was promptly ejected.

His protest expressed a sentiment prevalent in Israeli settlements in the West Bank that official leniency on Arab terrorists had led some Jews to take the law into their own hands and to execute reprisals.

The prisoners had been legally liable to death sentences but the army prosecutor, consistent with official policy, did not request the maximum penalty. Relatives of the prisoners who filled the right side of the court aisle reacted hysterically to the sentences. A mother emitted an ear-piercing shriek and fainted. Men shouted.

The victim had been an innocent pedestrian in the Hebron market place. He was stabbed by Adnan and Ziad Abu Snina on a signal from Sarjil while a Ali Al-Sabaat snatched his submachine gun.

Other prisoners not involved directly in the stabbing received lesser penalties. Two lookouts were sentenced to 25 years each, a motorist who helped in the getaway 20 years and a man who participated in the planning 10 years.

Italy lashed

Rome (AP) – Hot winds from North Africa with gusts of up to 55 mph killed a 10-year-old boy in Sicily, caused freak spring flooding in Venice, felled trees in Rome, and disrupted ferry services to Sicily and Sardinia.

Bonn denies seeking D-Day invitation

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German Government yesterday dismissed as nonsense reports that it had lobbied for the participation of Chancellor Kohl in the ceremonies to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the D-day landings in Normandy on June 6.

A Government spokesman told a press conference here that the West German Government was not in theslightest way upset by an absence of any invitation to the Chancellor to join the Queen. President Reagan and President Mitterrand on the Normandy beaches.

He said Bonn recognized that the occasion would be a time for historical reminiscence and had nothing to do with the present day situation in Europe, where West Germany played an important and positive role.

Clearly stung by suggestions, first voiced in French newspapers, that Herr Kohl had been rebuffed in an attempt to use the occasion as a public ceremony of reconciliation between the wartime enemies, the Government here has emphatically denied that even low-level soundings were made to float the idea of German participation.

A senior member of the Chancellery said Bonn was fully aware of the feelings and emotions that would be involved and had never asked or suggested the Chancellor should take part.

It had been rumoured here last week that Herr Kohl, who has frequently portrayed himself as the Federal Republic's first postwar Chancellor who never saw action in the war, wanted to lay a wreath on the memorial to German soldiers killed during the D-Day landings. It is understood that the West German Ambassador in Paris will represent Bonn instead.

A report in *The New York Times* yesterday, which the Government here has specifically rejected as based on false information, said the Germans had caused embarrassment by hinting that they wanted an invitation to be extended to the Chancellor.



Herr Kohl: Rebuffed, according to French press

Botha meets Angolans

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has been having more talks with Angolan Government representatives in Lusaka, the South African Broadcasting Corporation reported yesterday.

The South Africans gave information about the purpose of the visit, but the meeting in Zambia comes just over a week after a conference in Lusaka on the future of Namibia, attended by South Africa and the Namibian guerrilla organization, Swapo.

The Zambian capital has been the venue for previous meetings between Angola and South Africa, agreed in February, to establish a joint commission to monitor a withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, where Swapo is based.

Mr Botha and the Angolans may have discussed the fourth and final phase of the withdrawal, which should have been completed by the end of March.

Doubt cast on health of Sakharovs

From Diana Geddes Paris

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, cast doubts yesterday on the statement made on Sunday by M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party Leader, claiming that Dr Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, were in a "satisfactory" state of health.

M Marchais said that he had received a letter on Saturday, in reply to his inquiry to "the highest level" of the Soviet Union, informing him that Dr Sakharov was under regular observation in a hospital in Gorky, that his wife was at their home in Gorky, and that both were satisfactory.

In a radio interview yesterday, however, M Cheysson said that the information provided by M Marchais was identical to that given by Tass on Friday, which in its turn had been based, in the case of Mrs Bonner, on a medical examination carried out on April 24.

"Can we believe that the news is correct? We have no means of verifying it", M Cheysson said. "And whatever the case may be, it still remains a fact that the Sakharov couple's freedom of movement is restricted, and that Mrs Sakharov (sic) is prohibited from going to receive treatment in a place of her choice. In the French Government's view. Those are two serious breaches of individual liberties."

M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party, is to see the Soviet Ambassador today to demand respect for all human rights in Ruussia, including those of the Sakharovs.

There is still no definite date fixed for President Mitterrand's projected first official visit to Moscow. The end of June was being considered, but it is now thought unlikely that M Mitterrand would go so long as there is no satisfactory solution to the plight of the Sakharovs.

A demonstration in support of the Sakharovs was held outside the Soviet Embassy in Paris last night on the occasion of the Nobel peace prize winner's sixty-third birthday.

A delegation of 45 MPs, each of whom have "adopted" a Soviet political prisoner, are to go to the Soviet embassy tomorrow to make a special plea on behalf of the Sakharovs

Conflict in the Gulf

Washington works behind scenes to defuse crisis

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Despite continuing attacks on international shipping in the Gulf, the Reagan Administration has made it clear that at present it is concentrating its efforts on behind-the-scenes diplomacy to defuse the crisis.

Vice-President George Bush said yesterday that the US role was "working behind the scenes right now with many, many friends in the area".

The Vice-President, who had just returned from talks with Sultan Qaboos of Oman, ruled out American intervention in the Gulf at this stage. "I think the last thing that would be constructive would be unilateral intervention by any outside force, including the United States."

This did not mean, however, that the United States was ruling out the use of military force to keep the Gulf open to international oil traffic if the crisis worsened.

President Reagan, who has pledged to keep the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz open, if necessary by force, will be questioned closely on US intentions at a press conference which he is scheduled to hold at the White House tonight.

The Americans have said they will not provide air or naval escorts to international shipping in the Gulf unless requested to do so by the moderate Arab states of the region.

However, Shaikh Sabah al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, appeared to signal a readiness to accept American help when he said in a Lebanese newspaper interview at the weekend that he would "not object" to foreign military intervention. But he added that his country would not agree to US bases in Kuwait.

The crisis in the Gulf, triggered off by Iraqi and Iranian air attacks on international shipping, is being discussed by Mr Richard Murphy, the State Department's Middle East expert, in Saudi Arabia. Mr Murphy had accompanied Vice-President Bush on his visit to Oman.

The United States has indicated privately that if its military assistance were required it would need land facilities in Saudi Arabia for refuelling its fighter aircraft.

The United States does, however, have four Awacs surveillance aircraft operating in Saudi airspace. It also has battle groups deployed in the Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

The main thrust of American diplomacy at present is to get Iran to accept Security Council Resolution 540, which Iraq already has done. This calls for both countries to cease attacks on each others' ports and other economic targets and reaffirms the right of free navigation in the Gulf.

In an inverview with the *Washington Post* Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, made it clear that Iraq would continue its attacks on shipping travelling to and from Iran in an attempt to persuade the Tehran Government to accept a diplomatic solution based on Resolution 540.

Nervous Japan walks diplomatic tightrope

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

An urgent mission from the Arab League led by the foreign ministers of Iraq and Kuwait arrived in Japan yesterday to explore ways of preventing any further expansion of the Iran-Iraq war, a conflict which constantly threatens to strangle Japan's vital oil lifeline to the Gulf.

Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, had a brief meeting with his counterparts and other memberrs of the mission immediately after their arrival from a League meeting in Tunis on Sunday. They will continue extensive discussions today in Tokyo.

Japan, however, emphatically denies any political ambition to serve as a mediator in the worsening conflict. Japan is the only big industrial nation to maintain diplomaatic ties with both Iran and Iraq.

Despite recent attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf, the Japanese Government so far has taken a low profile approach and has avoided ordering a halt to Japanese shipping in the area.

But Japan has a great deal to lose from a wider war. About two-thirds of its oil supplies must flow through the Strait of Hormuz. Worsening violence in the Gulf has contributed to depressed Tokyo stock exchange prices and a weakening of the yen.

Japan is clearly nervous about how Iran reacts to the League's unofficial mission and in particular to the prominent role of Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister. But the mission is being given an impeccably courteous reception, a reflection of Japan's critical dependence for economic wellbing on the Arab world.

Apart from meetings with Mr Abe, the visiting League members will have talks with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minster, the Minister of International Trade and Industry and other key politicians. They will also have an audience with the Emperor during their four-day stay.

The visit requires some delicate diplomatic footwork for Japan to maintain its strictly neutral stance. Last month as an official guest the Iranian Foreign Minister had meetings during which Iran said it would avoid stepping up the war.

For purely economic reasons Japan is determined not to offend either of the warring parties.

Saudis offer to make up oil shortfall

By David Young Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia has indicated its willingness to protect oil supplies from the Gulf by using the flexibility it has exercised over the past two years in adjusting output to maintain price and quota stability within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Almost 20 per cent of world supplies come through the Gulf, and Saudi Arabia has told its biggest customers that it can meet shortfalls if tankers in the north of the Gulf are attacked.

Although one Saudi cargo on board the tanker Yanbu Pride has already been attacked, the Saudi oil ministry has authorized an increase in output above the agreed Opec quota of 5 million barrels a day

Any increase in Saudi output, and the release of supplies from its floating stockpile, could be supplemented by increased output from Nigeria and Mexico, which is not a member of Opec.

GULF OIL OUTPUT
(barrels per day)

Saudi Arabia	5,085,000 (*3.1m* through Strait of Hormuz)
Iran	2,426,000 (1.4*m* through Strait of Hormuz)
Kuwait	881,000
Neutral Zone	390,000
Abu Dhabi	775,000
Dubai	334,000
Qatar	295,000

(Source: Energy Economics Research)

GULF OIL SALES
(million tonnes per year)

Australia	8.0
US	38.2
Canada	4.6
Latin America	44.5
W. Europe	229.8
Africa	14.2
SE Asia	81.6
Japan	137

(Source: BP)

Israel's pledge to Iraq

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israelis have transmitted a guarantee via the United States to the Government of Iraq that they will not attempt to sabotage the proposed £850m overland oil pipeline to the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba which is in easy striking distance of the Israeli port of Eilat.

The guarantee which is seen as possibly providing Iraq with the incentive to go ahead with the pipeline plan was given after Mr Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, expressed fears in an interview with *The Times* that the project might be "halted at any time," by Israel.

It is understood that the guarantee has been linked by Israel with an unusual invitation. The Israelis have used American diplomatic channels to inform the Bagdad authorities that their proposed pipeline could be extended a few miles across their border to Eilat, from where Iraqi oil could flow directly to an outlet at Israel's Mediterranean port of Ashkelon through a pipeline already in existence.

Military's carrot and stick tactics put strain on opposition unity

*In his second and final article on the election prospects in this South American state where the military have held power for more than a decade, **Douglas Tweedale** discusses the dilemma facing the opposition.*

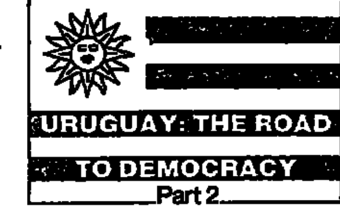
A textbook case of carrot-and-stick tactics by the military Government has put Uruguay's political parties on the spot and revealed the first hint of differences between the two largest of them six months before elections are due to be held.

The military's "carrot" is the promise to put an end to 11 years of authoritarian rule, which began with a coup in 1973. They offer to hold elections on November 25, in exchange for civilian acquiescence in a series of unpopular constitutional reforms the generals want in place before handing over power.

The "stick" is a not-so-veiled threat to suspend the elections if those reforms are not accepted, illustrated by a sudden upsurge in arrests, press closures and paramilitary activity over the last month.

The military launched a carefully worded 16-point proposal outlining its position and calling for negotiations on May 1. The ball is now clearly in the court of the four principal opposition groups: the historical Colorado and Blanco parties, which in the past controlled about 80 per cent of the vote, the tiny Civic Union, and the outlawed but tacitly accepted left-wing Frente Amplio Broad Front coalition.

Leaders of the four parties consulted agree that the response to the military's proposal in the weeks to come will



be crucial to the country's political future, and that the response should be united.

A four-member Multiparty Group began the task of drafting a joint civilian response two weeks ago, but tensions and tactical differences emerged almost immediately.

The Blanco Party, with its popular and charismatic leader, Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, still exiled and banned from political activity, predictably takes the toughest line towards the military.

"We cannot accept even the smallest conditions on the elections," Señor Ferreira said across the river in Buenos Aires, where he has set up shop in preparation for an announced return to Uruguay in June. (He is to announce the exact date in a speech in Argentina on May 25. The military has vowed to arrest him if he returns).

The Blanco representatives did not attend the last meeting of the Multiparty Group, and it was unclear whether they would take part in a key strategy session today. Instead, the party has launched a signature-collection drive for a petition that one Blanco leader said is "designed to show that the people support a tough line with the military, which will strengthen our position with the other parties."

At issue, among other things, is whether Señor Ferreira will be allowed to run in the November elections. Observers agree that this would be the last concession the military would be likely to make. But Señor Ferreira insists – not without reason – that elections without him "cannot be called democratic".

His detractors accuse Señor Ferreira of political expediency and egotism, pointing out that the Blanco party without him would stand little chance of winning the election. "By insisting on his candidacy, he endangers the entire election," a leader of the rival Colorado Party complained.

Señor Julio Sanguinetti, the shrewd Colorado Party candidate, has long favoured what he calls a more realistic approach. "Flawed elections are better than no electins at all," he said in an interview last year. "There will be all the time in the world to perfect democracy later, but first we must achieve it."

Señor Luis Batlle, the second-ranking Colorado leader, said that "to demand unconditional surrender from the military at this point is not only unrealistic, it is irresponsible. We have to negotiate."

This approach draws fire from supporters of Señor Ferreira, who accuse Señor Sanguinetti of wanting to cut a deal with the military "to win an election he couldn't win otherwise".

Ironically, the only leading political figure who appears above suspicion of political motives is the leaders of the left-wing Frente Amplio coalition, Señor Liber Seregni. A former general and presidential candidate, Señor Seregni was recently released from nearly ten years in prison.

In an interview, he explained that his party's position is closer to that of the Colorado Party than to the Blancos, although he vehemently opposes the militarys' proposed reforms.

"We are facing the most serious crisis in our history, and the only way out is through negotiations," he said.

Concluded

Inquiry into missing major's accounts

By John O'Leary

Military police in West Germany are investigating a series of accounts in the name of a British major who disappeared from his base at Dulmen eight days ago. Major Robin Lee, aged 44, is being sought by police in Britain and on the Continent.

But the Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that the Army's Special Investigations Branch had found £60,000 missing from the funds under the charge of Major Lee. A spokesman said the inquiry had been launched as a matter of course when Major Lee failed to report for duty and it had not yet established whether any money was missing.

Major Lee left his house a mile from the base by car last Monday, but nevr arrived at the Ordnance Corps depot. Neither his wife, who has been staying with friends on the base, nor his commanding officer, has heard from him since.

Although soldiers from the lower ranks often go missing, it is unusual for an officer to be absent without leave and the Army is puzzled by his disappearance. It is thought "most unlikely" that he has defected and he is said not to have been involved with sensitive operations.

Major Lee, who has been in the Army for 26 years, was in charge of the junior ranks mess account at Dulmen, as well as separate accounts financing the library and social services. If he is found, he will appear before his commanding officer, who will decide what charges, if any, he should face.

Two Soviet agents arrested in Belgium

Brussels (Reuter) – Belgium announced yesterday that two Soviet agents were arrested at the weekend trying to obtain "highly classified" Nato documents.

The office of the Justice Minister, Mr Jean Gol, said the men had been handed over by Belgian security police to the Governement for immediate expulsion. The situation of a Soviet diplomat was also being considered.

Sources familiar with the case said the two men were expected to be deported either today or tomorrow, bringing to six the number of Soviet agents expelled from Belgium in the past year. A soviet diplomat was asked quietly to leave two months ago, but the Government did not announce his expulsion.

Vietnamese 'kill each other'

Aranyaprathet, Thailand (Reuter) – About 800 Vietnamese marines were mistakenly attacked during a heavy rainstorm by other Vietnamese in Cambodia 10 days ago and suffered heavy casualties, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front said in a radio broadcast monitored here.

The non-communist KPLNF is allied with the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge, which said yesterday its guerrillas had "destroyed" 20,000 Vietnamese troops, 35 tanks and four planes in Cambodia fighting over the past seven months.

Burma battles

Bankok (AFP) – Karen guerrillas said they killed 203 Burmese troops while losing 40 of their own men in clashes round Karen strongholds in the past month. Most casualties, including 653 Burmese and 100 Karen wounded, were at the Mae Lah and Mae Hoh Kay camps in Burma.

Cocaine haul

Hamburg (Reuter) – West German police have seized 104lb of cocaine and arrested seven Colombians in what they called the biggest single haul of the drug ever made in the country. The drug was found on board a cargo ship carrying coffee.

Sudan penalty

Khartum (Reuter) – Two convicted thieves had their right hands and left feet amputated publicly yesterday in the first cross-amputation carried out under Islamic law since Sudan introduced it last September. They had been found guilty of stealing more than £57,000 worth of electric cable.

Personal touch



President Pertini of Italy, who made his first official call at the Vatican yesterday was given a warm personal welcome by the Pope. A new Concordat between Italy and the Holy See is nearing completion, and the Pope is due to return the President's call early next month.

Plea to Delhi

Delhi (Reuter) – The north-east Indian states of Assam and Tripura, where nearly a million people have been hit by floods, have issued an urgent appeal to the central Government for help. Tripura reported more than 200,000 living in camps, with food being taken to northern areas by air.

Kim stopover

Moscow (Reuter, AP) – President Kim Il-Sung, of North Korea, on his way by train to Moscow, yesterday visited the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, birthplace of President Chernenko, the Soviet leader. Radio Pyongyang said President Kim will also pay a visit to Poland.

Pocket TV

Tokyo (Reuter) – The Seiko watchmaking group has unveiled what it said is the first pocket-size colour television using a liquid crystal screen. Weighing 1lb, the set has a screen 2in square.

Same again

Kinshasa (Reuter) – Zaire's ruling Popular Revolutionary Movement has named President Mobutu Sese Seko as sole candidate in a presidential poll which will now be held in July instead of November.

Slim victory

Panama City (AFP) – Army-backed economist, Señor Nicolás Ardito Barletta, has been officially proclaimed the winner of Panama's presidential election on May 6 by the slim margin of 1,713 votes.

Bonn refuses to intervene in crippling strike

German car industry faces shutdown

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

As another 33,000 workers in the Frankfurt area yesterday joined the crippling strike by West Germany's metal and engineering workers, the Bonn Government expressed serious concern at the threat to the country's economic recovery and its international competitiveness.

"This strike does not serve anyone, least of all the unemployed," a government spokesman told a press conference. But he insisted the Government was not about to intervene, and said it was up to the employers and IG Metall, the huge metalworkers' union, to decide whether to call in outside arbitrators.

About 100,000 people are now on strike or have been laid off in the Stuttgart and Frankfurt areas, and production was halted yesterday at the Opel car works outside Frankfurt. A shortage of components means that car production throughout Germany is expected to come to a halt within the next few days.

Herr Norbert Blüm, the Minister of Labour, said at the weekend that if the conflict lasted a month it would cost the country DM3,900m in lost tax and social security payments. He said this would negate all the Government efforts to save money and would reduce economic growth by an estimated 1 per cent a year.

Herr Blüm said that, in the first week alone, the strike had cost some DM42m in lost contributions to pensions and social security. He estimated that about 1,600,000 workers would be laid off in the car industry when the strike begins to bite this week.

The Government's warnings about the economic effects of the dispute, which turns on the unions' call for a 35-hour week without loss of pay, have been challenged by some economists, who say lost production can largely be made up later by overtime. The unions, however, have threatened to intensify the dispute with solidarity strikes by other workers' groups if the employers proceed with lock-outs in about 65 factories in the Stuttgart area today.

The leaders of IG Metall and the employers are expected to meet today for new round of talks. Herr Hans Mayr, the union leader, said he wanted a quick end to the strike. A sticking point will be his insistence on regional negotiations, while the employers insist on a national agreement which, they say, will make it harder for the union to limit the strike to certain key areas.

Herr Mayr yesterday bitterly attacked the Government for supporting the employers' refusal, up till now, even to consider a cut in the working week. He told a large meeting of pickets outside the Opel works in Rüsselsheim that the employers and Chancellor Kohl were hand in hand in their attempt to abolish the social right to work.

The militant printing union, IG Druck, which severely disrupted newspaper production in the country over the weekend, allowed most papers to be printed normally on Sunday night, except in the Stuttgart area where the two local papers failed to appear. The union called on workers in 55 printing plants to come out on strike again yesterday evening, so few papers are expected to appear today.



Funeral rites: Daimler-Benz metal-workers in Kassel symbolically bury the 40-hour week.

Italy wants Russian orders after gas deal

From John Earle
Rome

Italian industry expects orders of about £1 billion from the Soviet Union as the result of an expansion in economic relations following an agreement to buy additional quantities of Soviet natural gas.

The gas agreement, which Washington tried on political grounds to quash at the time of a preliminary accord two years ago, will be signed in Moscow in Wednesday by Professor Franco Reviglio, chairman of the state energy corporation ENI.

The Soviet Government has promised that the revenue generated will be spent in Italy. Signor Nicola Capria, the foreign trade minister, is therefore flying to Moscow to sign today an economic protocol providing the framework for an increase in Soviet orders and contracts from Italy.

Italian-Soviet trade is already in deficit by 1,100 billion to 2,200 billion lire (£950m) which without the Soviet promise would only be aggravated by the gas agreement. The hope, according to a Government official, is that the Russians will now place orders of between 2,000 billion and 2,700 billion lire with Italian firms and that, eventually, the structural dificit will be reversed.

Deliveries under the new agreeement of West Siberian natural gas will begin at the end of this year. Between 1992 and 2008 they will reach a peak varying between 4.8 billion and 6 billion cubic metres a year, depending on Italy's requirements.

Spain's Nato membership

Peace movement to confront González

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's hitherto marginal peace movement has decided to challenge the Socialist Government over Nato membership. Armed Forces Day on Sunday may provide them with their opportunity.

In an evident build-up to the military parade in the presence of King Juan Carlos, to be held this year in Valladolid, headquarters of the seventh military region, peace groups achieved a show of strength they had not expected last Sunday, when more than 60,000 people turned out in Barcelona. There were also smaller demonstrations in Zaragoza, Bilbao and Pamplona.

In Barcelona the demonstrators urged the Government to hold a "prompt and clear-cut" referendum on leaving Nato, only 48 hours after Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, had assured Chancellor Kohl of West Germany that Spain would shoulder its share of Western defence.

The Barcelona city Socialist Party unexpectedly told its supporters to join pacifist and radical left-wing groups, as well as the Communist Party, in parading before the various Nato countries' consulates there.

The other organizations had not invited the Socialists to take part in view of the ruling party's line laid down in Madrid. But the city party publicly reminded Señor González that the last party congress had opposed both power blocks.

The peace group organizers had calculated that a turnout of 20,000 would be enough to form a 12-mile-long "human chain" through the city, but they found themselves overwhelmed when far bigger crowds temporarily took control of main streets.

Anti-militarist demonstrators numbering about 2,000 clashed on Sunday with extreme right-wingers in Valladolid, as tension began to mount before next Sunday's big parade. Local peace groups are protesting at the Government's increased defence spending, maintaining that the money should go to provide jobs for Spain's young unemployed.

The civil authorities in Valladolid have already warned that special measures have been prepared by the police, in cooperation with the army, to tackle any attempts to disrupt the parade.

Craxi budget win likely

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition can reasonably expect approval by the Chamber tomorrow of its controversial anti-inflationary decree which forced the Government to call for two votes of confidence within 48 hours.

The second vote yesterday gave the Government 318 votes in favour against 158. The two confidence votes did not, however, clear the way completely for a final division. Of the 73 opposition motions on the table, 12 remain intact and will have to be debated. It is estimated that some 10 hours of parliamentary time will be required to discuss them.

Gandhi visits scene of 'hell on earth'

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, flew to Bombay yesterday after one of the worst communal riots there since the massacres following the subcontinent's partition in August, 1947. Even while she was in the city, there were pitched battles in some districts between the Hindus and Muslims on the one hand and the rioters and the police on the other.

According to a conservative estimate, the death toll in the past five days exceeded 100.

Mrs Gandhi said the riots were "a blot on India's history" and warned the people against forces trying to create instability in the country. She said that these internal forces were more dangerous than the external ones.

She flew to Bhinwandi by helicopter, where she visited a gutted farmhouse. The owner of the house broke down as he described how a mob of over a thousand armed with revolvers, swords and staves attached his house and stabbed to death 27 people, they then dragged the bodies out, and burnt them.

Commenting on the incident the *Times of India* said in a front page article: "The roasting alive of over a score of fellow Indians is not another communal clash, it is the materialization of hell on Earth."

The Army, which is protecting the Bhabha Nuclear Research Centre in Bombay, is still maintaining a low profile in the city. Official sources say that it is ready to take over if ordered to.

Greek figure saved from smugglers

From Marie Mochano
Athens

A 5ft 3in marble statue of a female figure, gracefully draped in ankle-length robes, was seized by the Greek police in Crete on reports that smugglers were negotiating its sale abroad for £2m.

The statue, probably dating from the second century BC is believed to represent the goddess Hera, sister-wife of Zeus, of Demeter, the earth goddess.

A young farmer from Ierapetra, on the southern coast of Crete, who claimed to have discovered the 660lb statue in his field, but failed to report it, was arrested and charged with violating the antiquities law.

The police apparently acted on a tip that he was allegedly negotiating the sale of the statue to dealers in Germany and Switzerland. Inquiries are now in progress to establish whether he was part of a wider antiquity smuggling ring, for which Crete was notorious in the past.

China gives pledge on UK assets

Peking (AP) – China will never touch British assets and investments in Hongkong, a senior Chinese diplomat, Mr Geng Biao, was quoted as saying yesterday.

He said Peking's plans for the British colony were in the fundamental interests of all Chinese, including the people of Hongkong, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Mr Geng, aged 75, was speaking at the current session of the National People's Congress, China's limited legislative body. Mr Geng, who is the chairman of the Congress foreign affairs committee, was discussing the opening day report by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, on plans for Hongkong.

●HONGKONG: Five more people were charged with conspiracy to defraud yesterday in connexion with the collapse last year of the Carrian business empire, the biggest financial collapse in Hongkong's history (Reuter reports).

Three Marcos ministers quit after poll defeat

From David Watts, Manila

A third Philippines Minister has resigned after losing his seat in the recent election to an Opposition candidate.

Mr Teodoro Pena, Natural Resources Minister, joined the Ministers of Agriculture and Justice and the Solicitor-General in resigning "according to parliamentary practice".

President Marcos has called on all defeated ministers to resign in this way, though the Government is not strictly a parliamentary system. The President is apparently keen to show the world that democracy is alive and well in the Philippines.

In reality, all ministers will leave their posts at the end of next month prior to a reshuffle which has been pending for six months. Ministers are appointed by the President and the law requires that only three must be members of the National Assembly. The majority of ministers did not contest the election.

The weekend rioting in Cebu was investigated at a public hearing of the Commission on Elections yesterday and both Government and Opposition parties were given three days in which to present written arguments.

The rioting began after opposition contentions that it was winning five of six seats in the province, whereas official returns were indicating a clean sweep for the governing party.

Though the elections were relatively clean by Philippines standards, it is now clear that the resignation of Mr Ricardo Puno, the Justice Minister, was prompted by the revelation that three ballot boxes had been delivered to election canvassers five days after the polls closed, giving rise to Opposition suspicions that the missing ballots would most probably favour the Government's candidates. Mr Puno sensed this and quickly resigned to defuse a worsening situation.

By last night official returns showed the ruling New Society Movement, with 72 seats, and the combined Opposition and independents with 40. There are 183 seats in the National Assembly to be contested and the President appoints a further 17 members.

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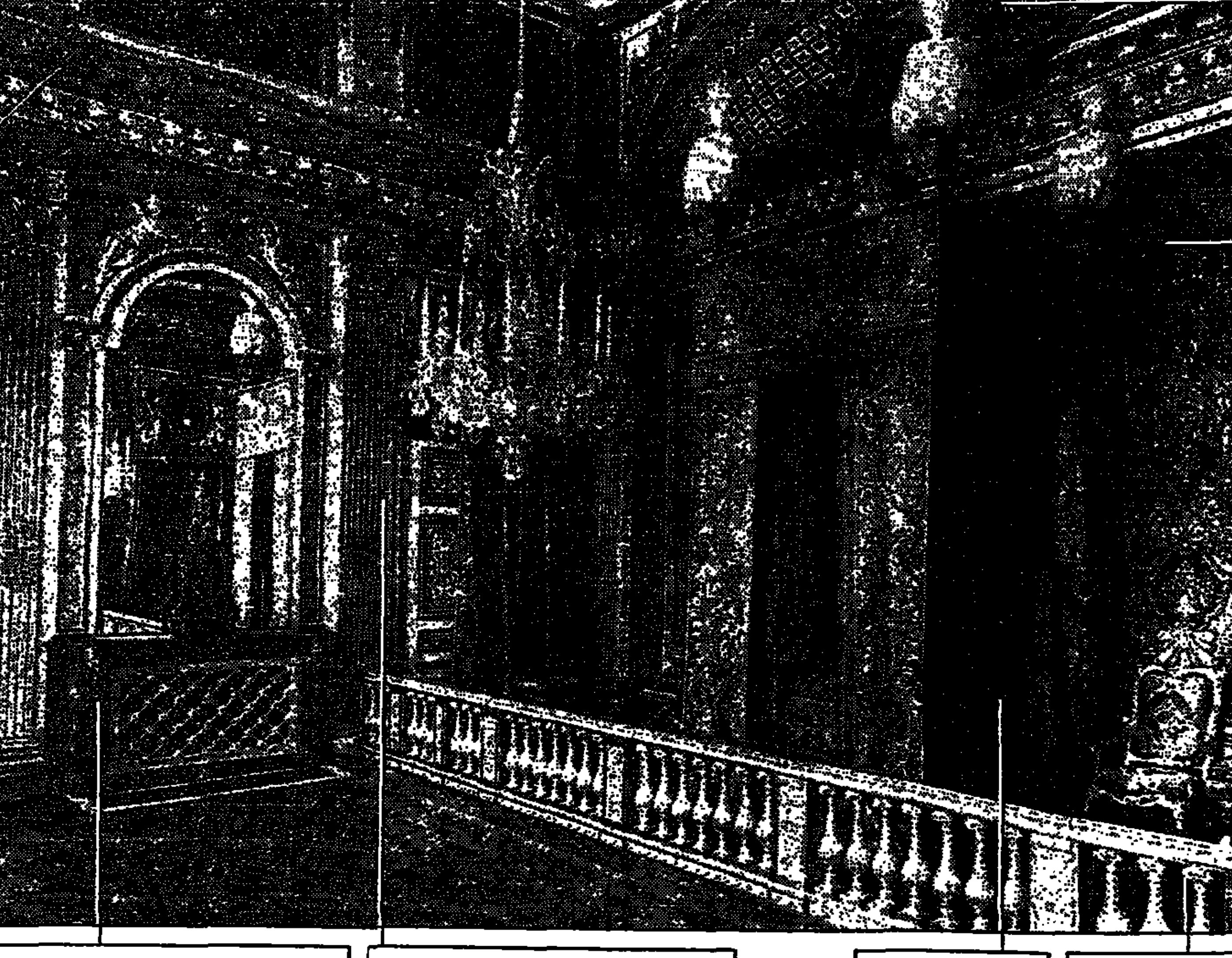
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SPECTRUM

After the revolution, it took a year to auction the furnishings of the Palace of Versailles. It fell, as prophesied, ruined by its own opulence. Two hundred years later, reports **Geraldine Norman,** France is spending a fortune on restoring the glory of the palace

The fleur de lis regilded



Sculpture has been restored and regilded. Nicolas Coustou's original fantasy installed over the bed in 1701 depicts "France watching over the King in his slumber"

Hangings on the bed and walls were rewoven in silk and real gold thread in Lyons and finished in 1980. They copied a section of old brocade that had survived in the *Mobilier National* which seemed to correspond closely to descriptions of Louis XIV's summer hangings. His winter hangings in velvet embroidered with gold thread were getting shabby by the reign of Louis XVI who burnt them in order to retrieve the gold, obtaining 3 ingots weighing 60 kilos.

Pliants or folding stools were used hout the royal apartments. Under the strict court etiquette they could only be sat upon by princes of the blood (ie the royal family). These pliants were made by Foliot for Louis XV but come from another room. There were no pliants in the bedroom in the eighteenth century.

Fireplace in carved marble was installed in 1750 by Louis XV, replacing the existing fireplace. Louis XV found the bedroom horribly cold and decided that it needed two fireplaces, instead of one. By 1750 it proved impossible to match the marble from which the original fireplace had been made, so it was ripped out and two new matching fireplaces were installed, facing each other.

Panelling dates from the first decoration of the room for Louis XVI in 1684. The room began life as the king's *salon* but was converted to a bedroom in 1701. The panelling with its two tiers of classical pillars, the lower with frothing Corinthian capitals, was designed for the *salon*. It has been carefully restored, repainted and regilded.

Bed has been reconstructed following the detailed descriptions given in successive royal inventories conserved among the papers of the Garde-Meuble de la Couronne.

Balustrade has been reconstructed using elements of an old balustrade that had survived elsewhere in the chateau and old descriptions found in eighteenth century documents.

If you ring up Versailles, the switchboard answers laconically: *"Le Chateau"*. The definite article is significant. Even today it goes without saying that Versailles is "the *châteu*", not a *châteu*.

Indeed, it was and is far more than a *château*. From 1682 until the revolution (with a few years off during Louis XV's boyhood) it housed the king, his family, his mistresses, his courtiers and his government. Everyone who mattered in France lived there; to call even the tiniest attic your own meant that you had arrived.

Jacques Bénignes Bossuet, the seventeenth centry Bishop of Meaux and famous controversialist, described it as a "city of the rich" and went on prophetically to claim that it needed no enemies, but would "fall at last, ruined by its opulence". The "city of the rich" housed up to 5,000 people. It had its own shops. Sedan chairs plied around its corridors like taxis. It took a year to auction off its furnishings after the revolution, from August 1793 to August 1794.

Today another extraordinary chapter in its history is opening. Republican France is lavishing millions on the restoration of Versailles to its former glory, together with the park and its fountains, stables, the *Grand* and the *Petit Trianon* – tiny subsidiary palaces in the park – and *Le Hameau*, the make-believe farming village where Marie-Antoinette, the last queen, played dairy maid with Sèvres porcelain milk pails.

The aim is, to a degree, theatrical: to recreate the glittering opulence which was eventually to be the undoing of both Versailles and the *ancien ègime* itself. The hangings for Louis XIV's bedroom were completed in 1980, having been rewoven on reconstructed hand looms in Lyons. A crimson silk ground sets off a pattern woven with real gold thread; trailing tendrils of vine grow up woven columns.

A reconstructed balustrade in front of Louis's bed glitters with new gold leaf, as does the carved panelling and sculptural fantasy by Coustou, which has remained in place over the bed down the centuries and depicts "France watching over the king in his slumber", Kilograms of gold leaf have been lavished on woodwork panels, mirror and picture frames and giltwood furniture throughout the *château*. There is even talk of regilding the roof of the old central portion, where traces of eighteenth century gilding can still be seen.

The regilding is not mere theatre. It is historically correct. The woodwork and furniture was regilded every few years throughout the eighteenth century. As far as possible original panelling is being used and original furniture brought back. Where reconstructions are necessary they are painstakingly researched. Six of the original *torchères* from the *galerie desèglaces* are owned by Versailles, but 24 now in place are fibre glass copies finished with gold leaf. They are almost indistinguishable.

The rooms are not all sumptuous, of course, for the king and his courtiers were not always on parade. Indeed, it is some of the little rooms – the footnotes – that convey most vividly the reality of history. The little cabinet doré where Louise XV at one time kept his wigs has light-hearted exquisite carved panelling of around 1722.

Up under the eaves are the little rooms where Louis XV escaped to entertain his friends in the evening, later taken over by his mistress, Madame du Barry. One of his great pleasures was doing without servants and there is the cupboard-like alcove where the king himself brewed coffee for his guests. He was interested in cooking and noted for the quality of his chocolates and buns. He was also a skilled ivory turner, while Louis XVI made locks – one can see his workroom

The private rooms constantly changed their use and occupants as the decades went by and one of the major problems posed by the restoration is which era should be evoked.

The building itself was largely completed by Louis XIV who moved his protesting court there in 1682, forcing them to abandon the pleasures of Paris. He had fallen in love with Versailles as a youth when he escaped to the little *château* his father had built there for the convenience of hunting parties.

So atached was Louis XIV to the little *château* that he instructed Le Vau, his architect, to build the larger *château* round it like an envelope. After Le Vau's death, Man'sart built on the two large wings to north and south to house the courtiers and princes of the blood.

Louis XV had ambitious plans for rebuilding, but luckily did not have the resources to pay for them. Gabriel built him a wing on the north side of the "envelope", the *Petit Trianon* and some charming summerhouses in the park. Otherwise Louis XV had to content himself with remodelling the interior of the private apartments and it is largely to his disposition that the main block is being restored.

The reign of Louis XVI is now mainly evoked by furnishings, for he made no substantial alterations. His queen, Marie-Antoinette, adored her furniture and both her apartment and the *Petit Trianon* have been refurbished to reflect her taste. In the park is her farming village, *Le Hameau*, and the charming little theatre where she used to perform for the king and privileged friends. By some miracle, the revolutionaries bent on destroying the theatre never found it.

The revolutionary mob drove Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette out of Versailles in October 1789. It had fallen at last, "ruined by its opulence", and was never again inhabited by a king. Napoleon restored and used the *Grand Trianon*, (built by Louis XIV), and its present rich furnishings are of this period. It is now used by President Mitterrand for receptions and important guests. The Queen has stayed there on state visits.

After the restoration of the monarchy in 1814 plans were afoot to demolish Versailles, which had fallen into disrepair. But it was saved by Louis-Philippe, the bourgeois king. It was the period when Walter Scott, Dumas and others had conjured up a new romantic interest in history. Louis-Philippe, at his personal expense, transformed Versailles into a vast museum dedicated to the history of France.

He ripped out the exquisite eighteen-century panelling to open up large ponderous galleries and lowered the *court de marbre* in front of the *château*, ruining proportions. By the end of the nineteenth century, fashions had changed and nobody was interested in his museum any more.

The story of the restoration properly begins with Pierre de Nolhac, who was appointed curator in 1887. One hundred years after the departure of Louis XVI the layout of the *château*, who lived, slept, caroused and died where, had been thoroughly forgotten.

De Nolhac set himself the task of rediscovering and published the fruits of his research in a series of books which provided the first important ingredient of the restoration.

The next ingredient was money. After the depredations of the First World War, the Rockefeller Trust gave $700,000 towards the restoration. It was largely spent on structural repair, but there was an earnest of things to come in the restoration of Marie-Antoinette's little theatre at Rockefeller's personal request.

After the Second World War it took a scandal – "it is raining in Versailles" shouted the newspapers, referring to the leaking roof – to stir national pride. But once stirred, the response was magnificent. Long term finance for restoration had to be voted by parliament and in 1952 they voted five billion *anciens francs* (about £5m) for a five year programme, in 1962 eight billion (about £8m) and in 1978 200 million francs (about £20m).

The first programme covered the repair of the roof and windows, the *grands apartments*, the *galerie des glaces* and the *opera*, the second the *Grand Trianon* and the stables. The third, which should be completed towards the end of this year, covers the restoration of 160 rooms, including the king's private apartment, rooms in the *Grand* and *Petit Trianon* and some 50 or so rooms of Louis-Philippe's *Musée d'Histoire*.

In addition to public funding, individuals have made donations in cash and furnishings on a majestic scale. Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth's heiress, visited Versailles only once, but wrote out a cheque for $1m. Gerald Van der Kemp, the curator who retired in 1980, had an American wife and was master in the art of fund raising. A roll of honour in the vestibule records the names of all the donors.

Van der Kemp's successor, Pierre Lemoine, watches lovingly over the restoration today, working closely with the resident architect, Jean Dumont. He has raised the *cour de marbre* to restore its proper proportions to the old facade, replaced the pillars supporting the balconies before the old windows in pinkish-purple Languedoc marble.

The aim, as M. Lemione explains it, is to give the public a vision of Versailles as it was on that October day in 1789 when the king and queen fled. Nowhere is this more poignant than in the queen's bedroom where her silk summer hangings, a riot of flowers on an ivory ground, have been rewoven from the original designs.

Some flexibility has been allowed, however, so that other epoques can show through. The *grand appartement du roi*, the series of magnificent reception rooms where the court gathered for its evening entertainment, were more or less untouched by Louis XV and Louis XVI and are today the main showpiece for the original seventeenth century decoration. The ceiling paintings have been cleaned and the baroque plaster-work regilded; famous paintings, tapestries and furniture have been returned. The exception is the *galerie des glaces*, or hall of mirrors, where the decor used for the marriage of the Dauphin to Marie-Antoinette in 1770 has been reconstructed, with 20 silvered bronze and Bohemian crystal chandeliers rather obscuring Le Brun's famous ceiling paintings, an allegorical celebration of Louis XIV's reign.

The availability of original panelling or furniture can often dictate the choice of epoch for a particular room or even just the survival of designs. In the grounds of the *Petit Trianon* a Louis XVI summerhouse has been rebuilt from scratch because the panelling was found.

M. Lemoine emphasizes that every stage in the restoration programme reflects a temporary choice. This is the best they can do at present. Perhaps it will be changed at a later date when more money, more panelling, furniture, information... has been found.



The King's Salon as it was in its heyday in the early eighteenth century

The best time to visit Versailles is mid-week in summer, when guided tours of all the restored areas are available. Ideally, three or four days should be allowed, not including Monday when Versailles is closed for the day.

OPENING

***Grands Appartements* (the main reception rooms): can be visited every day, with or without a tour.**

***Grand Trianon* (the main reception rooms): as above.**

***Appartement du Roi*, Opéra guided tours every five minutes in summer (Easter to October), every 15 minutes in winter.**

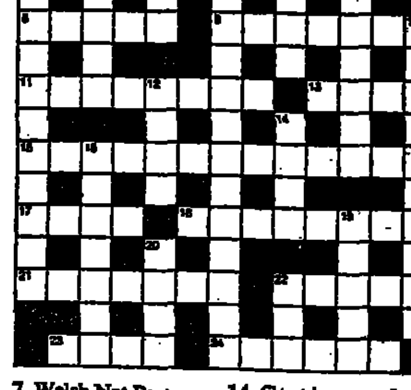
***Madame du Barry's apartment*: guided tours on weekdays.**

Madame de Maintenon's apartment and the *cabinets interieurs de la reine*: guided tours on weekdays.

***Grand Trianon* (private rooms): guided tours on weekdays in summer.**

***Petit Trianon*, Marie-Antoinette's theatre and the *Pavillon français*: guided tours on weekday summer afternoons.**

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 348)



ACROSS
1 Rich cake (6)
5 Main party (4)
8 Furious (5)
9 Table bottles (7)
11 Deceptive (8)
13 Sound reflection (4)
15 Hellebore (9,4)
17 Further (4)
18 Invigorate (8)
21 Cook insufficiently (7)
22 Make confused (5)
23 Book number system (1,1,1,1)
24 Ridiculing humour (6)

DOWN
2 Blacksmith's block (5)
3 Finish (3)
4 Without formality (13)
5 Welsh poet (4)
6 In fact (2,5)
7 Welsh Nat Party (5,5)
10 Salisbury Plain circle (10)
12 Sliding window (4)
14 Govt loan need (1,1,1,1)
16 Altar wall screen (7)
19 Deduce (5)
20 Smile (4)
22 Ballgame club (3)

SOLUTION TO No 347
ACROSS: 1 Orlop 4 Manacle 8 Parer 9 Hurling 10 Graffiti 11 Skin 13 Capitalists 17 Arak 18 Ganymede 21 Enraged 22 Hovel 23 Pompeii 24 Sissy
DOWN: 1 Oppugn 2 Larva 3 Paraffin 4 Mahatma Gandhi 5 Norm 6 Cricket 7 Engine 12 Sisyphus 14 Anagram 15 Made up 16 Medley 19 Eaves 20 Ogle

moreover... Miles Kington

OK, baby slithe out of this

Interactive literature is the name of the new game: letting the reader rewrite a book in the author's words. As usual, Moreover Enterprises are one step ahead of the game – we're computing famous works in *other* authors' words.

Interested? Here's a small sample for you which the computer did in his sleep last night: Raymond Chandler's version of *Jabberwocky*.

'Twas brilling. It had been that way all day, and it wasn't getting any cooller. I had loosened my neck-tie so many times that the knot had worked its way down to my navel. Outside in the street the first lights had come on and the slithy toves were doing whatever they do in the wabe. Some days they gyre, some days the gimble. It's no skin off my nose, but I wish they'd make their minds up, then we could all rest easy.

Five o'clock, and I still had a customer. The paper cup on my desk looked dry, so I eased some Bourbon into it. I heard a screech of brakes outside; some mome rath had decided to outgrabe and was paying for it. The pot of borogoves on my window-sill looked a little mimsy, so I poured half the Bourbon down my throat and the other half into the pot, figuring that it would be nice to share a drink with someone, even if only a borogove.

Then there was a knock at the door. I emerged from uffish thought and told the owner of the knock to come and join me. The door opened and there stood a young man with money written all over his face, the sort of nervous young man who has grown up in the shadow of a millionaire father and dreads the moment when Daddy tells him to take over.

"Mr Marlowe?"

I owned up. There was no law against being Mr Marlowe.

"I need your help. My father has asked me to deal with the Jabberwock, and I simply don't know how to go about it. You know the Jabberwock?"

Everyone knew the Jabberwock. It was a club on Ocean Parade, the sort where you went in rich and came out poor. They had a singer there called Jubjub who was reputed to eat men for breakfast and if being eaten for breakfast is your idea of a good time, then she was the girl to get in touch with. Personally, I prefer wrestling with anacondas.

"I'm engaged to be married to a girl called Jubjub. My father disapproves and ... do you know what this is?"

He put down a large gold coin on my desk. I looked at it. It was a large gold coin.

"It's a bandersnatch," I said. "Only a hundred are known to exist. They're very valuable, except when they're frumious, and then they're very valuable indeed. This one is frumious. What's it got to do with the Jabberwock?"

To cut a long story short, I went out to the Jabberwock that night, killed the owner, warned off Jubjub, did some burbling and went galumphing back. The young man wasn't best pleased by my solution, but his father seemed to like the way things had turned out. Frabjous, he called it. He even embraced his beamish boy, and you could tell from the latter's expression that this hadn't happened in a long while.

"I don't know how to thank you, Marlowe," he said, chortling slightly.

"Don't bother," I said. "Just leave me the bandersnatch."

He did, and they both left, hand in hand. It's always nice to reunite father and son, even if it means leaving old Marlowe alone with a pot of borogoves. I poured myself a measure of Bourbon and listened to the toves gyring outside. Maybe they were gimbling. It's hard to tell, especially when you don't give a damn either way. I ran a finger round my collar. 'Twas brillig. The borogoves looked mimsy on the window-sill. I gave them the ice and took all the Bourbon myself.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Fashionable London this week sees a major museum opening and an important social event. The Court Dress Collection at Kensington Palace shows the history of royal fashion. Opera star Luciano Pavarotti, who sang at a royal gala on Sunday, discusses his own style



On with the regalia

Tomorrow afternoon, Princess Margaret opens the family wardrobe. In it lie the skeletons of white feathers, the gilded treasures of embroidered livery and sweeping velvet trains measured to the last inch.

The new Court Dress Collection is housed in a wing of Kensington Palace, appropriately adjoining the private royal apartments. Curator Nigel Arch has worked for two years to gather, research and display the grand gowns and magnificent uniforms that underpinned the majesty of the Crown. The levées and drawing rooms of the past are recreated in striking and emotive tableaux, with ghostly figures peopling the sumptuous costumes.

In the Red Saloon (now restored to magenta magnificence) stands the tiny figure of Queen Victoria attending her first Accession Privy Council. Two other historic rooms are newly opened to the public including the green silken bedroom, overlooking the lush green of Kensington Gardens, where Princess Victoria was reputedly born.

As Princess Margaret walks round the exhibition, she too will be entering an extraordinary, historic and unfamiliar world. She herself has never worn court dress except for the long lace gown decorated with silver bows, the ermine trimmed cloak and gilded coronet (made out of tinplate by a theatrical costumier) that she and her sister wore for their father's coronation in 1937. (Princess Elizabeth, in deference to her destiny, had the same dress with a tiny train.)

By the time that the two royal children were playing at court ritual in their Christmas pantomimes at Windsor, four centuries of court dress had been blacked out by the war. At the Queen's Coronation in 1953, all the female members of the Royal Family and the ladies-in-waiting wore the pale evening gowns that are now the accepted dress for ceremonial.

The court dress collection recreates the vanished world. The entrance area sets the scene: an upper crust couple stiff with feathers and formality, pose for a 1920's court photographer; the symbolic feathers (two for a maid, three for a matron and the Prince of Wales) are shown in delicate fashion plates; the elaborate trains are the subject of mirth and derision in a *Punch* cartoon.

The first costumes, set behind a perspex screen like a magic window, show the beginning of the ritual, when the men's flower-embroidered frog-footman waistcoats were living fashion rather than an ossified ritual. Court dress fossilized style (rather as Queen Mary kept to her ankle-length skirt). This is one of the themes of Nigel Arch's display. So is his sense of the costumes as part of social history, against the contemporary background.

"I am interested in formal dress, but in order for uniforms to come to life they need an atmosphere", says Nigel Arch of the gentlemen's club room, complete with bust of Victoria, chess set and historic copy of the*The Times*. This is the setting for the braided and embroidered uniforms from the Aubrey Bowden collection, on loan from the Queen, which formed the core of the collection that Nigel Arch inherited exactly two years ago in May 1982. The project (masterminded by the Department of the Enviroment) grew out of the space vacated by the Museum of London which had moved to the Barbican along with the collection's first curator Valerie Cumming.

The uniforms designed by the sartorially obsessive Prince Regent, were the the foundation of the grand Civil Service and Royal Household liveries. The last vestiges can still be seen in the brave glitter of colonial governors-general and the fancy trimmings of ambassadors presenting their credentials.

Women at court were reflections of their husbands' wealth and status. The 12-ft trains flicked round corners by the courtiers' white wands emphasized the role of women as court chattels. (By the 1920s the independent-minded debutantes could go to Harvey Nichols for a train ingeniously designed to be non-trip on the perilous path to Presentation.)

The research and restoration of the women's costumes is in the hands of the assistant curator Joanna Marschner, who has measured up and spread out the trains as meticulously as any court flunkey. Replicas of jewels (one way of imposing individuality among the regulations) have been especially made in period with the dresses. I saw the wigmaker wrapping loops of plaits round the dummy head of Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, whose court dress is on display.

The success of the exhibition is to show the clothes in their habitat, especially the decorative nineteenth century display against a tumbling trellis wallpaper and a floral carpet (both especially designed) with period paintings from the Royal collection.

The double drawing room of the Edwardian era is also a splendid recreation by the exhibition's interior designer Pamela Lewis, whom I met coaxing gilded plaster work pelmets on to the Victorian windows, and who has produced carpet designs that put a change of period at your feet.

The froth of cream lace and brocade, offset by milky pearls, the white and gold room set and the Prince of Wales feathers in the Edwardian rooms, are the public image of the Royal Court.

The orders and decorations that are still an intrinsic part of court dress are represented mainly by the masculine levée, where Lord Twining in his GCMG contrasts with other uniforms and liveries. A royal academician in mole black velvet is particularly fetching. On the two coronation robes of Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, you can spot the pin pricks and fastening loops on the left shoulders where orders glittered.

The twentieth century is less grand, with shortened skirts (odd with the trains), pale biscuit lace set against cream striped wallpaper. It was the beginning of the end, although the rules governing the depth of neckline (very low) and length of train (very long) were more rigidly enforced duing the reign of the punctilious George V and the redoubtable Queen Mary than at any earlier period.

Given the immense fuss caused by Lady Diana Spencer's low-cut black dress in the summer of 1981, it is laughable to learn that a doctor's dispensation plus the Lord Chamberlain's approval once had to be given to the old and infirm at Court to permit the wearing of a high neckline.

A vivid vignette of the Victorian Court is given in a new book by Anne Somerset*. She describes how maids of honour were expected to be on call by day to drive out with the Queen or to look after visiting guests and then to entertain with a song in the evening. The ladies of the bedchamber chaperoned the maids of honour, endured boredom and discomfort in the name of duty, and even postponed their weddings for Her Majesty's convenience. "The dullness of our evenings is a thing impossible to describe", grumbled one maid of honour in 1849. Another in 1889 had just invested in a new tweed suit for chill evenings at Balmoral when the death of the King of Portugal plunged the court into mourning. "And he was only a first cousin once removed!" she wailed, "It is a lesson *never, never* to buy anything but black."

"It is such an extraordinary world. That is what we enjoy about the display", says Nigel Arch, who spent Sunday with Joanna Marschner polishing the show cases and straightening those lake pools of velvet trains.

Princess Margaret has just one childhood memory of the cars at the door and her mother's train inching slowly, very slowly, out of the door and into fashion's history.

* Ladies-in-Waiting *by Anne Somerset, Weidenfeld and Nicolson £12.50.*
The Court Dress Collection, Kensington Palace is open to the public from Thursday May 24, Monday to Saturday 9-5, Sunday 1-5. Admission £1.50.



Above: Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose play at court ritual in 1941
Top: Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, evening gowns are worn



Brian Harris

Left: Nigel Arch, Curator of the Court Dress Collection with two of the uniforms on show in a Victorian club setting. Right: decorative court dress with sweeping train at the Victorian court drawing room with period wallpaper, carpets and furnishings. Below: fashion plate of court dress 1882





Luciano Pavarotti: time in his hands and royals on their feet. Photograph: HARRY KERR





On with the motley

The Princess of Wales, resplendent in silver and white, jumped to her feet on Sunday night to applaud Luciano Pavarotti. Three times she led the entire opera house in a standing ovation to the Italian tenor.

"Your music brings tears to my eyes", said Prince Charles in a spontaneous tribute afterwards at the dinner, hosted by Dr Aldo Gucci, who had dreamt up with the Prince the idea of bringing his friend Luciano in for a concert in aid of the Royal Opera House development appeal. For one night, singing from Verdi and Glück to *O Sole Mio*, surrounded by ambassadors, the music establishment, friends and admirers, Pavarotti was king.

Off stage he tried for size Queen Victoria's gilded chair from the Royal Box at Covent Garden. "Too big", he said with a merry smile as he eased his ample frame into the red plush. "Anyway, I don't want to be the king. I am just an ordinary working man."

He looks like an artist – like Cavaradossi from Tosca – in his striped smock and flamboyant kerchief. His hobby *is* painting: one whole room of his mansion in Modena is devoted to his canvases. They celebrate, he says "the unbelievable joy of colour".

He feels Italian, he says. He eats Italian food (in between dietary salads) and still lives in the close-knit town ("Modena is very sophisticated and very, very rich") where he grew up in a nest of woman relatives.

Italian men, he says, are supposed to be tyrannical and jealous, but how can he rule over his monstrous regiment (his wife and daughters, two sisters, four secretaries)? How could he personally sing Otello when he does not understand what it means to be jealous?

His image as sensitive family man is in contrast to the libretto he played out on his last professional visit to London, when he abandoned *Tosca* for a paradise island holiday.

His personal image is still flamboyant, a fob watch (he collects them) pinned to his shirt that glows with garnet red piping and jade green weave. "Missoni colours", he says, citing the artistic Tai Missoni as one of his few friends (along with Aldo Gucci) in the world of Italian design. For women he likes the colour and pattern of the Italy of Emilio Pucci. He adores flowered fabrics and during his stay in London (he is here for five performances of a new production of *Aida* at Covent Garden) he is searching for a four-poster bed complete with chintzy hangings.

"I think I have great taste in choosing for other people", he says. "From my painting I have a great sense of colour. But for myself all that I try to do is to look clean. The word 'elegant' never crosses my mind. I don't think I have the body for it. That is my excuse."

His mother worked (in a nice coincidence with Carmen) in a cigar factory. His father was a baker and the possessor of a strong tenor voice which Luciano has inherited. Pavarotti dates his other private love affair, horse riding, from the family's wartime move to the Italian countryside.

"My passion", he says, "is to see them jump." His only attempt to impose his paternal will on his three daughters was to send them to a riding school in Dublin. He himself learned to ride in London's Hyde Park.

But his life is his music and the international superstar circuit that has brought him immense wealth. His itinerant schedule means a flat in New York, a benefit in San Francisco, *Aida* in Vienna and a phone bill for calling home that costs more than his hotel suite.

Despite his full-hearted commitment to music and his passionate voice he claims that he does not have a swollen head or harbour dark fears for the future when his "gift from God" loses its tremendous power.

He plans to teach singing. "I have to be one hundred per cent involved", he says. "But I am happy that music does not take the human part away from me."

THE ARTS

Cannes Film Festival
Absorbing creation

The big show of the 1984 Cannes Festival was the world première of Sergio Leone's **Once Upon a Time in America**, with seats selling for charity at 400 francs apiece. The sometime master of spaghetti westerns has moved to the east to make a panorama of 40 years of New York gangster life. Unlike *The Godfather*, Leone's epic is concerned with the Jewish rather than the Italian tradition of organized crime.

Leone follows a time-honoured formula for gangster films with a melodrama of loyalty and betrayal, following the lives and careers of two boyhood friends through three eras: the ghetto slums of the 1920s, the apogee of the prohibition 1930s and the aftermath in the 1960s, with the losers in exile and the winners in high political places.

The two men are played by Robert De Niro and James Woods. But this is a film in which the staging and setting, the whole *mise-en-scène*, are more important than the melodrama or individual performances. We have never before seen so ambitious a recreation of the ghetto streets of the [illegible] (filmed in Montreal), and the same skill for atmosphere marks the evocation of the garish gangster purlieus of the 1930s.

The film is visually thrilling and dramatically absorbing. Its distributors are apparently nervy about its great length (222 minutes), but Leone's epic demands this spread of canvas, and it is to be hoped that the film eventually arrives in Britain intact.

Once Upon A Time in America is shown out of competition, and the current favourite for the grand prix is another outsider's view of the United States, Wim Wenders's Paris, Texas, certainly the director's best film. It is an intimate drama set in a massive, masterfully shot arena of the West.

Harry Dean Stanton, a character player of long service, rises nobly to the occasion given him by a lead role as an amnesiac gradually piecing together the memory of the wife and child from whom he has been parted. The setting, the drama of sentiments and the performance are compelling, up to a regrettable last sequence in which the hero finds his wife (Nastassja Kinski) and relapses into an [illegible] old-style Wenders dialogue.

Gangsters (Italian this time) figure again in Broadway Danny Rose, the latest Woody Allen, funny, touching and irresistible. Allen plays a small-time agent who devotedly [illegible] all his dead-beat acts, [illegible] balloon benders and [illegible] [illegible] Mafia connexions [illegible] les stern. [illegible] Mia [illegible] transformed in Allen's hands into a lovely comedienne, in a witty Monica Vitti impersonation. The film only goes to show once again that Allen is the comic genius of our time.

David Robinson

Television
Sentimental realist

Scully (Channel 4) continues one of the central traditions of television comedy by transforming Liverpool into the material of music-hall – complete with comic patter, farce, social satire and even melodrama. Alan Bleasedale's scripts are better than most, however, and the character of Scully forever dreaming of football triumphs is far enough away from Billy Liar to be interesting. Some of the grotesques, like the alcoholic grandmother, are also worth watching although perhaps they mix uneasily with the programme's sentimental realism.

Africa (Channel 4) opened with illustrations of some sculpture created eight centuries ago. These works were assumed to be by wandering Europeans until at least the 1940s, when it became clear that African culture is as old and as distinguished as that of Europe. This series has been able to give some sense of that history: in last night's programme, by looking at the cities, palaces and rituals which are connected with an ancient past.

In fact *Africa* provides evidence of modern civilizations which are much more closely in touch with their own histories than are the cultures of the West. The restored walls of Kano in modern Nigeria, for example, are a reminder that the old walls of London have not been treated, or even regarded, with the same reverence. The present Emir of Kano certainly has a sense of the past, gunpowder is still manufactured in the royal arsenal, and his court possesses a jester, a post which seems to have been abolished by the British monarchy (although programmes like *Spitting Image* may offer a similar service).

Peter Ackroyd

● Zubin Mehta, Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein and Sir Michael Tippett are among the artists taking part in a concert to mark the twenty-first anniversary of Menuhin's school, at St James's Palace tomorrow.

Galleries
A fascination with 'French and frippery'

Rococo Art and Design in Hogarth's England
Victoria and Albert

Wedgwood in London
Wedgwood House

Masterpieces of Wedgwood
British Museum



The Rococo style is not for puritans, whose [illegible] helps to account for the fact that its brief but [illegible] in England in the first half of the eighteenth century has until recently been ignored and even denied by British [illegible] and art historians [illegible] frivolous [illegible] [illegible] arts play [illegible] integrated part.

Integration is what this otherwise exhaustive and carefully assembled exhibition (until September 30) fails to convey, although the variety and profusion of the contents are unquestionable. The designer, Brian Griggs, seems overwhelmed by his material, and the gloomy reconstruction of Vauxhall Gardens conveys nothing of the seductive glamour which it must have exerted in its heyday. Although Hogarth's name is included in the title, he is not well represented in the exhibition; *Before* and *After* (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) may indeed derive from compositions by Jean-François de Troy but, as the cataloguer Elizabeth Einberg readily admits, they demonstrate "the mental gulf that separates the exquisite urbanity of the French Rococo and the ablest exponent of the style".

Francis Hayman, however, does manage to impart a certain veneer of urbanity to his mostly middle-class sitters, as in the case of *The Grant Family* (private collection), a lively and elegant composition dating from the early 1740s. Brian Allen detects in it the influence of Hubert François Gravelot, whose charming *Le Lecteur* (Marble Hill House, GLC) is one of his rare exercises in oils.

Gravelot's most important contribution to the development of the Rococo in England [illegible] illustrate the sixth edition of Samuel Richardson's novel *Pamela* (4 vols, 1742), generally considered to be the first masterpiece of the eighteenth-century novel of sentiment. Gravelot was not above engraving the elaborate trade cards that were enormously popular, and his work was even plagiarized by others, such as Henry *Copland and John Bickam*.

Many engravers also worked on silver, whose manufacture was dominated by Huguenots, above all Paul de Lamerie and Paul Crespin. The latter produced a sumptuous silver gilt service for Frederick, Prince of Wales, from which the centrepiece has been lent to the exhibition by the Queen. The taste for elaborate applied decoration, most fully expressed in the silver and porcelain, extended to furniture, often adorned with chased ormolu mounts of comparable refinement.

Pierre Langlois, who established himself in Tottenham Court Road in the late 1750s, specialized – according to his trade card (lent by the Trustees of the British Museum) – in "Meubles, inscrulez de fleurs en bois". A superb example was supplied in 1760 to John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and lent to the exhibition by the Marquess of Tavistock and the Trustees of the Bedford Estates, Woburn Abbey.

[illegible] Hogarth [illegible] in 1745 [illegible] Old Slaughter's Coffee House served as a [illegible] all the wits and [illegible] of the men of letters in Town". Several cabinet-makers had premises in the street, including Thomas Chippendale, John Channon and William Vile. The remarkably restrained (by Rococo standards) jewel cabinet, made by Vile (in collaboration with *John Cobb) in 1761* to contain Queen Charlotte's jewels, derives from designs in Chippendale's *Director* (1754) to which over 300 people subscribed and which helped to found [illegible] John Hardy in the catalogue calls his "towering reputation".

Some of the furniture, such as that made by James Pascall for the gallery at Temple Newsam House, Leeds, in 1745 or Thomas Johnson's candlestand (Victoria and Albert Museum) – one of a set of four originally at Hagley Hall – is so extravagant as to be almost indigestible. It is with relief that one turns to the sculpture and the unchallenged "genius of the place", Louis François Roubiliac, whose famous statue of Handel (Victoria and Albert Museum) rightly dominates the reconstruction of Vauxhall Gardens. It was commissioned in 1758 by the garden's proprietor, Jonathan Tyers, whose bust by Roubiliac (Birmingham City Museums and Art Gallery) is also exhibited, as well as a delightful conversation piece of him with his family by Hayman (Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery).

[illegible] Pierre Langlois; and, from *Wedgwood in London*, Queen's Ware mug designed by Norman Makinson for the 1951 Festival of Britain.

Roubiliac never flatters his sitters, frankly portraying the ugliness of Martin Folkes, for example, in the bust lent by the Earl of Pembroke, but he gives them visible authority and, as the happy juxtaposition of the marble bust of Pope (Earl of Rosebery collection) with the terracotta model (Barber Institute of Arts, University of Birmingham) demonstrates, nothing is lost in the transfer to the less tractable medium.

By the time that George III ascended the throne, the revulsion against the Rococo was already under way: the new king had been educated as an Englishman, and resentment of French cultural influence was intensified by the burgeoning imperialism that was soon to find expression in the Seven Years' War and the consequent acquisition of Canada and India. A new style was emerging throughout Europe to take the place of the Rococo, based on a renewed interest in classical antiquity, partly stimulated by the publication of the discoveries made at Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Later dubbed Neoclassicism, it was perceived as a purification of taste and involved the replacement of the voluptuous [illegible] until August 31, an elaborate setting has been created to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the foundation of the firm, consisting of a series of tableaux intended to evoke the various London premises which it successively occupied. As a result the exhibits tend to be crowded into very confined spaces, although with the aid of Gaye Blake-Roberts's admirably researched catalogue it is possible to sort it all out.

The effort is well worthwhile, particularly with regard to the [illegible] production [illegible] Second World War [illegible] Keith Murray [illegible] Ravilious [illegible] classic status, while Norman Makinson's Festival of Britain mug combines elegance with nostalgia to devastating effect.

To mark the publication of Aileen Dawson's *Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum*, the museum has mounted a small display (until September 2) selected from its considerable holdings of Wedgwood wares. The catalogue is, as one would expect, scholarly and well produced, but the exhibition is little short of disastrous. The interior of every case has been painted an unbelievably nasty shade of bright blue that completely annihilates the objects, especially the blue and white jasper.

Jeffery Daniels

Dance
Once upon a time . . .

The Magic Cloak
Dominion

When recollected in tranquillity, perhaps *The Magic Cloak* will no longer seem absolutely the silliest ballet I ever saw, but it is a strong contender. There is, by the way, no cloak in it: that must be a mistranslation for the handsome red jacket with which the fairy Rosabelverde transforms the little monster Zaches, so that everyone thinks he is lovely.

This transformation upsets [illegible] of the student [illegible] who leads a [illegible] with his [illegible] musician, painter [illegible] philosopher – but [illegible] his [illegible] in a [illegible] his [illegible] while [illegible].

Nothing [illegible] in the [illegible] is [illegible] participates in two episodes. Zaches [illegible] the wings off butterflies, several characters [illegible] themselves, and [illegible] there are [illegible] and cats, [illegible] [illegible] even some [illegible] ladies in [illegible].

[illegible] matches its [illegible] ingenious but unstylish Russian theatre design used to be much better. Nicolai Karetnikov's score is perhaps most kindly described as lively. The choreography by the Moscow Classical Ballet's directors, Kasatkina and Vasiliov, is merely deadly.

However, making the most of feeble choreography is something that Russian dancers of recent years have had many opportunities to specialize in. On this occasion Igor Terentiev led the rescue operation (his colleague Isayev was inaccurately announced for the role). He is devilish good-looking, with a strong personality, dramatic conviction and a robust, ebullient dancing style.

Alexander Gorbatsevich as a magician, Prospero, also made the best of every dancing opportunity. This company's men seem generally stronger than the women, but Tatiana Paly showed brilliant speed in her brief solos as a hunted deer, and Anna Serdiuk looked equally good with or without her magic, diamanté-framed spectacles as the fairy.

I would not have missed a minute of it – but I would not want to see it twice.

John Percival



Concerts
Brassy brilliance

YMSO/Blair
Barbican

Enticingly subtitled "Spotlight on Brass", this Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra concert was actually the aural equivalent of a blinding battery of lights shining full in the face all evening. Each of the three substantial pieces featured the brass of the YMSO at full blast and a very impressive noise it would have been had there not been quite so much of it. But, by the time the splendidly rasping, pagan fanfares of Janacek's Sinfonietta came round for the last time, I was ready to confine my lifetime's future to listening to solo cello music.

The evening's rarity was Shostakovich's music for a 1951 film called *The Unforgettable Year 1919*, arranged into a concert suite by Lev Atoumian; the year may have been unforgettable but the music certainly was not, and it is difficult to think that Shostakovich, who turned out this sort of thing by the yard to keep peace with the authorities while working on real music like his Fourth String Quartet, would have been pleased by its revival.

There are undeniably effective moments: the brooding unison start of the Intermezzo, with rumbling timpani, and the relaxed clarinet melody of the Romance. But in the central "Assault on Beautiful Gorky" Shostakovich seems to be having a harmless dig at Rachmaninov with his striving melody over pounding piano arpeggios, and elsewhere the idiom is near to self-parody.

Still, well worth hearing once, and in context – like Shostakovich's music for the superb Russian film of *Hamlet* – it may well have fulfilled its purpose precisely.

After the unrelenting vigour of the film music's "Call to Arms", some relaxation might have been in order, but we were plunged into Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*, in Elgar Howarth's brilliant and ingenious transcription for brass ensemble. With excellent flugelhorn solos, and only a couple of misses in the horrendously demanding trumpet parts, this was a sharply observed and often biting promenade.

James Blair often seemed in the course of the evening to be over-energetic in conducting his extremely capable forces, urging them to excessive passion. He attained a fine natural string sound in the Shostakovich, but the Janacek was less convincing, and the atmospheric start of the finale sounded distinctly unsettled. But soon the fanfares were back and everyone was at ease.

Nicholas Kenyon

Luciano Pavarotti
Royal Opera House

The Ingemisco, Verdi's Requiem lament for past misdeeds, was, nicely, the high point of the evening, as the white handkerchief waved in truce, and Pavarotti took over the Royal Opera stage once more.

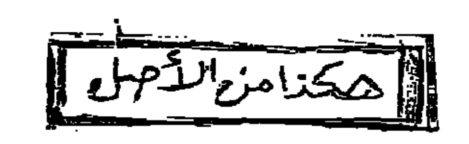
The gala concert, given in aid of the Royal Opera House Development Appeal and in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, began with *La traviata*, Pavarotti's own debut opera. This voice, which knows no bounds and restrictions, gave us "De'miei bollenti spiriti" as fit, in its direct spontaneity, for a street corner in Naples (whence it returned in the encores) as it was for such a right royal occasion.

Turning from a none too *furtiva lagrima* to *Un ballo's* King of Sweden, Pavarotti sliced through the air with a new, haunted tension in his voice in the compelling introduction to "Ma se m'e forza perderti". The art of it all, of course, centres on a complete and fearless identification with the heart of each matter, even entirely out of context. And the sheer reserves of strength which circled out from *Luisa Miller's* "Quanda le sere al placido" provided its own miraculous short-cut.

It is only rarely that Werther has the horsepower to make Massenet's vocal line exciting as well as beguiling, as we were reminded in "Pourquoi me reveiller". And it is equally rarely that the Royal Opera Orchestra can be persuaded to sound quite so much like the *carabinieri* on a feast day as they did under Garcia Navarro in the cunningly temperature-raising Rossini and Verdi overtures.

An exquisitely played "Dance of the Blessed Spirits" gave the flautist Andrea Griminelli the chance to make a memorable British concert debut, and Pavarotti the excuse to prove what a jolly good tune Gluck wrote in "Che faro". Later, Griminelli's own delightfully circling, lip-tingling arrangement of "The Flight of the Bumble-Bee" vied as a sheer tour de force with the encores, generously distributed, from the tiny frozen hand to the Neapolitan cornetto.

Hilary Finch



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THE TIMES DIARY

Profumo to the rescue

John Profumo, the once disgraced War Minister, emerged yesterday as a war hero. The incident came to light at the Chelsea Flower Show, where Profumo was accepting a pink rose named after Toynbee Hall – the home to which he has devoted the past 20 years. The deathly dull ceremony was suddenly interrupted by a sprightly 77-year-old Chelsea pensioner, Sergeant Tom Nash, who



Chelsea reunion: Profumo and Nash.

rushed forth shouting: "Major Profumo, Major Profumo, thank you for saving my life." The gathered worthies were agog, as was Profumo. Nash then regaled all with the story of how Profumo heroically hoisted him from a crater during a bombing raid in Algeria, back in 1942. Profumo remembered everything, as he always did.

Testing trip

Lord Rothschild has let slip some highly confidential results of his much-feared "Two Extra Gins" test, which he set as former head of the Government's Think Tank to enable ministers to assess whether they were in a fit state to take decisions. In an interview with my colleague Peter Hennessy he names his champion pupil, Field Marshal Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff. "Every time he tried my test after a long trip, whatever it might have been, and perhaps a couple of Martinis on the aeroplane, he got 97 out of 100." Despite the accolade, Lord Carver was not amused when I told him yesterday of Lord Rothschild's indiscretion. "Victor set it because he was horrified at the way some ministers took decisions ... he said quite firmly at the time the results would be extremely confidential." So is Lord Carver a Martini man? "Certainly not." Scotch and gins? "Depends on the time of day."

Soap mountain

Euro-MP Barry Seal has tabled a motion backing a £200.000 fund to set up a Euro-style rival to the American *Dallas*. Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC TV, has been flown to Brussels to discuss the idea with the Commission's vice-president, Etienne Davignon; the BBC is predictably keeping quiet about it. Where are they thinking of locating Southfork? "If not the European Assembly or the Commission, Nato would make a good setting", says Seal, "but I'm not sure there would be enough sex." A member of the cast of *Brookside*, Britain's downmarket *Dallas*, was dubious about "a soap-opera version of *A Song for Europe*". Barbara Castle as Miss Ellie? Suggestions on a postcard please.

Soft option

A new computer game, Air Base Invaders – the pacifist alternative to Space Invaders – has failed to penetrate our high street stores. Wonder why? "I will take action if you suggest it is because it is a left-wing game", said its programmer, Chris Whittington of CP Software, yesterday. The game's heroine is Annie, a peace woman, whose only weapon against the deadly foes – Ronald Raygun, the Old Bill and Harry Hardnose, a gutter-press photographer – is a heart-shaped kiss. The enemy vaporizes on contact with the kiss. Only Mrs Thatcher, who scurries around the bunker corridors, is immune. Presumably she turns into a frog.

BARRY FANTONI



'Guided tour round all the buildings saved by the Poet Laureate, Sir?'

Nutcracker

Dame Ninette de Valois, the founder of Sadler's Wells, parted company with the theatre at the weekend, and ended up rolling on the pavement. Well, not the 86-year-old Dame Ninette herself, but the celebrated bronze bust of her outside the dress circle. It was uprooted from its plinth by two thugs who made off with it down Arlington Way. They unceremoniously dropped it when Mary Jones, the theatre manager, gave chase. Unable to lift the sculpture, Mrs Jones summoned help from members of the audience – for a programme of contemporary dance – who reverently carried it back.

PHS

Stronger than we think

Abba Eban, former Israeli foreign minister, continues our series on Nato's 35th anniversary with an assessment of the alliance's formidable power – and an apportionment of blame for the present divisions between the US and Europe





There is no effrontery in a comment on the western alliance from someone outside its registered membership. Americans and Europeans have generated a profuse literature of recrimination in which there is little place for the notion that each may have a case. A similar air of disillusion prevails in the European Community, which is the central core of the alliance. Even the most loyal Europeans no longer speak of their enterprise in the old rhapsodical tones. Ministers rarely boast of having strengthened the European idea; they usually congratulate themselves on having defended their national interest against the guile of their "partners".

The disappointment would be less sharp if the expectations had not been pitched too high. The popular myth implies that in the late 1940s the United States, Canada and Western Europe entered into a relationship of great scope and intimacy that has resulted in a sad decline. The truth is that nothing of the sort ever happened.

The only engagement that the western nations ever undertook toward each other is contained in the North Atlantic Treaty of April 4, 1949, which stipulates in Article VI that "an armed attack against one of them shall be considered an attack against all". The commitment is austerely limited both in the territorial and the functional sense. The formulation gives an impression of reciprocity, but this was more a gesture to Europe's wounded pride than a description of reality.

Europe needed America's protection against an expanding Soviet power, while America, secure in its nuclear monopoly, needed no defence from Europe. American descriptions of the Nato treaty as a "unilateral security guarantee" were deeply hurtful to Europeans, but this does not mean that they were untrue. There were some attempts to give the treaty an ideological context by adding language about democracy and human rights, but the United States, anxious for congressional approval, forbade any such excesses. This appeared fortunate in later years when the Nato family was joined by a Spanish dictatorship, a Greek junta, a Turkish military regime and an absolutist Portuguese government.

In the meantime, democracy has scored some successes and the portrayal of the Nato countries as a democratic grouping would not be excessively pretentious. But the gap between American and European views of the world remains unbridged.

What went wrong? Many of the frustrations arise from objective circumstances. The alliance was founded in an atmosphere of exceptional deference to American leadership. The US had contributed decisively to the defeat of tyranny, had blocked the expansion of Soviet power in Europe and the east Mediterranean, had created and distributed enormous surpluses of capital and productive capacity, and had patiently fostered European integration and unity.

If the US did not inspire affection it certainly excited envy and emulation. This sentiment began to erode in the 1960s with Vietnam and a falling dollar. When the US accepted Soviet nuclear parity and ascendancy in conventional arms the myth of American primacy suffered further injury.

Later, Europeans winced at examples of American hesitancies and failures – the authorization and subsequent cancellation of the B-1 bomber; the retreat from Salt II; the loud anti-Soviet rhetoric followed by a failure to restrain Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland; the endorsement of American wheat deals with the Soviets while punishing Europeans for cooperating with the Siberian pipeline; and, most recently, a policy in Central America which most Europeans persist in regarding as unduly nervous and obsessive.

Disagreements between Europe and the US on issues outside the Nato geographical area are not, strictly speaking, in conflict with the 1949 treaty. The European signatories never undertook to support American policies or operations in Vietnam, Cambodia, Central America, Iran or the Middle East, and the US is under no contractual obligation to identify itself with the policies of the European powers in their former colonies or to condone their tendency to strengthen economic links with the Soviet bloc.

There have been occasions, such as the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and the Falklands war, when Americans and Europeans received support from each other, and there will be such occasions again. But this cooperation will have to arise from separate decisions in particular cases, and not from the spontaneous solidarities of an alliance.

More serious than divergence on matters outside Nato is the failure of the US and Europe to agree on European security. This, after all, is the main theme of the alliance, and it is here that discord is most marked. It is true that America and Europe both have anxieties about the Soviet Union, but their anxieties overlap without being identical. The American fear is "only" of a nuclear attack. Europeans fear both a nuclear attack and an invasion by conventional military forces. Of these two fears the latter is the least far-fetched.

Soviet armies have sometimes moved into neighbouring countries, while there has never been a serious prospect of a Soviet nuclear assault. In these circumstances, it is objectively understandable for Europeans to look more carefully at their relations with Moscow and to avoid abrasive rhetoric and attitudes, especially since Europeans are by no means certain that an American nuclear umbrella would really protect them against a Soviet conventional invasion.

It must be admitted that Americans have done a great deal to nourish this scepticism. If a confirmed Atlanticist such as Henry Kissinger can tell Europeans not to rely on American nuclear protection since that "is something that we cannot possibly mean or if we do mean we should not want to execute, because if we execute, we risk the destruction of civilization" – how can Europeans continue to dream of the US risking suicide for their protection?

Paradoxically, Europeans who are closer to the danger are less afraid of it than are Americans who are more distant and less vulnerable. Europeans were more alarmed by a non-nuclear Soviet Union weakened by the devastation of the Second World War than they seem to be by the vastly more powerful Soviet Union of today. Americans talk of the USSR as of a formidably cunning and successful colossus, while Europeans see the Soviet Union as a troubled society unable to feed itself, dependent on western technologies, tormented by its task of controlling dissident movements in Eastern Europe and its invasion of Afghanistan. Europeans have de-demonized the Soviet Union while the Americans have not.



Today American grievances against Europe resound not only in the traditionally isolationist Mid-West, but among internationally-minded Eastern establishments as well. Americans do not understand why the EEC, with a population, a steel production and a technological capacity greater than those of the Soviet Union, should not have created a conventional defence system capable of balancing Soviet power and reducing the weight of the West's nuclear strategy.

Europeans always understood that Britain and France could not resign themselves to a hostile power in control of the Low Countries; but Europeans seem appallingly insensitive to the concern of the US about hostile regimes in Central America. There is also a more deep-seated psychological resentment; the anti-Americanism in the discourse and rhetoric of many Europeans, especially in intellectual circles, goes beyond any reasonable limit.

If there is any value in an outside judgment I would say that the American case is stronger than that of Europe. The European complaints against America are concerned mainly with issues of tactics, timing and rhetoric as well as the notion that America is excessively zealous in the resistance to Soviet encroachment, which is after all, the central aim of the alliance. Americans discern in Europe a disquieting decline of will and purpose.

In these conditions "a joint western foreign policy" is an exaggerated hope. There are no institutional provisions for such a western "concert" and the post-war age reveals few examples of successful multinational mediation. There are few issues in which American-European harmony extends beyond first, vague principles. The Arab-Israel conflict is a case in point.

Europeans are more vulnerable to Arab oil and currency pressures than they are responsive to Israel's security. The US is the only country in which Arab geopolitical weight is counterbalanced by a strong pro-Israeli place in domestic opinion. And only the United States can compensate Israel or an Arab state for the risks that either takes in a peace settlement; this was revealed in the negotiation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Whenever a tension becomes dangerously close to escalation, the US turns not to Europe but to the Soviet Union for help in securing a cease-fire or a disengagement process. Every Arab-Israeli war between 1948 and 1973 ended with an American-Soviet consensus, not on the political issues at stake, but on the need for an end to hostilities.

The alliance could help freedom by a more assertive defence of its own vision. Democracy does not have a rhapsodic sense. It lacks a proselytizing instinct. Democracy has produced more wealth and welfare than Soviet communism, but it stands before Moscow in an apologetic mood.

It is not assertive enough in celebrating its own triumphs or criticizing Soviet weaknesses. Moreover, there is a lack of symmetry in the decision-making process. What we call the "West" is fragmented at two levels – the level of discord between different states, and the level of domestic diversity within each democratic nation. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has a unitary source of decision.

What the alliance needs is a stronger consciousness of its own stature in history. The Nato powers, the European Community and Japan form the greatest aggregate of power and wealth in the history of mankind. Power and freedom have never come together more intimately than here. For the most part, the powerful have not been free, and the free have not been powerful. If the western alliance were more sharply aware of its unique reconciliation of freedom with power, it might escape from its frustrations into a new era of opportunity.

Mr Eban is author of The New Diplomacy, *published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson. The collected articles in this series will be published in October in* Challenge to the Western Alliance, *price £8.95, by Times Books, in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.*

Roger Scruton

The enemy in the classroom

The students at North London Polytechnic have discovered a member of the National Front in their midst. The discovery has been greeted with boundless enthusiasm by the local Socialist Workers Student Society, the dominant faction in the Students' Union.

To come across a lone, defenceless member of the class enemy, a "self-confessed Nazi", whose views are abhorrent to all decent people – what better occasion for a show of righteous intimidation? These bravoes have therefore issued a call to arms against "the Nazi Harrington", and have (to use the fashionable euphemism) "picketed" his lectures, in order to exclude him from the teaching to which he is entitled.

As a second class citizen, Mr Harrington cannot appeal to the National Council for Civil Liberties. He has therefore, in the treacherous manner of the petit bourgeoisie, taken his case to law, and sought an injunction. This cowardly assault on the right of students to organize against racism has led the Socialist Workers Student Society to denounce the law and all its works, and to incite students to defy it.

A mild reminder from the director, Dr MacDowell, that large scale disruptive action may lead to the closure of the polytechnic, called forth the following retort: "It is pure hypocrisy for Mcdowell to talk of freedom of speech and freedom of agitation for Nazi Harrington and in the same instance threaten, by the closure of the polytechnic, the freedom of education of 7,000 students and their right to organize against Nazi's" (sic).

Clearly the fight for an education does not always leave much time to acquire one. The sentence is typical of a flood of illiterate and inflammatory leaflets from the Socialist Workers Student Society, inciting the students of North London Polytechnic to crime. The interesting thing is that these professed opponents of discrimination and brutality have used every available measure of intimidation in order to ruin the career of a fellow student, while the "Nazi agitator", instead of summoning his stormtroopers to the rescue, has merely petitioned the courts. One does not have to be a National Front sympathizer to wonder who, in this encounter, is the "fascist".

How is it that the Socialist Workers Party has been able, on this and many previous occasions, to disrupt the educational activities at North London Polytechnic? The answer lies with two institutions: the National Union of Students, and the polytechnic's governors.

The NUS is a kind of government quango, through which taxpayers support "permanent revolution" on the campus. It is not representative of student opinion, but nevertheless controls student funds, and diverts them in whatever direction its student officers see fit.

The Students' Union at North London Polytechnic, which disposes of £200,000 per annum, uses the officially funded magazine *Fuse* as a platform for agitation and propaganda; the current issue even carries a full-page announcement inciting students to intimidate Mr Harrington, and gives the times of the lectures he is due to attend so that he may be "picketed" off the campus. This is wholly typical of the way in which the Students' Union is able to abuse the control which the Government has granted to it.

The behaviour of the Students' Union would matter less if the governors of the polytechnic had preferred academic principle to political expediency. However, they have shown no desire, in the present dispute, either to discipline the culprits or to protect Mr Harrington, or to prevent his having to have recourse to the courts.

This neglect of duty is by no means new. In March 1983 left-wing activists occupied part of the polytechnic, invited a representative of Swapo to address them, set up a "Palestine Liberation Workshop", a "radical social work" seminar and a "rave up" with women from Green ham Common. Those responsible were never disciplined. In October, 1983, similar activists picketed a distinguished visitor whose views they found uncongenial. Again they were not disciplined.

The most disturbing recent case, however, concerns the award of degrees by the sociology department. HM Inspectors recently presented an unusually critical report on the sloppy and possibly biased teaching in this department, and criticized the practice of awarding examination topics in advance – a practice which clearly threatens the element of unseen assessment traditionally regarded as integral to a degree.

The Council for National Academic Awards subsequently advised the directorate that the practice must stop. At once a coach-load of students descended on the council's head office, and persuaded the chief officer to withdraw his advice. The students returned to the polytechnic in triumph, waving in their hands the chief officer's letter of recantation. This, and their news-sheet, is a powerful example of what united student activity can achieve.

Those who would deny education to some, and make degrees easier for others, by "direct action", have no place in an institution of higher education. Only by removing them can the governors show their concern for academic values, and for the mass of students and staff who adhere to them.

The author is editor of Salisbury Review.

Phillip Whitehead

Police: exceeding a tolerable limit

As you drive on to the M1 at the East Midlands intersection you pass police at checkpoints ready to ask your business in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Throughout the coalfields they are omnipresent. They have come from all parts of the country and are sometimes filmed marching around their barracks. They have the grace to do it badly, with the awkward air of pressed men.

Drive on down the motorway and you will notice a squat pillbox on one of the bridges. It is recording the details of your car for some computer elsewhere. Facts are assembling. Unlike the marching policemen, there is no awkwardness about their smooth routine. Had you arrived in London a few weeks ago, you might well have driven past police marksmen, scurrying self-consciously towards the Libyan embassy.

None of these things should give rise to concern, it is argued, except to those with coercive powers or ambitions which threaten the ordinary citizen and the Queen's peace. We have to spend more in real terms on the police, and give them the additional powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, purely to combat the lawless. It is nothing to do with a move towards a national police force, with the Home Office as a Ministry of the Interior.

These assurances sit ill with more and more people, who have had no brush with the law themselves, but who are now expressing worries about police behaviour. Since experience has to be shared to be properly understood, the impact of that behaviour on various minorities has not been absorbed by the community as a whole. But I cannot recollect a time when the general unease has been as high as it is now.

This unease is partly a consequence of frequent examples of the abuse of powers which the police already have. In part it is because of powers which they seem to be taking for themselves. Not a single day goes by without some example of excessive violence. Some are brought before the courts. Last week PC Renton was jailed for an attack on a man he had blinded in a ferocious attack at Islington police station. He had had six pints of beer and was not on duty when the altercation with his victim began. A split eye does not heal as easily as bruises. Juries have been less willing to convict in other cases, where the physical damage was not permanent. Many cases do not come to the courts. Witnesses are hard to find.

I know of one case of assault where the assailants were actually able to collect libel damages from the one paper that reported the case, because no witness dared testify.

Casual violence becomes addictive if not checked. A couple of weeks back I saw a large number of policemen snatch a youth in Covent Garden. I have no knowledge of his offence; it may have been grave. But he was not offering violence at the time, nor was he resisting arrest. He was run across the road, very fast, and his head rammed into the side of the police van.

When more powers are taken, the possibility of abuse increases. In spite of the evidence of bullets fired into the inert body of Stephen Waldorf, and his pistol-whipping, a jury found no cause for alarm in the "mistaken identity" shooting in Knightsbridge. The power to carry arms, and the licence to use them, are obviously open to abuse. So are the powers of preventive arrest which have been widely used in the policing of the miners' strike. There is something profoundly distasteful about people who are behaving lawfully being told that they might commit a breach of the peace. The evidence available is no more than would suffice to stop any one of us crossing our county boundary, should the police take a dim view of our motives.

Then there is the harassment of minorities, which claims our attention only when someone in the public eye unhappily joins them in misfortune. I do not know on whose orders plain-clothes policemen go cruising through the London homosexual community, but the policy seems to violate all the restrictions properly placed on incitement to commit offences.

When the middle-class liberal glimpses the way in which other sections of the community have long viewed the police, he is usually denounced as paranoid, or hypocritical. Either he is accused of entertaining fantasies of a police state, or of resenting the way in which the police, by enforcing the law, frustrate cherished causes.

Not so. The police have a difficult job. They do have to protect men who want to go to work in Nottinghamshire against the foolish and counter-productive coercion to which some have been subjected. In the last resort they have to protect the right of an individual, however we may detest his views, to study at North London Polytechnic against the crass stupidity of demonstrators. But are the police upholding the law with minimum force? Or are they all too often extending what the law allows *them*, with a coercive power which no free society should tolerate?

The more we lavish on the police, in money and legal powers, the more we have to question how those powers are used or abused. The journey to the police state may not begin with a platoon of policemen marching awkwardly out of step, in the issue of riot gear and rifles. But we are too close for comfort.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Betjeman at school: an appreciation by Arthur Byron





Marlborough: 'Doom! Shivering doom! Inexorable bells to early school, to chapel, school again: Compulsory constipation, hurried meals. . .' Free at last, Betjeman at 19, before going up to Oxford

A lesson from the shy loner

"May I half change?" This question, to the house prefect in charge of games, was how a junior boy would ask if he could change his school jacket for a blazer, be excused the compulsory games which he hated, and go off to the Marlborough Downs to play golf. He was the only boy in the house who brought his golf clubs to school. Others had sets at home, but they either enjoyed games, tolerated them or lacked the moral courage to do the same as John Betjeman. John's request was seldom refused.

That is but one example of the many ways in which John differed from us all in his days at Marlborough, and differ he did. That may have contributed to his being bullied more than other boys. This made him hate the school, as is clearly shown in *Summoned by Bells*, but he was by no means the only junior boy to dread each new term. Physically he was smaller than average but his most striking feature was his long, straight, jet black hair, almost Chinese in effect. The rule in the early 1920s was of course short back and sides, but somehow John always managed to have a long straight wisp of hair hanging across his face, an effect greatly accentuated by its very blackness.

He was not exactly the neatest of boys. He cared nothing about his clothes – or was that his way of protesting about the standard black school suit? One felt that had we been allowed to smoke, his lapels would always have been covered in ash.

This lack of smartness showed up in our OTC parades which, in the shadow of the Great War, were held weekly, usually in our uniform of boots, puttees, khaki breeches, jacket and green hat. It was the puttees which always caused John's downfall. There is something diabolical about puttees. Putting them on was quite an art, which John never mastered. Starting at the right place was the key to success as, after about six rolls, the ends had to finish in the middle of the outside of the leg. Furthermore, the spacing between each roll had to be equidistant. They had to be tight enough not to slip down when marching and loose enough to be comfortable to wear.

It took much practice, and a natural flair for such things helped. That was something John lacked, so he was nearly always reprimanded. That meant that the place in the parade just after him was in much demand because his neighbour would appear relatively immaculate and minor mistakes were often overlooked.

There was something about this small boy which made him stand out from all the others. When not in class, most boys would amble about in groups and talk, but John tended to be solitary. What was very noticeable was that he always carried books. He was an avaricious reader and I personally was eternally grateful to him for introducing me to Aldous Huxley (among other writers).

Apart from always carrying books – above all, books which were not the usual range of schoolboy reading – John read poetry, which few people did unless it was part of their work – and he also wrote it. He was always writing something, and no one could mistake that large round script with few lines to a page, very unlike the usual juvenile handwriting.

There was a strong philistine element in most public schools at that time, and Marlborough suffered from it like the others. It was the prelude to the bitter conflict between Hearties and Aesthetes, particularly at Oxford, in the mid-1920s. To counteract this hearty trend, a group of about seven or eight intellectuals from different houses, including John, got together and produced a magazine called *The Heretic*.

Their covers were striking, the March 1924 copy having a drawing portraying one of the stupider games players of the year, a red headed lout, and underneath was written "Upon Philistia will I triumph". The June copy had rather a good drawing of a summer scene. One of the contributors was the traitor Blunt, who wrote a precocious article on Modern Art which could have been written yesterday.

John had a short poem in each. The first one, though unsigned, is unmistakeably Betjeman. It was written when he was 17, and is his first poem to be in print. The title is *Muffins*.

Here comes the Muffin Man down the street,
With trays, and baize, and bell,
Calling and bawling, and shuffling his feet,
And carrying muffins as well.
Muffin Man! Muffin Man! little you'll stay
The smart my heart must know,
At seeing, and fleeing, unwilling, away
From the muffins I long for so.
Muffin oh! Muffin oh! Time was when
(How glad, yet sad, to say)
Greedy, and needy, I gobbled up ten
And practically passed away.
Muffin Man! Muffin Man! Saying to me:
(I know your low design)
'Stop fretting, forgetting the pains to be.'
All right! I'll purchase nine.

The poem in the June number is about two typists in the country entitled *Ye Olde Cottage (Quite near a town)*. It is in sonnet form and signed JB.

The happy haunt of typists common, pert,
'We're in the country now!' they say, and wear
Tweed clothes, and let the wind disturb their hair,
And carry ash sticks. 'Don't be silly, Gert!
Afraid of cows?' 'Oh Elsie, mind my skirt,
It will get muddy'. Oh! just look down there
A factory . . .' 'O dearest, how they dare
To ruin all the country with their dirt!'
And Gert and Elsie's cottage – 'just too sweet'
With rustic furniture, no bath, no drains,
But still it is so countrified. A friend
Can sleep upon the sofa. And they eat
Off pottery (hand-painted). Oh! the pains
And saving for their game of let's pretend!

Writing letters was to most of us an obligatory penance but John seemed to revel in it and he impressed us all by having his own paper, expensive deep blue writing paper and oversized envelopes which nearly matched the blue 2½d stamps. In 1924 postage was reduced to 2p, but John went on using the blue stamps instead of the orange 2p which aesthetically clashed with his envelopes.

One's first year at Marlborough was usually spent in a junior house. The solitary small boy from the junior house became the quaint shy boy in his senior house, and by his very individuality John did much to make us realize that conformity was not everything. Term after term, this became more and more appreciated. The higher in the school he got the more popular he became, and the more he influenced all those around him with his humour, his droll wit and his idiosyncracies. The odd little boy had already become a likeable eccentric.

The author, a Lloyds underwriter, was at Marlborough with Sir John Betjeman from 1920-24. His book, London Statues, is published by Constable.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

VOTING EUROPEAN

Seen from Whitehall, and perhaps from other centres of European government, the campaign and elections for the European parliament come as an unwelcome and not particularly useful distraction from the main business confronting the Community – achieving a final settlement of its budget problem. Until the campaign ends on June 14, virtually nothing is likely to be done to negotiate on the remaining differences, since there seems to be a tacit understanding that it would be damaging for the argument about the budget to become mixed up in election polemics. Meanwhile, the Community's over-spend is growing week by week; it is now 2.1 billion ecu for the current year and the money available for 1984 is expected to run out by the end of October.

What matters for the future of the Community, therefore, is not these elections but the EEC Summit at Fontainbleau on June 25-26, which will be preceeded by a foreign affairs council on June 18-19. Failure there would be far more damaging than failure has been at previous summits when there was always another summit ahead before crisis point was reached. That will not be so in June, and what is more this crucial meeting will coincide with the end of the French presidency, which will be followed by the far less weighty Italian. Even so, when all this has been said, the elections in their own European right are very important for Britain. It would be quite wrong to interpret them largely as a verdict for or against Mrs Thatcher's domestic policies, though all parties will do so for their own convenience.

The elections, of course, suffer from the fact that the European Parliament is an artefact rather than an organic growth. When the electors vote for the British national parliament, they are voting to elect a government as well as parliamentarians to represent them. But when they vote for the European parliament they cannot un-make and re-make the executive authority. They are merely contributing a national contingent to a parliament whose influence is marginal. The English parliament became powerful because it was a necessary institution that came into existence so that rulers could consult their politically important subjects. The European parliament was established because the architects of the Community thought that a parliamentary institution would be a good idea but failed to think out a role for it in a Community whose final place of power has remained the Council of Ministers representing the member states.

Even so, the European parliament can exercise significant influence on the margin, sometimes constructively, sometimes not. Its action (after the break-down of the Athens summit) in freezing the £440 million rebate for Britain that had been agreed at Stuttgart was a case of clumsy and ill-considered intervention. It is possible to sympathize with its declared purpose of emphasizing the need for long-term reform, but in practice it was a step which simply discriminated against Britain and Germany as well as undermining agreed obligations. In that sense it was mischievous, and it is hard to avoid the conclusion that it owed something to the wish of an essentially weak body to find a role for itself.

Yet in other respects, it can act in a supervisory and advisory role that can be useful. Thus the parliament played an important part in amending the Commission's Fifth Directive on the harmonization of company law, in such a way as to make its operation more flexible and appropriate to the conditions in individual states. The parliament also succeeded in amending the Vredling Directive on workers' consultation and information; Conservative MEPs played a particular role in all this; with Labour MEPs taking the opposite view.

The European elections matter, then, partly because the parliament's supervisory and amending role matters in respect of proposals from the bureaucratic Commission. But the significance of the elections is much deeper than that. The way Britain votes may also be interpreted as indicating Britain's future approach to Europe, and the manifestos of the three parties are illuminating in that respect.

The manifesto of the Alliance, published at the beginning of last week, was markedly unrealistic both in its almost naive Euro-enthusiasm and in its recipes for future action. It proposed a massive interventionism by the Community with money and measures to create jobs, stimulate industrial activity, assist industries of the future and rescue those in decline. It would have Britain join the Economic Monetary System and move to the next stage of a European Monetary Reserve Fund. It also goes well ahead of anything that is in the realm of reality by proposing a European "pillar" within the Atlantic alliance which would somehow assist in reducing European dependence on nuclear weapons and strengthen conventional forces. All this postulates a specifically European defence and foreign policy role for the EEC which runs far ahead of reality, important though the regular discussions between the member states' governments are.

All this is the product of a party whose subliminal aim is something very like a confederal Europe. In contrast, the Labour Party has still failed to eradicate the deep vein of anti-Europeanism which has run through its policy-making since the 1960s. Its active membership (despite a dissenting minority) was reluctant to go into Europe and is still, in its instinct, reluctant to stay in it though increasingly the party's leaders have come to accept that there is no way out without disruption too cataclysmic to contemplate. Labour's formal position now is that (like Mrs Thatcher) it seeks a fundamental reform of the European Budget and agricultural system, but unlike her, it toys ineffectually with the idea of threatening to leave the Community if it fails.

Thus the Labour manifesto published yesterday talks about retaining "the option of withdrawal" which is the weakest position from which to negotiate. To this has to be added that it advocates an economically interventionist programme even more extreme than that of the Alliance, a massive shift of money to industrial subsidies, and the use of these elections to push the point that a vote for Labour is a vote for nuclear disarmament and against Cruise and Trident.

In contrast, the Conservative manifesto is refreshingly realistic. It emphasizes that retention of the national interest and (as Mrs Thatcher put it yesterday, "distinctive character") is consistent with constructive membership. Far from threatening to withdraw if we do not get what we want, it insists that we shall stay in and work for it. It is realistic on monetary co-operation and insistent on pursuing the policies for the reform of the Community budget and agriculture policy without which the Community will simply founder. It is not a sensational manifesto but it is a sensible one, while the Alliance offers the moon (at least in blueprint) and Labour oscillates between its dislike of the Community and its fear of saying so too bluntly.

SPREADING THE POISON

The verdict of a coroner's jury that Mr Dennis Skinner, the British businessman found dead beneath the open window of his Moscow flat, was unlawfully killed has a significance which goes far beyond this particular case. Recalling the "umbrella murder" of Mr Georgy Markov, an émigré broadcaster with the BBC Bulgarian service, the coroner sympathized with the fears of Mr Skinner's Russian widow Lyudmila that she might be murdered by KGB agents for revealing their links with her husband. There is certainly a widespread conviction that the USSR and its satellites use murder in pursuit of state policy. But is this belief based on hard proof, or on nothing more substantial than anti-Soviet propaganda? Do recent discoveries about East European research on the toxicology of ricin portend something much more sinister?

Much of the evidence is circumstantial. A mysterious death raises questions: who benefits, and who is capable of committing murder? If the ready answer is "the Kremlin", the Soviet leaders have only themselves to blame, since executions of state criminals found guilty of betraying the Soviet system are periodically reported in their tightly controlled media. Under Soviet law ordinary citizens caught trying to leave the USSR without an exit visa are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment while trusted officials who defect when serving abroad can be sentenced to death in absentia and their execution entrusted to the KGB department of "wet affairs" and its subservient East European organizations.

Even individuals living in the West whose countries are now under Soviet control but who were never themselves citizens of a communist regime can be sentenced to death if they are active in anti-Soviet organizations. Captain Nikolai Khokhlov was sent to West Germany on orders signed by Khrushchev to murder the leader of an émigré anti-Soviet organization, but confessed all and as a result three years later almost died himself after suffering an attack with radioactive particles of thallium. The KGB officer Bogdan Stashinsky used a vapour spray to kill one victim in Munich and a poison gun using prussic acid to murder another. Awarded a medal on returning to Moscow, he later defected to atone for his guilt; in his trial in Karlsruhe in 1962 the judge declared that "political murder has become institutionalized".

According to a later defector, Yury Nosenko, the KGB was subsequently told not to use Soviet nationals for assassination attempts and to reduce the number of political murders to a minimum. However, in Brezhnev's time too there were suspicious incidents. In 1972, after the assassination in Kabul of an anti-communist Muslim editor by six men using Soviet weapons, the Soviet ambassador, earlier identified as a KGB officer, suddenly left Afghanistan. In 1979 the Afghan president Hafizullah Amin managed to survive an attempt to poison his fruit juice, but during the December invasion was killed by a KGB assassination squad which stormed his palace.

The circumstantial evidence certainly builds up. In Italy, the Turkish terrorist Mehemet Ali Agca, who in May 1981 seriously wounded the Pope, has accused three Bulgarians of being his accomplices; one of them, Sergei Antonov, was apprehended and is still in prison under investigation. The special services of all the satellite countries are under tight KGB control, and Bulgaria co-operates more closely than any. The umbrella which in 1978 killed Mr Markov injected him with a tiny dose of ricin, a toxic derivative of the castor oil plant which has been the subject of extensive research in Hungary.

Two years before Dr G. A. Balint of Szeged University completed a major thesis "On the Experimental Toxicology of Ricin". An internationally known authority, he had already received a doctorate on the effects of ricin poisoning when working as a visiting lecturer at Makarere University in the Uganda of President Idi Amin. Since 1977 ricin toxicology appears to be a classified subject in Hungary. Ricin is two hundred times more lethal than the prussic acid used twenty-five years ago by Stashinsky to murder the Ukrainian nationalist leader Bandera.

The evidence may be circumstantial, but there is a lot of it. Most victims appear to have been nationals regarded by the KGB as "their own people". Was Mr Skinner, although British, also regarded as one of their own? Certainly one can understand the defector's nightmare about the hand of the KGB, especially if it clutches an umbrella.

Off pitch

From Major W. T. B. Loyd

Sir, Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson (May 15) is correct in his assumption that polo derives from the Tibetan word *pulu*, meaning ball. I see no inconsistency in naming a game after the small central object – indeed our own sport, in which 22 men run around a large field chasing and kicking a small leather ball, is so named.

Chukka derives, not from *chaugan* (or *chupaan*), which meant polo stick in Ancient Persian, but from *chak(k)ar* (Hindustani), originally the Sanskrit *cakra*, meaning wheel. This is perhaps consistent with "to make a chukker is to proceed roughly in a circle".

Confusingly, the game was known as *chaugan* when discovered by Sherer in the Manipure Valley in 1854. *Chukker* may well be Anglo-Urdu, but today it is regarded as a mis-spelling from the new world, similar to theater or harbor.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LOYD, Polo Manager.
Guards Polo Club,
Windsor Great Park,
Englefield Green,
Egham,
Surrey.
May 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the grip of unreality

From Mr Nicholas A. H. Stacey

Sir, Reading the Bishop of Liverpool's Reith lecture or listening to the President of the NUM's fighting talks offers a unique insight into Britain's contemporary reality crisis: striking for grotesque pay claims, disadvantaging the consumer and short-changing the producer, chasing revolutionary fantasies (the worse the better) or supporting redundant social, occupational or political solidarities are some of the more obvious expressions of this loss of reality in contemporary Britain.

Other, more everyday signs of chasing unrealities are the rise of occultism, the growing interest in paranormal phenomena, belief in a variety of indigenous or imported mysticisms, the increasing devotion to fringe cults and, of course, the spread of drug-taking. Reality crises nurture unattainables – its devotees seek to purchase Paradise now!

Why are so many visibly in the grip of unreality in a country traditionally so pragmatic? There has been a change in Britain, as elsewhere, from tranquillity to turmoil, which has eroded some of the political and social cement between people, but is this a sufficient excuse for such widespread cultivation of utopias?

The British dilemma has roots in confusion – caused by politicians promising millenialism while their policies canter to the casualty ward; by professionals and academics assuming prophetic Old Testament roles anticipating early Doomsday, and most of all by trendy elites endlessly asserting their Pavlovian reflexes about insufficient occupational and social mobility when, in fact, the vast majority of British leaders have materialised from nowhere in particular – from the Prime Minister down – now, for many decades.

Such manipulated fantasies, in a free society, serve to confuse, notwithstanding a more informed and better educated population. Belief in the unreal fuels fantasies; and falling short of such declared unrealities sours anticipation and creates a void, by its refusal to change to adapt, which is conducive to extremes of radicalism.

Countering heady notions of unrealities is perennially unpopular but worth the odium in helping to open the prison bars of compartmentalised delusions.

Churchmen and trade unionists could help and not hinder this effort by countering and not condoning self-deceptions which, though superficially attractive, are in reality shallow and debilitating notions.

Yours truly,
NICHOLAS STACEY,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
May 15.

Chemical warfare

From Mr Alireza Arovzi

Sir, Mr Mortimer's article (May 11) seems to be implicitly excusing or even condoning Iraq's use of chemical weapons in its war against Iran on the pretext that Saddam Hossain is only trying to "hold back the tide of fanaticism", and it urges the West to give Iraq "less grudging support".

The use of chemical weapons, we are told, "seems to have been on a small scale and confined to the marsh area where Iraq could not deploy tanks. It may have been undertaken as an experiment and to prove Iraq's determination to resist Iranian human waves by whatever means, however distasteful."

This astonishing line of reasoning is as misleading as it is dangerous. Is Mr Mortimer aware of the wider implication of what he is saying? Is it not possible that others will now feel less discouraged to use chemical weapons when a responsible newspaper such as *The Times* appears to waver in its unqualified condemnation of the use of such weapons?

Yours sincerely,
ALIREZA AROVZI,
20 Ennismore Gardens, SW7.
May 15.

Queue for service

From Mr R. A. Hough

Sir, Sir Robert Lusty (May 11) rightly complains about deteriorating postal service in his part of Gloucestershire. Here we have had only one postal delivery a day for many years. It may arrive at any time between 9.30 am and midday, bearing (today) all first class letters from London, 83 miles, posted two days earlier, including my birthday cards.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD HOUGH,
Denfurlong,
Lower Chedworth,
Near Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.
May 16.

Music competitions

From Miss Joan Dickson

Sir, Colin Hughes's article (May 11) represents this association's report on music competitions as an attack on the BBC; in reality, in a serious and comprehensive study of a complex problem, a single television programme is criticized. For the rest, the report refers to the BBC's "excellent record of responsibility and creativity in the arts".

Two factual corrections: the date of publication was May 14, not "next month"; and the working party which prepared the report, though convened by this European String Teachers Association, was composed of leading musicians from all branches of the profession.

Yours truly,
JOAN DICKSON,
European String Teachers Association,
(British branch),
5 Neville Avenue,
New Malden,
Surrey.
May 15.

Making television more competitive

From the Chairman of the Independent Programme Producers' Association

Sir, With members of Parliament about to examine the Government's new direct broadcasting satellite Bill, it is important to correct an impression left by David Hewson in his otherwise accurate article (May 10) on the enterprise and innovation shown by the televison producers in the independent sector.

He suggested that the Home Secretary's declaration that independent programme makers should be given a path to the satellite's output as of right will drive a wedge into the cosy protected duopoly of BBC Television and ITV.

Would that it were so! In fact, what Mr Brittan has actually done is to extend a monopoly on earth in the hope of achieving some slight competition in the sky.

In his speech, he expressed sympathy for the independents. But he promised hard cash to the ITV companies. Provided they keep on good terms with the IBA (presumably by investing in the satellite), they can expect an extension of their franchises for another seven years.

It is a mouth-watering inducement. If the net advertising revenue goes on increasing at 15 per cent a year, as it has done consistently in the past, these extra seven years represent £25bn of income to the ITV system. A small amount of this might come to the independent sector by way of Channel 4. But independents, of course, are shut out of ITV itself.

Now I yield to no one in my admiration of the output of many of the ITV companies. Granada and Central, to mention but two, have consistently shown themselves able to make programmes that match the best in the world. But the rewards that await all the companies bear no relation to their productivity, competitiveness or willingness to take risks.

Few people in the industry would dispute David Hewson's description of them as over-manned, over-paid and resisting technological change. Extending their monopoly is hardly likely to improve their performance in this area. Quite the contrary.

The arrival of satellite will make little difference either. Indeed, as far as the independent sector is concerned, a promise of a share of output on an unbuilt satellite, in a highly speculative venture, at an unspecified date in the future, is no compensation for continuing to be excluded from a guaranteed market place on earth.

There is, however, an easy and equitable way of introducing competition into the protected world of ITV and BBC, as our association has proposed to both the IBA and the Home Office. ITV and BBC have a self-imposed quota of 14 per cent of imported programmes. These are almost exclusively American. They could cut this back to 10 per cent and make up the difference of 4 per cent by acquiring independently-made British programmes at realistic prices.

At marginal cost to ITV and the BBC, such a move would have a profound impact on the TV industry. It would create more jobs in Britain. Since the programmes replaced would be foreign, it would not threaten the jobs of those presently employed by ITV. It would introduce some welcome competition into the system. It would strengthen the successful but still fragile independent sector, and by giving it a stronger capital base, perhaps even enable it to take its place in the sky.

Finally, it would accord perfectly with the present Government's commitment to eliminating the inefficiencies of monopoly and encouraging enterprise and initiative.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GAU, Chairman,
Independent Programme Producers' Association,
50-51 Berwick Street, W1.
May 16.

Teachers' pay claim

From Dr Kenneth Ulyatt

Sir, "If we ever hope to be a highly paid, highly respected profession, then we must be seen to be purely and simply highly efficient teachers" (Mr J. S. Duckworth, May 19).

Many parents will heartily agree. Back (or forward) to payment by results.

Yours etc,
KENNETH ULYATT,
8 Cambridge Road,
Battersea, SW11.
May 19.

New Ireland Forum

From Mr Derek Bloom

Sir, No amount of blandishments, bribes or threats are likely to induce the Unionists to accept any of the New Ireland Forum's proposals and there seems to be a general anxiety to avoid considering the *real* alternatives for the future of Northern Ireland: independence under the Crown, or full integration in the United Kingdom.

Whatever the decisions taken at Westminster, there has to be assent by the majority in the Six Counties if any change is to work. The republic's resources are quite inadequate to hold the North by force if Britain is misguided enough to cede possession, as Mr Peter Jay (May 4) appears to want, so that the end result would be an independent loyalist state – sectarian, militant and broke.

If we are determined to retreat from Ireland it would be more humane to grant independence – or rather force independence on them – ourselves. Respect for the civil rights of the minority could be made a condition of financial aid.

Ulster would be far from being the smallest or poorest nation in the world and it may be that responsibility for their own destinies would lead to a more pragmatic and conciliatory attitude toward the republic. At present responsibility is lacking on both sides of the border, the one thing that North and South have in common being a readiness to demand that Britain should solve their problems for them.

Full integration has been described as most people's second-best solution. It is obvious that Unionists would prefer it to anything from the forum's constitutional menu and opinion polls have suggested that around half the northern Catholics favour it.

Given the greater certainty and stability that such a change should bring, in time the other half could come to accept it as well. After all, about a million southern Irish people prefer to live in Britain already.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BLOOM,
47 Old Church Street,
Chelsea, SW3.
May 14.

Missing wheels

From Mr Kenneth G. Fry

Sir, I wish Liverpool's International Garden Festival all success, but doubt whether I shall attend it. My wife, who suffers from arthritis, can walk short distances reasonably well, but not long ones. In view of the stress in festival publicity on "special planning ensuring easy access to all areas for disabled visitors" I had hoped for the reasonable provision of wheelchairs.

However, in reply to my recent query about the availability of wheelchairs, the festival organisers advise that they have a total of only 12 – six at each entrance – and suggest that intending visitors should take their own.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH G. FRY,
2 Walnut Tree Close,
Banstead,
Surrey.
May 17.

Priorities in probation

From the Director of Nacro

Sir, The publication by the Home Office of a statement of national objectives and priorities for the probation service (Frances Gibb, May 2) is welcome, as is the encouragement it gives the service to ensure that offenders can be dealt with non-custodially wherever possible, to participate more fully in community action to prevent and reduce crime and to help victims of crime.

However, the proposal that the probation service's contribution to the through-care and after-care of prisoners should be concentrated on its statutory responsibilities is disturbing. If society genuinely wishes to reduce offending by ex-prisoners, after-care must not be simply an afterthought.

Prisons provide an artificial and independence-sapping environment and, by taking responsibility and the power to make decisions away from prisoners, all too often release them less fitted to lead responsible lives than when they went in. A comprehensive system of assistance for released prisoners is not simply desirable for humanitarian reasons, but is essential in equipping ex-prisoners to lead law-abiding lives.

Over the past twenty years the contribution of the probation service, working with the voluntary sector, has achieved a substantial growth in services for the ex-prisoner. Much, however, remains to be done. If we are to ensure that resettlement services are effective, care by the service of offenders released from custody must command a higher place in the Home Office's order of priorities.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIEN STERN, Director,
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders,
169 Clapham Road, SW9.
May 3.

Value for money

From Mr P. R. Stevens

Sir, It was with incredulity that I read the article by Tom Tickell in your Special Report on May 3.

The statement, "The law insists that every company running its own pension scheme should base it on final salaries" is not just a misstatement, but plain wrong. During the 10 years I have spent in the pensions industry, I have administered many schemes based on defined contributions rather than final salaries, to the total satisfaction of the Superannuation Funds Office. If there were a law forbidding such plans, I feel sure that the Inland Revenue would have heard thereof.

Mr Tickell then perpetuates the myth that "two thirds" is the usual promise made to members of occupational pension schemes. My estimate of the multitude of member booklets to have crossed my desk is that perhaps five per cent mention the possibility of attaining "two thirds". The vast majority promise exactly what they pay – sixtieths, eightieths, funds arising from defined contributions or whatever.

The paragraph on preservation had some basis in historic fact, but ignored changes subsequent to SSA 1973.

I am sure actuaries will themselves defend their transfer value bases, but the norm definitely appears to be value for money by the ceding scheme.

Ironically, only hours before reading the article I had been extolling the virtues of "fact" rather than "opinion" in *The Times*. I trust that published corrections of the printed errors will enable me to retain that faith in your publication.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. STEVENS,
4 Milton House,
Abbey Park,
Beckenham, Kent.
May 4.

New look for the Ten Tors trek?

From Lord Hunt

Sir, In your columns on May 16, Mrs Peter Douglas has referred to the environmental objections to over-frequent training "expeditions" in the Dartmoor National Park in preparation for the annual Ten Tors Expedition. There is no doubt that the overcrowding of youth groups within certain areas of rugged mountain and moorland country (of which Snowdonia provides a disturbing example) is not conducive to the general enjoyment of the facilities for which national parks exist; in particular, by detracting from the feeling of remoteness and a sense of adventure which many of us value.

As one who, for many years, was much involved in encouraging and organising adventurous outdoor activities for young people, I feel some responsibility for this state of affairs.

I agree with Mrs Douglas in her plea that organisers of schemes such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award and the Ten Tors Expedition should do everything possible to diversify their choice of terrain for training and tests.

I would also like to express concern about the character and scale of the Ten Tors Expedition itself. I acknowledge the popularity of its challenge to youth. I question whether such a massive exercise to test the stamina and team work of participating groups, with its large administrative back-up by the Ministry of Defence, can be fairly perceived by those who love the beauty and peace of Dartmoor's hills and tors, as anything other than an invasion of their pleasure.

It seems to me unfortunate that this invasion should take place in a national park which has, for many years, had to accept some of the requirements for training and live firing of the Ministry of Defence.

If the Ten Tors Expedition is to continue, could it not be phased and regionalised so that fewer groups participated in preliminary "rounds" in several national parks, the finalists being gathered in a different park each year?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords.
May 17.

Saleroom losses

From Mr J. A. Brignell

Sir, Lord Astor's letter (May 16) concerning saleroom losses neatly ignores his saleroom gains. By allowing that national art treasures may leave the country if, in the event, no national buyer can raise the money, the hammer price reflects the interest of international buyers of great wealth rather than a price which would be bid by purely national interests.

If a national museum subsequently purchases, it is at this "international price" and Lord Astor should offset his loss of interest for the period when national money is being raised against the premium he has received by being allowed to offer for sale our national heritage in an international market.

He should be allowed his loss of interest only if he agrees to sell at the highest price bid by a national bidder.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. BRIGNELL,
45 Howard Road,
Westbury Park,
Bristol,
Avon.
May 16.

University aims

From Dr Magnus Pyke

Sir, The death of Lord Robbins gives us the opportunity, in this present age when we are starving our universities of money, to look back at the aims for which the most accomplished members of the community were to be trained, as seen by the Robbins committee of 1964.

These were fourfold: to earn a living, to promote the powers of the mind, to advance learning and to acquire that background of culture and social habit upon which a healthy society depends.

Can we really afford to dilute such a philosophy today?

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St Peter's Villas, W6.
May 17.

Out of touch

From Mr Ian N. Callow

Sir, In reply to the letter of Mr William J. Reilly (May 12) concerning the deportment of English "joggers", perhaps I can enlighten him as to their reluctance to hold their heads high.

Their heads are bowed down, not because of single-minded devotion to their athletic prowess, but in shame as Englishmen participating in what is surely, Sir, a singularly un-English pursuit.

They avoid "eye contact" not so much with each other as with their less athletic compatriots, who look askance at these breathless, lumbering souls who disturb the tranquillity of so many a pleasant stroll in parks throughout the land.

Perhaps if Mr Reilly were to reflect upon the awesome responsibility his nation bears for the proliferation of this and other unsavoury fads currently sweeping this island then he, too, might have cause to hang his head in shame whilst jogging through the great beauty of San Francisco.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
IAN N. CALLOW,
118 Falcondale Road,
Westbury-on-Trym,
Bristol,
Avon.
May 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 21: The Queen this evening visited the Chelsea Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Lady Susan Hussey and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this morning opened the Fire International 84 Conference at the Metropole Hotel, Birmingham where Her Royal Highness was received by Colonel A. Fender (Deputy Lieutenant for West Midlands) and Mr B. Fuller (Chairman, Federation of British Fire Organisations).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness opened and toured the Fire International 84 Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre and was received by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham (Councillor R. Hales).

This afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips opened Russells Hall Hospital, Dudley.

Having been received by the Chairman of West Midlands Regional Health Authority (Mr J. Ackers) and the Chairman of Dudley Health Authority (Dr H. Guy), Her Royal Highness unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the Hospital.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 21: The Prince and Princess of Wales, this afternoon visited the Chelsea Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The Prince of Wales, President, the Bach Choir, and Patron, the English Chamber Orchestra, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended a Concert given by the Bach Choir and the English Chamber Orchestra at the Royal Festival Hall, London, SE1.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Bromhead and Miss Ann Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening visited the Chelsea Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 21: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duchess of Gloucester visited this evening, the Chelsea Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Mrs Michael Harvey and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at the Centenary Dinner of the Society of Authors, at the Mansion House, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 21: The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music year 1985, left Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon for Paris.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in a British Airways TriStar aircraft, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Duchess of Kent this evening attended a reception in aid of the Royal College of Music Appeal which was held at St James's Palace, London SW1.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 21: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this evening visited the Chelsea Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in the Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Imperial War Museum, will visit the Cabinet War Rooms and the Exhibition, Resistance in France on June 4.

A memorial service for Mr R. G. S. (Dick) Hoare will be held at St Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street, on Friday, June 15, at 11.30 am.

Birthdays today

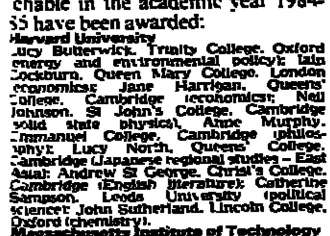
Mr Kenny Ball, 53; Viscount Dunrossil, 58; the Right Rev D. R. Feaver, 70; Dame Honor Fell, 84; Professor Sir William Hawthorne, 71; Sir Mark Heath, 57; Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, 64; Professor G. W. Keeton, 82; Sir Edwin Leather, 65; Mr Hew Lorimer, 77; Sir William McKie, 83; Mr Victor Montagu, 78; Sir Arthur Peterson, 68; Miss Betty Swanwick, 69; Mrs Betty Williams, 41.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the Spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Kennedy scholarships

The following Kennedy scholarships enable in the academic year 1984-85 have been awarded:



Harvard University
Lucy Butterwick, Trinity College, Oxford (energy and environmental policy); Iain Cockburn, Queen Mary College, London (economics); Jane Harrigan, Queens' College, Cambridge (economics); Neil Johnson, St John's College, Cambridge (solid state physics); Anne Murphy, Emmanuel College, Cambridge (philosophy); Lucy North, Queens' College, Cambridge (Japanese regional studies – East Asia); Andrew St George, Christ's College, Cambridge (English literature); Catherine Sampson, Leeds University (political science); John Sutherland, Lincoln College, Oxford (chemistry).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sandiway Fong, Imperial College, London (computing science)

University news

Keele
Dr Brian E. F. Fender has been appointed vice-chancellor of the university, in succession to Dr David Harrison, who is to become Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University from October 1.

Dr Fender is Director of the Institut Max von Laue-Paul Langevin in Grenoble, France, which is funded jointly by France, Germany, and the United Kingdom as a world centre for the use of neutrons in the study of biological, chemical, and physical systems.

East Anglia
Mr Barry MacDonald, reader in educational evaluation in the Centre for Applied Research in Education, has been appointed to a chair in education from October 1. He will also succeed the late Professor Lawrence Stenhouse as director of the centre.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. R. Manners and Miss A. Ryland
The engagement is announced between Arthur, son of the Hon Thomas and Mrs Manners, of The Old Malt House, Ashford Hill, Newbury, Berkshire, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Ryland, of Pembroke Square, London, W8.

Mr J. A. L. Wethered and Miss D. B. Wimble
The engagement is announced between Adam, son of Mr Julian Wethered, of Cadley, Wiltshire, and the late Mrs Britt Sargeantson, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wimble, of Chailey, Sussex.

Mr N. P. Wooley and Miss C. M. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Wooley, of Bickley, Kent, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Taylor, of Kenley, Surrey.

Memorial service

Mr W. G. F. John
A memorial service for Mr William George Frederick John was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. The Rev J. Cameron Walker officiated and Canon Trevor Beeson pronounced the blessing. Mr Eddie Wignall read from Proverbs 8 and Mr Roger Farrance read Shakespeare's Sonnet No 30. Mr Howard Sallis, Industrial Relations Adviser to the Electricity Council, gave an address.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Sir John Boreham to be President of the Institute of Statisticians. Dr L. W. G. Tutt to be chairman.
Mrs Prunella Scarlett is to be Chairman of The Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council in succession to Mr Ian Taylor.

City of London Solicitors' Company

The Court of the City of London Solicitors' Company has elected the following officers for the forthcoming year: Master: Mr D. F. Gray; Senior Warden: Mr E. P. T. Roney; Junior Warden: Sir Max Williams.

Chelsea Flower Show

Subtlety colours the marquee

The Chelsea Flower Show, which opens today, has more emphasis than usual on plants with subtle rather than strong or dazzling colours, on foliage plants, and on wild flowers and conservation.

In the great marquee many of the exhibitors are aiming to inform gardeners on the use of plants and demonstrating the wide range available for all-year-round interest in gardens.

But vying with the wealth of hardy plants are subjects for greenhouse cultivation, some highly colourful, such as the carnivorous plants from Marston Exotics, of Frome. Included here is a new sarracenia (trumpet pitcher) called 'Daniel Rudd', with warm burgundy-red flowers, raised by Adrian Slack.

Orchid cacti are featured by Abbey Brook Cactus Nursery, of Matlock, with a new one of their own raising, *Aporophyllum* 'Tracy', pale pink with Orange outer petals.

Vesutor Airplants, of Ashington, are popularizing the small epiphytic tillandsias and are showing many of the attractive contorted species, plus other colourful tree-dwelling bromeliads. All are mounted on wood, showing how the plants might look in the wild.

There are many displays of orchids including a large bank of species and hybrids from Burnham Nurseries, of Newton Abbot. The centrepiece is *Cattleya* 'Brown Eyes' with large orchid pink flowers with a deep lip.

The City of Birmingham has arranged greenhouse plants in colour schemes. A red corner features poinsettias, normally associated with Christmas time.

Of the several interesting overseas exhibits, the Barbados Horticultural Society is featuring ginger lilies, *Alpinia purpurata*, with spectacular heads of crimson bracts. The society has formed an export business, and will be exporting blooms to Britain and Europe. The ginger-lily blooms last for at least three weeks in water.

'Selfridges', a new yellow and amber hybrid tea rose from John Mattock.

The South African Department of Information is showing mainly indigenous plants, including arums, gerbera, protea, strelitzia, gladioli, freesias, and anthuriums. Rare and endangered species are also to be seen, including the Marsh Rose, *Orothamnus zeyheri*, with pink flowers and silvery foliage; the Red Heather, *Erica pillansii*; and *Mimetes argenteus*, silver foliage and pink flowers. Not long ago all of these were on the verge of extinction.

Oe of the biggest displays of bonsai (artificially dwarfed trees) ever seen at Chelsea has been staged on the monument site by Sei Yo Kan Bonsai, of Corfe, Dorset.

The theme of Bressingham Gardens' exhibit, of Diss, is foliage colour from hardy perennials. Hostas feature strongly, including the new 'Gold Flush', yellow-edged leaves, and the glaucous 'Bressingham Blue'. Notcutts Nurseries, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, have a laburnum arch as a centrepiece, and among many other shrubs and trees is *Prunus* 'Asano', an upright ornamental cherry with double, delicate pink blossom.

A wide range of rare and unusual shrubs and plants is to be seen on the stand of Sherrards Garden Centre, of Newbury. Particularly interesting, but little known, are the various kinds of caragana with yellow pea-like flowers. Coming from Siberia, they are extremely tough shrubs.

Hillier Nurseries (Winchester), of Ampfield, are showing a wide range of shrubs and trees to provide interest throughout the year. Visitors will be able to walk around a complete year in the garden. A new shrub well worth looking out for is *Cytisus battandieri* 'Yellow Tail', with larger blooms and more generous with its flowers than the species.

Knap Hill and Slocock Nurseries, of Woking, have a fine display of their own rhododendron hybrids in soft colours, in contrast to the older hybrids in strong colours. They include 'Tortoise Shell Orange', 'Tortoise Shell Salome' and 'Ripe Corn'.

A wild-flower meadow, containing Yellow Rattle, hardy orchids, wild red clover and other meadow plants, has been created by John Chambers, of Barton Seagrave. There are also large colourful groups of other wild flowers, from marsh marigolds to ox-eye daisies.

Beth Chatto, of Colchester, has a vast range of unusual hardy plants, many with foliage appeal, such as the dwarf ornamental rhubarb called 'Ace of Hearts', and the rare Bowles Golden Sedge, *Carex stricta 'Aureum'*.

The 'Sunset Strain' of lewisias is being featured by Edrom Nurseries, of Coldingham, Berwickshire. This strain was raised in Scotland by Jack Drake, and is available in a wide range of bright colours, creating summer-long interest in dry-stone walls and rock gardens.

Treasures, of Tenbury, have their usual fine display of clematis, and at the show the International Clematis Society is being launched for the British public. The exhibit of the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens has been staged by the Dorset group and features Abbotsbury Gardens, past, present, and future. The gardens hold two national collections, eucalyptus and salvias, and both well represented on the stand.

Many roses are as usual making their debut at Chelsea including: 'Mary Donaldson', salmon hybrid tea from Cants of Colchester; 'The Flower Arranger', a pastel floribunda from Fryers Nurseries, of Knutsford; 'Cardinal Hume', a purple shrub rose, and 'Amber Queen', an amber-yellow floribunda, from R. Harkness and Company, of Hitchin; 'Penelope Keith', a gold miniature from John Mattock, of Nuneham Courtenay; 'Torvill and Dean', a pink and yellow hybrid tea from Sealand Nurseries, of Sealand, Chester; and 'Abbeyfield Rose, rose-red, from James Cocker and Son, of Aberdeen.

Old garden roses, in 140 different varieties, are being shown by Peter Beales Roses, of Attleborough, from vigorous ramblers to bushes for small gardens. Particularly interesting is *Rosa hemispherica*, one of the earliest yellow roses, pre-1625, with deep yellow double blooms.

A report on the outside gardens and awards to exhibits and plants will appear tomorrow.

Alan Toogood
Horticulture Correspondent

Show information, back page.

Enterprise award

The Prime Minister presenting Mr Jeff Hooper, managing director of Twyford Plant Laboratories of Glastonbury, Somerset, with his company's trophy at the Anglo-Dutch Awards for Enterprise ceremony in the Hilton Hotel, London, yesterday.

Luncheon

Lady Maclean
Lord Maclean, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lady Maclean entertained at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Their guests were:
Lord Home of the Hirsel, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, the Earl and Countess of Stair, the Earl and Countess of Aylesford, Lord and Lady MacLehose of Beoch, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon Mrs A M Lyle, General Sir Gordon and Lady MacMillan of MacMillan, the Rev Andrew and Mrs Herdden, Mr and Mrs Boyd Gordon and Colonel and Mrs Archie Fletcher.

Reception

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster, Councillor John Bull, gave a reception at Westminster Council House yesterday after his election. Among those present were Baroness Gardner of Parkes, the Dean of Westminster, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, and Mrs Brooke, Mr and Mrs John Wheeler, representatives of the Greater London Council, and members and officers of the Westminster City Council.

Dinners

Society of Authors
The Duke of Gloucester was the guest of honour at a dinner held last night at the Mansion House to celebrate the centenary of the Society of Authors. Mr H. R. F. Keating, chairman of the society, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, Sir Victor Pritchett, president, and Mr William Golding. Among those present were:
Mr Brian Aldiss, Mr L G Alexander, Mr Eric Ambler, Miss Nina Bawden, Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, Mr Ronald Blythe, Mr Gyles Brandreth, Mr John Christopher, Miss Lettice Cooper, Mr Roald Dahl, Mr Peter Dickinson, Miss Margaret Drabble, M Maurice Druon, Miss Maureen Duffy, Miss Janet Dunbar, Mr Dick Francis, Lady Antonia Fraser.
Mr Winston Graham, Mr Ralph Hammond Innes, Mr Ronald Hayman, Miss Alethea Hayter, Miss Ann Henning, Mr James Herriot, Mr Michael Holroyd, Mr Alistair Horne, Miss Shirley Hughes, Mr Michael Legat, Miss Rosamund Lehmann, Mrs Penelope Lively, Ms Sheila McLeod, Mr Brian Masters, Mr Derek Parker, Mr Harold Pinter, Miss Jean Plaidy, Miss Dilys Powell, Mr Piers Paul Read, Mr Brian Sibley, Mr Julian Symons, Mr Geoffrey Trease, and Dame Veronica Wedgwood, OM.

Britain-Asean Dinner
The Britain-Asean dinner was held last night at the Dorchester hotel under the sponsorship of the Anglo-Indonesian Society, the Anglo-Thai Society, the British-Malaysian Society, the British Philippine Society, the Indonesia Association and the Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Association. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, was the guest of honour, and those attending included the London heads of mission of the Asean countries and their ladies. Sir Arthur de la Mare presided and the High Commissioner for Malaysia responded to the toast to Asean.

Chatham Dining Club
The Chatham Dining Club met yesterday at St Ermin's Hotel. The principal guest was Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin and Captain N. Bailey was in the chair.

Lady Maclean
Lord Maclean, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Lady Maclean entertained at dinner at the Palace of Holyroodhouse yesterday. Their guests were:
The Archbishop of York, the Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs Busch, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, Viscount Whitelaw, CH, and Viscountess Whitelaw, Major-General Lord and Lady Michael Fitzalan-Howard, Lord Shackleton, Mrs Earnest Nelson, the Earl and Countess of Ancram, the Very Rev Dr and Mrs James G Matheson, the Countess of Dunmore, Patricia, Countess of Dundee and Lieutenant-Colonel David Thomson.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
Admiral Sir William Staveley, Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel, the Channel Commanders and Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Commander-in-Chief Naval Home Command, were hosts at a dinner given on board HMS Victory last night in honour of Dr Joseph Luns. Others present were:
Vice-Admirals David Brown and N J S Hunt, Air Marshal Sir John Fitzpatrick, Vice-Admiral R Krijger, Rear Admiral R Den Boeft, Air Vice-Marshal J F H Tetley, Captain P Van Damme, Captain J. S Shillingford, Commander G Busard, Lieutenant M B Prior and 2nd Officer S M Aylard.

Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Limited
The Earl of Lauderdale, Director of Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings) Limited, was host at a dinner held last night at the Houses of Parliament in honour ot the Hon George Younger Secretary of State for Scotland. Those present were:
M Michel Pecqueur, president, SNEA, Mr Robert Belgrave, Lord Boardman, Mr David Dixon, Mr Angus Grossart, Professor Fred Holliday, Mr Philip Jones M Yves Lesage, Mr Kenneth Minton, M Armand Rousseau, group chief executive in the UK, Sir John Russell, Chairman of Elf Aquitaine UK (Holdings), M Gilbert Rutman, vice president, SNEA Mr Philip Searby and Mr Paul Willert.

University College London
The following new Fellows of University College London were admitted yesterday:
Professor T Barnard, Mr I M Campbell (in absentia), Dr Gertrude Caton-Thompson (in absentia), Mr C V Chester Browne, Professor E R Huehns, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Dr A J Martin, Dr Magnus Pyke, Mr Louis Osman and Professor B R Rabin. At a dinner held later the Provost of University College, Sir James Lighthill, presided. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, Professor Randolph Quirk, Vice-Chancellor of London University, Sir Peter Matthews, Professor D W James and Professor J W Mullin were among others present.

Lancing College

Lancing College Theatre is being officially opened by Mr Tim Rice, OL, today. The Theatre has been constructed over the past 18 months, with much of the work being done by a team of pupils under the direction of Mr Robert Bailey, head of technology, and Mr Jeremy Tomlinson, head of drama. The opening production is a performance of Offenbach's opera, *La Belle Hélène*.

The completion of the theatre marks the first stage in the college's new development programme which includes the restoration and completion of the chapel organ, a new Design and Technical Centre, a hard playing area, and additional study accommodation in the boys' boarding houses.

Chemists discover the answer in the past

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A fast way in which hospital laboratories can diagnose some illnesses has depended on a discovery by a small team of industrial chemists, who found that part of their research involved doing something akin to reinventing the wheel to develop a special compound.

The work was done under a research contract by Novachem laboratory, a small new company specializing in fine organic chemicals at Haverhill in Suffolk. The team were asked to provide a substance called ethylhydrocupreine hydrochloride, which used to be derived from quinine and was employed as a treatment for pneumonia. The treatment was dropped with the advent of modern antibiotics.

Unfortunately the technique of producing the preparation went with it and the knowledge of the technical tricks disappeared as the pioneers in the work retired.

The task of developing a new process took Dr Tony Webb, the chief research chemist of Novachem, more than a year. But he has perfected a method of synthesis which starts from naturally occurring quinine sulphate and in an eight-stage operation yields ethylhydrocupreine to the necessary purity.

One of the diagnostic tests for which it is used is to distinguish them from other streptococci, which cause conditions from common throat infections to scarlet fever.

OBITUARY

MR PETER BULL
Actor and author

Peter Bull, the author and actor, died yesterday in London. He was 72.

The youngest of the four sons of Sir William Bull, for many years MP for Hammersmith, Peter Bull was educated at Winchester and Tours University before starting a brief career as a journalist. By 1933 however he had made his first stage appearance and was to spend the next two years in the West End and on Broadway in *As You Desire Me* and *Escape Me Never*.

In 1936 he returned to London to appear in J. M. Barrie's *The Boy David* and then went into management, forming a repertory company at Perranporth in Cornwall. Productions there were interrupted by the war, which he fought with distinction in the Royal Navy, starting as an ordinary seaman and retiring in 1945 as a Lieutenant Commander with the DSC, an honour he only learnt of when reading news of Old Boys in his school magazine.

Returning to the theatre he played Tappercoom in the first London and New York productions of Fry's *The Lady's Not For Burning*, Pozzo in the first London production of Beckett's *Waiting For Godot* and Tetzel in the first London and Broadway productions of Osborne's *Luther*. His film career was no less distinguished, featuring appearances in *Oliver Twist*, *The African Queen*, *Tom Jones*, *Dr Strangelove*, *Dr Dolittle* and, last year, a brief but memorable farewell as Queen Anne in *Yellowbeard*.

Through the 1950s, however, he became increasingly disenchanted with the life of an actor, and discovered three other careers which gave him greater delight. First he wrote a series of autobiographies (*To Sea in a Sieve*, *Bulls in the Meadows*, *I Know The Face But* and *I Say Look Here*) which Kenneth Tynan acclaimed as the funniest book ever written by an actor.

Then his fascination with the occult led him to open a Zodiac shop in Notting Hill Gate, selling all manner of things astrological, and finally he became recognised as the world's leading authority on the history, care and psychology of the teddy bear. His own collection of two hundred bears was led by Aloysius, who achieved considerable television fame by being carried through several episodes of *Brideshead Revisited*, and Bully Bear, hero of many of his later books for children.

Peter Bull's last and twentieth book, published only a few days before his death, combined the three chief interests of his later years in writing, astrology and teddies. It was called simply *The Zodiac Bears*. He was unmarried, but leaves a large family of friends.

MRS FRANCES TEMPLE

Mrs Frances Gertrude Acland Temple, widow of Dr William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1942 until his death in 1944, died on May 18 at the age of 93.

She was born on December 23, 1890, the youngest daughter of F. H. Anson, and educated at Francis Holland School for Girls and Queen's College, Harley Street. Her family knew Temple's, and there was a further point of contact at *The Challenge*, a Church of England weekly paper which Temple edited from 1915 to 1918 and at which Frances Anson gave secretarial help. They were married in 1916.

As the wife of William Temple, whether at St James's Piccadilly, Manchester, York, or finally Canterbury, Frances Temple was in her element. She loved great occasions, she enjoyed meeting people, she was at home in any company. These gifts were specially useful in that they enabled her to help her husband overcome his natural shyness.

Her interest in and respect for people are still remembered by those wartime men who relaxed in the YMCA Hut in an army camp near York, where Mrs Temple faithfully spent most evenings engaged in the humblest jobs; and especially by the citizens of Canterbury who shared with her and their Archbishop the heaviest blitz on the city (May 31, 1942) and its aftermath.

She was also very much a person in her own right: an excellent public speaker, witty, unselfconscious, informed and sincere, she had a remarkable capacity for detailed organization. She was JP for the City of Manchester from 1926 to 1929. When, after Temple's death, she was invited by Archbishop and Mrs Fisher to undertake the hospitality for the 1948 Lambeth Conference, she involved herself totally, and, with meticulous care, as committee chairman, arranged some 300 lodgings during a time of still strict food rationing.

She was a member of the seminal Curtis Committee on the care of children, which led to the Children Act, 1948, and was to be seen prodding mattresses and prowling behind the scenes of the children's Homes they visited.

Her outstanding work and life-long interest was her prison visiting. Beginning through friendship with the Prison Commissioner Alec Paterson, she developed the necessary characteristics of never fearing to speak her mind, of complete unsentimentality but also of never losing hope in a criminal.

The prisons she worked in ranged from boys' and girls' Borstals to Dartmoor; she felt her duty only half done until she had visited the prisoner's family, and not completely finished after discharge, for she would go and have a meal with him in some local café; or again she would be in court, ready to comfort a grieving mother or a very young wife. From 1951, for twenty years, she was allowed to visit recidivists, her "Old Boys", in Dartmoor, staying in the local inn, "The Devil's Elbow".

MAJ-GEN SIR ALEC BISHOP

Major-General Sir Alec Bishop, KCMG, CB, CVO, OBE, who died on May 15 at the age of 86, was British High Commissioner in Cyprus from 1964 to 1965 at the end of a career during which he had seen service in both world wars and had posts with the Control Commission in Germany in the period after the Second

William Henry Alexander Bishop was born on June 20, 1897, and went to Plymouth College and Sandhurst. Commissioned into the Dorset Regiment he served in Mesopotamia and Palestine from 1915 to 1918. Much of his time between the wars was spent in staff appointments in outposts of the British Empire.

The outbreak of the Second World War found him as Chief Staff Officer of the East Africa Force and he later served in North and West Africa. He became Military Commentator at the Ministry of Information in 1944 with the task of interpreting the activities of the various battle fronts to newspaper and radio correspondents.

In 1945 after a short period as Assistant Director-General of the Political Intelligence Department at the Foreign Office he was appointed to the Control Commission for Germany, firstly as Chief of Information and Public Services with responsibility in the British Zone, of disemmination information to the Germans and reestablishig cultural life, and later as Deputy Chief of the Staff and Commissioner for North Rhine-Westphalia.

Here the mental toughness of which his gentle surface manner gave no indication was often to the fore in a situation where understandable tension between the occupiers and the occupied sometimes led to open German defiance of the British authorities.

From 1951 to 1953 he was Assistant Secretay at the Commonwealth Relations Office and from 1953 to 1957 Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, touring extensively in Commonwealth countries during that period.

After a period as British Deputy Commissioner in Calcutta he returned to the CRO as Director of Information Services and Cultural Relations from 1962 to 1964 before taking up his final appointment in Cyprus in that year.

MR ARNOLD WHITTAKER

Mr Arnold Whittaker, CSI, CIE, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, died recently at the age of 83.

Born in 1900 at Colne, Lancashire, the son of a Methodist minister, he won a scholarship to Colne Grammar School and, after two years in the Navy, won a scholarship to the London School of Economics. In 1924 he passed with distinction the Indian Civil Service examination.

In India Whittaker was first District Officer and then District Commissioner for the area now Bangladesh. Having shown outstanding administrative and financial ability, he was then called to Delhi where he became Assistant Home Secretary. He was appointed CIE before his retirement from the Indian ICS in 1939.

He next became Political Adviser to the Indian Tea Association and a member of the Assam Legislature. During the Second World War, in 1942, he was in charge of the evacuation from Burma of civilians fleeing from the advancing Japanese, through the mountain passes of eastern India. The purpose was to get the refugees, a multitude of men, women and children coming on foot carrying their possessions, to the railway, by which means they could travel to Calcutta and Bombay.

For his success in organizing this major operation, undertaken by the Indian government through the agency of the tea planters, he was made CSI in 1947.

Whittaker returned to England in 1946, to start a new life as a farmer and bee-keeper in Somerset. He was a county councillor from 1946 to 1953 and county alderman form 1953 to 1974, being chairman of the Council from 1956 to 1959 and chairman of the finance committee from 1952 to 1974.

After local goverament reorganization he continued his services to Somerset County Council in an advisory capacity. He was also a director of the Bridgewater Building Society.

He leaves a widow, Hilda Lucy (née Street), and a daughter.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 14. Dealings End, June 1. § Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9-9¼%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 9 Low 6

Week Fixed: 7¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	8¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	8²³⁄₃₂	3 months	8²³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8⅝-8½	1 month	9¼
2 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8¹³⁄₁₆	2 months	9⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	8²⁷⁄₃₂-8⅞	3 months	9⁷⁄₃₂
6 months	9¼-9³⁄₁₆	6 months	10

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9⅛-9¹⁄₁₆	7 months	9⅞-9½
2 months	9½-9⅛	8 months	10⅛-10⅛
3 months	9⅝-9¼	9 months	10⅛-10⅛
4 months	9⅞-9½	10 months	10⅛-10⅛
5 months	9⅞-9½	11 months	10⅛-10⅛
6 months	9⅞-9½	12 months	10⅛-10⅛

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	8¹¹⁄₁₆-8⅝	6 months	9⁵⁄₁₆-9³⁄₁₆
3 months	9¼-9⅛	12 months	9²⁹⁄₃₂-9²¹⁄₃₂

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	7½	3 months	9⁵⁄₁₆
7 days	8	6 months	9⅛
1 month	8⁵⁄₁₆	1 year	10

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight. Open 7½-7½ Close 11

1 week	7½-7⅛	6 months	9⅛-9⅛
1 month	8⅝-8⅝	9 months	10-9⅞
3 months	9⅛-9¼	12 months	10⅜-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 9⅛ 6 months 9⅛

Finance House Base Rate 9%

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	May 21 (day's range)	May 21 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3885-1.3965	$1.3910-1.3920	0.25-0.28c disc	0.81-0.85c disc
Montreal	$1.8000-1.8089	$1.8005-1.8015	0.29-0.35c disc	0.99-1.07c disc
Amsterdam	4.3100-4.3525fl	4.3150-4.3250fl	1½-1c prem	3½-3c prem
Brussels	77.30-78.50f	77.95-78.05f	13-20c disc	40-50c disc
Copenhagen	14.0425-14.1425k	14.0425-14.0525k	1¾-2½ore disc	5¾-6¾ore disc
Frankfurt	3.8275-3.8775m	3.8350-3.8450m	1⅛-⅞pf prem	3⅛-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	195.25-196.50e	195.25-195.75e	75-220e disc	395-820e disc
Madrid	214.00-215.45p	214.05-214.35p	120-140p disc	370-390p disc
Milan	2362.50-2380.00lr	2362.75-2364.75lr	13-15lr disc	37-41lr disc
Oslo	10.8875-10.9700k	10.8925-10.9025k	3⅞-4⅛ore disc	9⅛-9⅞ore disc
Paris	11.7825-11.9100f	11.7850-11.7950f	3½-4c disc	9½-11⅛c disc
Stockholm	11.2550-11.3275k	11.2575-11.2625k	1⅜-2⅛ore disc	4⅛-4⅞ore disc
Tokyo	323.75-326.50y	324-325y	⅞-⅞y prem	2⅞-2⅛y prem
Vienna	26.92-27.18sch	26.93-26.98sch	5⅛-4gro prem	18⅛-13⅞gro prem
Zurich	3.1525-3.1825f	3.1575-3.1675f	1⅞-1⅛c prem	4⅞-4c prem
Dublin	1.2465-1.2545p	1.2475-1.2585p	29-40p disc	74-102p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 80.5.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.1115-1.1125
Singapore	2.1120-2.1135
Malaysia	2.3160-2.3175
Australia	0.8452-0.8957
Canada	1.2940-1.2945
Sweden	8.0925-8.1025
Norway	7.8250-7.8350
Denmark	10.0900-10.1000
West Germany	2.7550-2.7560
Switzerland	2.2715-2.2725
Netherlands	3.0985-3.0995
France	8.4700-8.4750
Japan	233.00-233.10
Italy	1697-1699
Belgium (Comm)	77.95-78.05
Hong Kong	7.8150-7.8170
Portugal	140.25-141.25
Spain	153.90-154.00
Austria	19.38-19.39

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5567-1.5597
Bahrain	0.5236-0.5275
Finland	8.1145-8.1545
Greece	150.80-152.80
Hongkong	10.8700-10.8820
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4095-0.4135
Malaysia	3.2215-3.2260
Mexico	260-285
New Zealand	2.1515-2.1565
Saudi Arabia	4.8900-4.9300
Singapore	2.9377-2.9420
South Africa	1.7776-1.7806

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 10¼-9¼; seven days, 10⅛-9⅞; one month, 10⅝-10⅛; three months, 11⁵⁄₁₆-11³⁄₁₆; six months, 12⁵⁄₁₆-12³⁄₁₆.

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

RECENT ISSUES

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Logjam today, no jam tomorrow for Vosper

Shareholders who have been banking on companies such as Vickers, Yarrow and Vosper eventually picking up tidy sums in additional compensation for the nationalization of their shipbuilding and aerospace interests by the last Labour government seven years ago, will find little to comfort them in yesterday's statement from the European Commission of Human Rights. The case has already dragged on for so long that only the optimists have been hoping for an early settlement. Now they have to face the unappetising prospect that there may be no jam at all at the end of the legal process. True, the commission has referred the case to the European Court of Human Rights, which some ever hopeful participants yesterday were saying meanwhile might come up for deliberation in a year or 18 months' time. While the legal process continues, there is always hope of "justice" - as the aggrieved companies and shareholders will have it - being done.

The emphatic ruling by the commission, however, that there is little substance in the seven companies' complaints hardly holds out much hope of such a favourable outcome. If there is a settlement, it will clearly not be anything like as favourable as some punters have been speculating. The commission voted overwhelmingly in support of the proposition that there had been no discrimination and no denial of the right to a fair trail of the seven companies' case. There was, however, a small minority vote - three against thirteen - that Article one of the Human Rights Convention concerning guarantee of property rights might have been breached.

There were also said to be two dissenting opinions. Until the commission's report has been carefully studied, it is too early to say how bad the consequences for the individual companies concerned might be. Certainly, few of those involved were prepared to say anything much yesterday. The stock market reaction was muted and mixed. Vosper was the most obvious casualty, its shares dipping by 8p to 263p while Vickers - the only company to have lost on both the shipbuilding and aerospace sides - remained unchanged and Yarrow showed a slight gain. GEC is among the others affected, as is the Prudential, which had a stake in Brooke Marine, one of the nationalized shipbuilding companies.

If as now appears likely no further compensation is now forthcoming, the Government will paradoxically face some embarrassment, since prominent Tory spokesmen were not afraid in opposition to associate themselves with the companies' complaint that they had been hard done by. As with the Burmah rescue deal however, the power of national governments to do what they wish appears to have been given another powerful boost, and ministers have been noticeably cooler since they have been in office about the case.

Counting up the discounts

Three years after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission produced its report on discounts to retailers Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, is bravely having another go at this controversial issue by mounting what is being described as a fact-finding exercise.

Others may be inclined, rightly, to see it more as another raid on the big multiple grocers and see how naughty they may be in securing the last halfpenny in discounts from suppliers, particularly the food manufacturers.

The question is whether this will be a waste of corporate time: some 150 companies, mostly manufacturers, will be involved in finding out what sort of special discount terms unrelated to costs are now being struck and in addition, not only the leading grocery multiples but some of the regional retail chains will come in for close questioning on pricing and margins.

The question arises because the commission found that since the multiples passed on in lower prices to the consumer any advantages gained discounting was not against the public interest. There had been little indication that this situation has changed and Sir Gordon, while watching the issue closely, has not brought any action against a specific company under the Competition Act, a move which has been an option.

One of the difficulties has been that suppliers have been loath to come forward to be counted, because they fear repercussions. Naturally, they do not want to lose shelf space with big multiples and manufacturers have been de-listed before now.

There have been plenty of allegations lately that have stopped short of naming names. Among complaints to the Office of Fair Trading those related to discounting account for the second largest source of friction.

With this level of disquiet Sir Gordon has his reason to act. As well as updating the commission's report, with some of its research dated as far back as 1979, he will look at some aspects which the commission investigated less closely such as the regional market shares of the big multiples. He will also look at how far manufacturers' research and development is restricted by the drain of discounts as so often claimed by trade associations like the Food Manufacturers Federation.

Action under the Competition Act against specific companies to investigate complaints of abuse of market power will depend crucially on sufficient manufacturers being prepared to come into the open. Otherwise Sir Gordon's report, likely to take at least six months to prepare, would leave a decision to Trade ministers on whether the commission should re-investigate.

Some countries including the United States and France have banned discriminatory discounts but problems have arisen. France is reviewing its policy. One alternative in Britain might be a code of practice but there has been no will so far to establish one.

Sir Gordon's exercise will certainly generate heat in many quarters; it remains to be seen how far it can shed light on where to step next.

The Times 1984 Budget briefing

The Times 1984 Budget Briefing takes place today at the Dorchester Hotel in London. Speakers including Treasury Minister Mr John Moore will be discussing the tax strategy of Mr Nigel Lawson's Budget, and its effects on corporate funding, the investment decisions of individuals, and how companies should pay their employees. A full report of the conference will appear tomorrow.

NEWS IN BRIEF

STC wins £60m cable contract

Standard Telephones and Cables has won a £60m contract for a submarine telephone cable system between Singapore and Hongkong.

STC will design, make and instal the system, to carry 1,380 telephone circuits the 1,800 miles between Singapore and Hongkong, supplementing an existing network.

● PRETAX PROFITS of Associated British Foods dropped from £146.5m to £126.7m for the year to March 31. Turnover was up from £2,479m to £2,765m. A second interim dividend of 3.4p makes 5p for the year (4.7p).

Tempus, page 20

● TRADING profits for Ivory & Sime for the year to April 30 rose by over 70 per cent to £2.1m, and earnings per share jumped 67 per cent. The Edinburgh-based investment management concern is to pay a 2p dividend. Tempus, page 20

● INTERIM PROFITS at Brooke Tool Engineering rose from £192,000 to £419,000 for the six months to March 31.

Tempus, page 20

● A CONFUSING change in the financial year end and the forthcoming disposal of property interests distort full-year figures from Espley Trust, the former Espley-Tyas Property Group. Profits fell from £2.8m to £1.8m for 15 months and there is no final dividend. Profits on retained businesses increased from £2.1m to £3.1m.

Tempus, page 20

Ambrosiano settlement

From John Earle, Rome

The Vatican Bank is to contribute $250m (£181m) towards a settlement to creditors of the Banco Ambrosiano, which was headed by the late Signor Roberto Calvi.

It will be able to pay the amount in instalments. However, according to sources, if it pays in one lump, the payment is likely to be reduced to $243 or $244m.

The Vatican Bank's payment will form part of an overall settlement, reported to be about $600m, between the Banco Ambrosiano liquidators and about 120 foreign creditor banks.

The settlement, on the basis of what has been made public, does not cover the claims of the small private holders of Ambrosiano shares, who were offered rights in the equity of the Italian successor bank, the Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano.

After the Ambrosiano collapse in 1982 the Italian Government said that the Vatican Bank under its American chairman, Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, acted as a de facto partner in a number of Signor Calvi's operations. It maintained that the Vatican Bank's liability amounted to $1.9 billion (£1.3 billion).

Top chain store to stage all-British autumn promotion

Japan offers UK a mass market

By John Lawless

British consumer goods manufacturers are to be offered a unique opportunity to leapfrog Japan's complicated distribution system and establish sales in the country's mass market for medium-priced products.

Japan's fourth largest chain store, Jusco, which has retail sales worth more than £6.5 billion a year, has offered to stage the first all-British promotion, probably in October.

Chain stores emerged as a major force in Japanese retailing little more than a decade ago, establishing supermarket-style stores in suburban areas to woo consumers away from the prestigious city-centre department stores. They overtook them in terms of total retail sales three years ago by pushing their range up-market and going into areas like clothing - but have so far limited their imports.

Department stores like Mitsukoshi, which has a London buying office, have been the traditional importers of consumer goods. But they have concentrated on higher-priced items such as Scottish knitwear, which command a snob appeal and are usually only bought by the average Japanese family on special occasions.

The chain stores have not bought from wester Europe, and British Embassy commercial officers in Tokyo have been lobbying them for more than two years to look beyond suppliers of things like clothing and canned fruit in the Far East region.

The invitation from Jusco, however, is understood to have come as a surprise. It is not known yet how many of its 140 stores will stock British goods for the event, but Jusco buyers have already said that their purchases will be "substantial". It is likely that the group will continue to stock the best-selling lines.

"They are catering for the everyday needs of the Japanese consumer," said one British trade official, "and it has been extremely difficult for overseas companies to sell to them."

The most recent figures show that 31 per cent of Jusco's sales are in food, 24 per cent in clothing and 16 per cent in household goods.

It also became known yesterday that 30 Japanese industrialists from the Osaka region are to visit London in July to discuss both investment in Britain and enhancing two-way trade.

It will be lead by the president of Daiwa Bank, Mr Susume Furukawa, and the presidents of the Sanyo electrical and Suntory liquor companies, Mr Kaoru Iue and Mr Keizo Saji. They will be meeting investment specialists at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Thwarted Hongkong Bank may shed 300 City staff

By Wayne Lintott

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, one of the top 5 banks in the world and the principal bank of Hongkong, is expected to announce shortly a cutback of its British operations.

The bank is said to be preparing the dismissal of a third of its 900 London employees, shelving British expansion plans and transferring its ambitions to North America.

Executives were unavailable for comment last night, but sources close to the bank said that since plans for a British retail banking operation had been consistently thwarted - its £500m bid for Royal Bank of Scotland ws blocked by the authorities in 1981 - the view was that it had no option but to look elsewhere.

The plan took London's banking community completely by surprise. Indeed, many felt the bank would be making major moves in Britain and Europe soon as part of a scheme to expand its large global operations ahead of the British withdrawal from Hongkong in 1997.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank plays a crucial role in the banking affairs of Hongkong. It is the largest of the colony's banks and has often assumed a central bank role.

Analysts said Hongkong and Shanghai had long been caught in something of a dilemma: all its leading executives are British and its ambitions for Britain, to become a virtual clearing bank, had been the centre of future policy.

But the significance of its role in Hongkong had meant it has come under increasing political pressure to stay put, while other major Hongs have been seen to move domicile and assets out of the troubled colony, most notable Jardine Matheson the trading house that recently reregistered its headquarters in the West Indies.


Mr Michael Sandberg, Hongkong and Shanghai chairman: bank bid was blocked

The bank, however, lives in the real commercial world and must, sooner or later, begin building substantial operations elsewhere.

While this would certainly cause concern in the colony, a major overseas expansion would at least provide the commercial necessity to move its domicile out of Hongkong.

Hongkong and Shangai already had a major banking presence in the US where it owns a 51 per cent stake in Marine Midland. Marine recently applied for permission to begin consumer loan-and-deposit operations across America.

The uncertainty in Hongkong has also had an effect on trading. While capital investment has fallen, so loan demand has dropped, reinforcing the bank's need to look internationally for business.

● The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation confirmed yesterday that it has sold its fully-owned subsidiary, the Mercantile Bank, to Citibank of America. Mercantile is one of India's largest trade banks with branches all over Asia. No price was disclosed but Hongkong and Shanghai said it was paid a premium over Mercantile's £13.5m value.

Morgan calls for £45m

By William Kay, City Editor

Morgan Grenfell Holdings, the parent company of the merchant bank, yesterday announced a £45m rights issue as a prelude to a possible stock market flotation next year. This is the latest stage in its development into an all-round financial services group.

The new shares will be issued at 400p, at the rate of one for every four already held. Investors accounting for more than half the existing capital have agreed to subscribe. Among them is Willis Faber, the insurance broker, with 24 per cent.

Lord Catto, the chairman of Morgan Grenfell, has said that the group wants to enhance its position as a leading international issuing house. Last month it took a 29.9 per cent stake in Pinchin Denny, the London stockjobbers, with a view to buying the lot eventually. This month it unveiled plans to buy a holding of up to 45 per cent in the Target unit trust group.

However, Morgan Grenfell will have to provide about £11m against the value of investments in leases.

Lord Catto added last night: "The consideration for the acquisition of Pinchin Denny will be satisfied largely in the form of ordinary shares and securities ultimately convertable into ordinary shares" of Morgan Grenfell. This is one reason for considering a stock market listing, which would also pave the way for further diversifications.

The Pinchin deal is not expected to involve the issue of more than 5.38 million Morgan Grenfil shares, implying a price of not more than £21.5m. It may be much lower.

The board of Morgan predicts dividends for 1984 of not less than 8.5p a share, against 6.6p in 1983.

Unit trust salesman earns £¼m

By Philip Robinson

A super salesman working for the American arm of Britannia Arrow, the unit trust group, was paid more than £250,000 last year.

He was among the three top earners at Britannia Arrow, all of them Americans, who shared a total salary of £505,000. That was four times the salary of Britannia's chief executive, Mr Michael Newman, who was given a 74 per cent pay rise to £108,130.

The chairman, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Conservative MP for Hexham, Northumberland, took an unchanged £32,500.

The company said it was impossible to break down figures to show the earnings of the top British salesman. But it said the Americans had earned by far the largest salaries at levels not unusual by American standards.

Salesmen are paid a commission based on a percentage of the new business they introduce. Last year, Gardner and Preston Moss, Britannia's American fund management group, started with $1,600m (£1,151m) under management which rose by 37.5 per cent to $2,200m.

A spokesman for Britannia said the earnings were a result of performance selling financial services to institutions in the US.

Mr Rippon told shareholders in his annual report that the group's new business to date was at record levels both in the US

Geoffrey Rippon: no increase on £32,500 salary

Coal strike arrests economic recovery

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The miners' strike and depressed consumer spending brought Britain's economic recovery to a standstill in the first quarter of the year.

The output of the whole economy, including distribution and services as well as production industries, was no higher than in the fourth quarter of last year, according to preliminary official estimates. But total output is still nearly 3 per cent up on 12 months earlier, compared with an average of 2.4 per cent in 1983.

The latest figures are disappointing for the Government which is predicting slightly more than 3 per cent economic growth this year, similar to last year. But most outside economists see the lull in output as only temporary.

Spending in the shops has already recovered strongly after faltering in the early months of the year, export demand is buoyant and investment has begun to pick up, with Budget tax changes expected to give extra impetus to capital spending later this year.

The miners' overtime ban and strike has knocked about 0.5 per cent off output in the first quarter and the impact will progressively worsen as the dispute continues.

US loan rates 'to rise 1%'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Interest rates in the United States may rise a further ½ to 1 per cent, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Secretary, said in London yesterday. But he did not expect the rates to go still higher and said there were signs that US economic growth was slowing.

Mr Bladrige said that about two thirds of the 8.8 per cent first quarter growth in the US economy was due to stockbuilding and growth should slacken to about 5 per cent in the second quarter and 4 per cent thereafter.

If this happened there would be no need for the Federal Reserve Board to tighten policy and at present it was on the right track, he said.

He forecast that the dollar would fall by between 10 and 20 per cent between now and the end of 1985 as the trade deficit ceased growing and gradually improved

Martin-Black in £3.4m shutdown

By Andrew Cornelius

Shares of Martin-Black, the loss-making Scottish wire rope manufacturer, were suspended at 22p on the Stock Exchange yesterday, on news that the company is to cease mainstream wire manufacturing, with the loss of 270 jobs in Glasgow.

Martin-Black is to sell the wire business to a rival wire maker, Bridon, for £3.45m.

Martin-Black will be left with Ryeside Constructional, a structural steel company in Ayrshire, and a 10 per cent holding in an Indian wire maker.

The sell-off will leave Martin-Black with net assets of £2.9m or 44p per share.

The company made pretax losses of £367,000 in the 15 months to March 31, against losses of £244,000 in the previous 12 months.

Triplex deal with Austin halved

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover is switching half its supplies of glass for car doors and windscreens from Triplex plants in Birmingham and St Helens, Merseyside, to Belgian, French and Italian companies in a move which will cost 300 jobs at St Helens.

Triplex, a subsidiary of Pilkington, is giving up business believed to be worth £25m a year because it wants to withdraw from some of its biggest loss-making motor contracts.

Industry sources indicated last night that foreign glass was up to ten per cent cheaper than Triplex, although the British company had been selling at loss-making prices in an attempt to hold on to its monopoly of Austin Rover's glass business.

There must now be speculation about a similar move by Ford, which uses Triplex glass extensively in its British-built cars.

Triplex declined to comment last night, but reliable sources within Pilkingtons said job losses because of the Austin Rover withdrawal had already been included in the recent decision to reduce progressively the labour force at St Helens from 1,100 to 800.

It was hoped that the lost business would be temporary while Triplex reorganized its manning and production equipment to become competitive again.

In late 1980, Austin Rover told British suppliers that they had a maximum of three years in which to become competitive on quality and price. Today, it has 700 British suppliers compared with 1,200 in 1980 and 80 foreign suppliers, including five Japanese.

Lonrho coup at Fraser in danger

By Our City Staff

Advice from the Office of Fair Trading is likely to show that attempts by Lonrho to elect a dozen directors to the House of Fraser board, breaks the spirit of promises given to the Department of Trade three years ago.

Lonrho, which owns just under 30 per cent of Fraser, promised the trade department in 1981 that it would not increase its influence of the retailing group by buying any more shares. The promises came after a Monopolies and Mergers Commission view that an outright bid for Fraser by Lonrho would be against the public interest.

The OFT advice should be with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, this morning.

Mr Tebbit is under some pressure for a quick decision. If a breach would be cause by attempts to elect Lonro's candidates then a first step would be to request that these nominations be withdrawn.

However, a parliamentary order, which may be required to ensure that happens, needs 28 days to come into force. It would need to be made before next Thursday to have ny effect on Fraser's annual meeting scheduled for June 28.

Fraser is also under pressure. It has to give 21 days' notice of the annual meeting and needs to have a list of directors' names for an agenda before then to leave time for posting.

The likelihood that Mr John Griffiths QC will not produce his long-awaited report on possible concert party buying of Fraser shares before the June meeting increases the pressure on Fraser.

Lonrho has already said that it has held discussions with the Office of Fair Trading and that the OFT has said it was not in breach of undertakings.

Lonrho's desire to demerge the group's flagship, Harrods, lies behind its moves to increase its representation on the Fraser board.

Small business loans at risk, say bankers

By Jeremy Warner

Changes to the Loan Guarantee Scheme, for small businesses, which are expected to be announced shortly by the Government, could make the scheme redundant, according to senior bankers.

Since the scheme was introduced as one of the main parts of the Government's package to help small businesses, about £480m has been lent by the banks to 14,600 ventures. The Government guarantees 80 per cent of loans granted under the scheme and charges the banks with a 20 per cent risk.

A report by the accountants, Robson Rhodes, was highly critical of the scheme's record, calculating that the annual cost could be as high as £25m. It predicted that the failure rate among businesses using the scheme could be one in three.

The Treasury has told the Department of Trade and Industry, which is responsible for operating the scheme, that the cost is unacceptably high and that substantial changes will have to be made if it is to continue after the end of this month when the initial experimental phase comes to an end.

Three options for reducing the cost have been discussed at meetings between the Committee of London Clearing Bankers and government officials. Bankers fear that if all or part of these options are adopted it could spell the end of the scheme as an effective way of lending to small business ventures.

One option is that the degree of risk guaranteed by the Government is reduced from the present 80 per cent to as little as 50 per cent. One clearing bank said that it would not lend to the businesses the scheme is designed for if its exposure was increased beyond 30 per cent.

A second option is to increase the premium charged to borrowers above normal lending rates to pay for the scheme from the present 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Bankers agree that the cost of such funds would be prohibitive for most small businesses.

The third and least damaging of the options is that the system for appraising and monitoring loans granted under the scheme be tightened up and responsibility for the procedures be handed over to the small business units run by the big banks. Bankers say that the effect of such a measure would be to increase the cost to them of administering the scheme. At the same time it could considerably narrow the scope for lending under the scheme.

Growing fears among bankers last week that the scheme might be scrapped altogether, appear to be unfounded.

But it is witness to the intensity of the debate between the Department of Trade and Industry, which wants to keep any changes to a minimum and the Treasury, which wants to make the scheme self financing, that no Government decision about its future has yet been announced.

One Whitehall source said it was wrong to believe that the scheme would be dropped, but that significant changes were inevitable after the Robson Rhodes report.

Bankers have been annoyed by the delay in the Government's decision because they have been unable to process applications while doubts about the future of the scheme remained.

Wall Street shares slip

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks widened their losses in quiet dealings, yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 3½ points at the 1,130 mark. Declining issues were more than 7-to-5 over advances.

Mr John Hindelong, research director at A. G. Becker-Paribas was "surprised that more damage has not been done in the wake of Continental Illionois' problems".

International Business Macnes was 108⅞, down ½; General Motor 62¼ up ¼; General Electric 58½ unchanged; Honeywell 51½ unchanged; NCR 25¼ dpwn ⅜; Digital Equipment 90⅜ up ¼; Texas Instruments 139 up 1¼; Chase Manhattan 43½, down 1¼; Citicorp 31 ⅝ off ⅛; and First Chicago 21¼; down 2⅛. Phillips Petroleum was unchanged at 41¾; Exxon up ⅛ at 42¾; Cummins Engine down 1¼ to 70; International Rectifier 20¼ down 1¾.

Prices, page 21

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1108.7 up 3.8
(High: 1108.7 Low: 1105.9)
FT Index: 876.2 up 1.8
FT Gilts: 79.23 down 0.37
FT All Share: 502.86 up 0.07
Bargains: 21,560
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 115.88 down 0.09
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1130.65 down 3.14
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,164.97 down 65.23
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 893.01
Amsterdam: 180.0
Sydney: AO Index 714.7 down 11.0
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1011.6 up 6.8
Brussels: General Index 155.03 down 0.29
Paris: CAC Index 174.9
Zurich: SKA General 310.30

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3915 down 45pts
Index 80.5 up 0.1
DM 3.84 down 0.0175
FrF 11.79 down 0.0537
Yen 324.50 unchanged
Dollar
Index 131.7 down 0.3
DM 2.7595

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.3905
Dollar DM 2.7565

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.582720
SDR £0.747086

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: 9, 9¼
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate
Discount market loans week fixed 7½
3 month interbank 9⅜ - 9¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11⁹⁄₁₆ - 11⁷⁄₁₆
3 month DM 6 - 5⅞
3 month Fr F13-12⅝ 12½
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 9⅜
Treasury long bond 98⅝ - 98¾
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest from April 4, 1984 to May 1, 1984 inclusive: 8.934 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $380.35 pm
close $379.75 (£273)
New York (latest): $380
Krugerrand* (per coin): $391-392.50 (£281-282)
Sovereigns* (new): $89-90 (£64 - £64.75)
*Excludes VAT

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Swiss interest boosts Booker

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares of **Booker McConnell**, the Budgen Supermarkets to agricultural and healthcare products group, came winthin a whisker of a new high yesterday on renewed talk that a bid may be just round the corner.

The shares closed 6p higher at 119p as Swiss investors switched their attention from Rowntree Mckintosh. Dealers estimate that may have picked up more than 500.000 shares. Booker, whose name has been previously linked with Arthur Guiness, denies it has had any approach.

Mr Michael Caine, chairman, said, "There has been no indication, whatsoever".

At last night's close, the group was valued at £149m having seen pretax profits jump from £19.4m to £25.6m last year. In the past few weeks the group, which has undergone a big structual change, has been receiving solid support from brokers. Phillips & Drew had the group to lunch after a recent seminar and only last week Sir Nicholas Goodison's firm, Quilter Goodison, was recommending the shares as a buy on the basis of the groups growth potential.

Shares started the second leg of the three-week account on a firm note, despite nagging interest rate worries and the worsening situation in the Gulf. But the market demonstrated its confident undertone by comfortably swallowing some large lines of stoke which came on offer.

The most significant line to be cleared was almost 14 million **BAT Industries** at 213p against a market level of 218p. The BAT shares came from the Eagle Star insurance group, now part of BAT. A spokesman said, "It was decided that it could be restrictive for a subsidiary to own shares in its parent".

The growing international tension filtered, predictably, through to the gold market with the bullion price up 3¼ US dollars to 379¼ dollars after a day's high of 381½ dollars Gold shares responded with gains at one time stretching to six dollars.

Government stocks, spurred by a rally in US bonds, rose by up to £¼.

Builders were mixed. **Barratt Developments** was under pressure once again, falling 4p to 108p. But **William Leech**, already the subject of an unwelcome bid from **C H Beazer**, gained 5p to 160p on suggestions that **Tarmac** is considering a counter offer.

The £7m Dun and Bradstreet bid for Datastream and the Reuters flotation have directed attention to Exchange Telegraph shares, up 40p at a 645p peak yesterday. There is growing talk that a bidder lurks, but in the meantime year's profits, due on Thursday, should be about £10.5m, against an adjusted £6.3m last time.

British Aerospace rose 14p to 330p as the merger talks with Thorn-EMI continued. **J Sainsbury** rose 5p to 545p ahead of figures today but **Bowater**, with its US flotation now on the road, slipped 8p to 294p.

De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, owners of a string of provincial hotels and the Mirabelle Restaurant in London, slipped just 3p to 300p as, on the failure of the latest round of takeover talks, the market awaited the commencement of the next set.

It seems that the chairman and controlling shareholder the veteran Mr Leopold Muller, has decided a 315p cash offer with a higher share alternative is not enough.

In December, there were red faces at De Vere when a signalled bid from a property developer failed to materialise.

Market talk is that the latest shunned bidder was either the **Bass** brewing group, which once had a notifiable shareholding, or the **Stakis** leisure group.

With Mr Muller willing to sell – at what he regards as the right price – it should not be long before another hopeful bidder emerges.

The appearance, at long last, of the **Polly Peck-Wearwell** merger terms lifted Polly 7p to 282p but clipped 1p from Wearwell at 142p. **Cornell Holdings**, left out of the sums for the time being, lost 18p to 255p.

With the gulf war continuing to harden prices, oil shares were again strong with **BP** 18p to the good at 538p, a 1984 peak. Norway's **Norsk Hydro**, with extensive North Sea oil interests, soared £5½ to £67.

Takeover hopes lifted **Sketchley** and **UKO International**. **Channel Tunnel** spurted 23p to 148p on yet another round of hopes that one day work will start on the tunnel. However the reaction of CT shares is more instinctive than realistic as the company would have little involvement in any development. The Government bought out the company's direct interest in the enterprise ten years ago and all that is left is an information bank and possibly the hope of some compensation.

Analysts who rapidly revised profit expectations of Coats Patons after good figures for last year will be looking for comforting words at Friday's annual meeting. Most now expect the textile group's pretax to top £100m in the present year, £10m above original forecasts. Coats shares closed last night up 3½p at 123p.

As the mid-brewery season rolls on **Whitbread** is due today with full year figures and **Bass** with interims tomorrow – there was little activity among beer shares although a few coppers were added here and there.

Elsewhere bank shares edged forward and there was not much enthusiasm for insurance stocks.

Among retailers, **J. Hepworth**, the men's wear and Next retailing group, slipped a couple of pence to 266p. A leading stockbroker has shaded its current year's profits, estimated to £13m. Next year's figures have been trimmed to £17m. However, the broker believes that the shares, after recent weakness, represent a "good buying opportunity".

High Street chemist **Boots** spurted 4p to 177p after receiving the go-ahead to market Ibuprofen over the counter in the US. The move could produce a substantial boost to profits. The broker Grieveson Grant says it could be worth an initial £5m to profits in the first year alone. Grieveson is taking a cautious stance on Boot's full-year figures out tomorrow and is looking for only £148m against other market estimates of between £150m to £155m against £125.6m last time.

The contribution from Ibuprofen could help to produce profits of between £170m and £175m next year – a point that has not gone unnoticed by other leading analysts. This could now result in an upgrading of the shares before too long with some dealers looking for the price to hit the 225p mark.

Equity turnover on May 18, was £328.239m (18,277 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 201.2 million. Total gilt bargains were 9,591.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In quiet trading, the pound and dollar declined with much of the downturn came late in the session, after American comments on the US economy and a US bank's cut in broker loan rates.

The pound reached 1.3980 early, reacted to 1.3885, then closed at 1.3915 (1.3870) for a net rise of about half of one cent, while its international value finished 0.1 better at 80.5 after 80.7 at the outset.

Generally, sterling tended to move in tandem with the dollar. Small opening gains were reversed against the mark, 3.8400 (Friday 3.8500), Swiss franc, 3.1625 (3.1650), and French franc, 11.7900 (11.8050).

The dollar lost ground on profit taking to the mark 2.7575 (2.7745), Swiss franc 2.2720 (2.2775), guilder, 3.0990 (3.1165), and French franc,8.4725 (8.5125).

MONEY MARKETS

Interbank money started cheaply and finished expensively at its lowest in the early stages, it commanded 6½-6 per cent, but was firming 7¾-7¼ per cent by mid morning. The rise stepped in the afternoon, and levels up to 11 per cent were heard in the closing stages.

Activity concentrated on the short end, mostly one week, two weeks, and one month.

Sterling certificates of deposit were rather more active than "straight" deposits, with fair business in maturities out to three months. Rates at the shorter end came easier, feeling the pull of cheaper money. The longer end was less noticeably easier, though 1/16th down in places. Local authorities were not doing much.

Eurodollar deposits had a fairly quiet day, with rates tending easier in the wake of lower pre-weekend levels in New York

First-half surge for McCarthy

By Jeremy Warner

McCarthy & Stone, the builder brought to the stock market two years ago, yesterday announced a big rise in half-year profits.

In the six months to the end of February, pretax profits rose from £1.3m to £3.2m. The chairman, Mr John McCarthy, said the results were better than expected because the group received £517,000 from the sale of its interest in a shopping centre development and because the company sold more of its stock of houses than expected.

The second half would not see the same level of growth, Mr McCarthy said, though sales for the year as a whole would be up by at least a half, while profit margins were expected to be maintained.

An interim dividend of 1.15p has been declared and a one-for-one scrip issue is being proposed.

On the stock market yesterday, the company's share price jumped 15p to 480p. The shares were floated two years ago at the equivalent price of 64½p.

In brief

● **BARLOW RAND:** Interim dividend 21 cents (21) per ordinary and 52.5 per preferred ordinary share for six months to March 31, 1984. Figures in millions of rand. Turnover 4,711.8 (3,913.2). Group operational profit 345.1 (268.3) after interest 91.1 (82.2). Pretax profit 392.7 (304.6). Tax 166.1 (124.2).

● **CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO:** Final 22 per cent making a 30 per cent (27 per cent) for 1983 payable on 23 July for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,674 (15,085). Pretax profit 712 (619). Tax 252 (241). Extraord debt 116 (nil). Earnings per share 7.7p (6.3p). Shares unchanged at 150.

● **PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL:** No final dividend making 3p (2.5p) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 12,286 (11,629). Tax 724 (583). Tax 44 (31). Extraordinary profit on the sale of the Royal Clifton Hotel 72 (nil). Earnings per share 11.88p (10.36p) pre-capitalization issue.

● **CHUBB & SONS:** Chubb Fire Security, has purchased Firekil Internatinal from J & W Ward & Sons. Firekil based at Hemel Hempstead, specializes in fixed sprinklers and water hydrant installations. No staff redundancies are envisaged.

TEMPUS

AB Foods seeks some grist for its mill

Associated British Foods has recognised that man cannot live by bread alone, which is why it has a thriving retail division to complement the baking and milling activities. However, it is showing a marked reluctance to take on any other type of business in a big way despite a balance sheet which begs the company to make an acquisition.

Last year, ABF disposed very astutely of its 52 per cent holding in the South African company Premier Milling. It fetched £206m, which not only brought an instant reduction in group borrowings but also released substantial liquid funds which are now available for reinvestment.

The company has resisted the temptation to leap straight onto the acquisition trail and for the time being is happy to collect the investment income which the Premier proceeds are now producing. ABF is perhaps inhibited by the need to keep the funds out of Britain to avoid a hefty capital gains tax liability which could alter the sums substantially for a British acquisition.

Net borrowings are now down to only £20m and with the £217m from Premier readily available ABF could make a large takeover wighout too much trouble. The management, however, is well aware of its field of expertise and when an acquisition comes it is likely to be in an industry similar to the current activities.

Until the decision is taken to spend the cash from the Premier sale, it is difficult to see where the growth is going to come from. Competition in the retailing division remains fierce and although margins improved last year by around 1 per cent ABF will be hard pressed to make any dynamic progress in the current year. On the banking side, the price of a large loaf was raised by 2p to 44p – a welcome relief. At that price – nearly nine shillings in old money – further increases might be difficult to push through.

ABF is destined to remain a solid but unspectacular company at least for the time being. In the long run, however, it offers growth potential and an acquisition linked with a more adventurous dividend policy could see more interest in the shares than was shown yesterday when the price remained unchanged at 168p.

Espley Trust

Its all change at Espley-Tyas, whoops Espley Trust. Following last November's change of name, the company is now largely abandoning its property roots to become an industrial holding company. This follows a surprising about-turn on the property market which Mr Ron Shuck, chairman, now sees as "suspect".

The forthcoming flotation of American Property Group on the US over-the-counter market could be worth 40p a share. Expect also the flotation of Codic on the yet-to-be-established Belgian Unlisted Securities Market, which could be worth another 10p. Elimination of the loss-making property activities should leave the group clear to make £4m this year though comparisons with last year's confusing results are difficult.

Ivory & Sime

Ivory & Sime, investment superstar of Edinburgh's Charlotte Square, has done a lot with its final results to belie the rather curmudgeonly image of the traditional Scottish fund manager. Trading profits have risen by 71 per cent; earnings are ahead by a similar percentage; and the recommended dividend payment of 2p is eight times higher than the forecast payment for the year.

Ivory stresses that it rethought its payout policy in the light of the proposed Budget changes, especially the reduction in corporation tax, and the intended phasing-out of the investment surcharge. After the group's flotation last year, via the Atlantic Assets rights issue, Ivory & Sime is still left with a range of small shareholders, more than 60 per cent of whom work for the company. A tight dividend policy hence makes little sense.

But the scale of the dividend hike, coming after heavy spending on computers as well as debt reduction, serves to emphasise what an unusual investment animal Ivory & Sime may be. Perhaps with £2 billion under management, comprising about 40 pension funds, all growing notionally at 10 per cent compound, the group can combine income and capital growth?

Given that up to £1 billion of Ivory's assets are invested in the US, a repeat performance in 1984-85 of last year may be expecting too much, nevertheless, since the p & l is market-oriented, and the investment house is a qualified bear, short term, of Wall St. But with good US growth companies now selling on a single figure pe, Ivory is happy with the longer term picture.

Meanwhile, the house is watching London's financial musical chairs with interest. Should the right deal come along - and Ivory would fit together neatly with, say, GT Management - a discussion date could always be arranged. At 56p, up 3p on the figures, the shares rate a pe of 13.3, which is hardly demanding, given the 11-plus exit multiple of Laing & Cruickshank.

Scottish attitudes, page 21

Brooke Tool

The frustration at Brooke Tool is almost tangible. Just when the group thought it safe to raise its head again, after last year's near collapse and subsequent £1.25m. capital injection, along comes the miners' strike, which threatens to devastate the recovery. Talk of a significant reduction in profits of the coal mining subsidiaries during the second half tells its own story.

But tell tale signs in the profit and loss account suggest the present recovery surge is solidly based. Interim profits nearly match the 1982/83 full year outcome. Borrowings have fallen, judging by the drop in interest charges. Both distribution and administrative costs are moving steadily.

Beyond commenting that the world market for cutting tools in improving, Brooke is relatively tight-lipped about trading prospects, but reckons it can live with rising US rates and shareholders can look forward to a planned resumption of dividend this year. The shares rose 5p to 26p on the figures.

News group rejects offer from EMAP

In brief

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Low	Bid Offer Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base Lending Rates

News group rejects offer from EMAP

The board of Lincolnshire Standard Group decided yesterday to advise shareholders not to accept a partial offer from East Midland Allied Press.

Emap hopes to acquire up to 163,921 ordinary (29.99 per cent) shares of LSG.

The totl consideration has a value of up to £208,180 and was equivalent to 127p cash for each LSG ordinary share.

The LSG board said that the partial offer was not in the best interests of LSG and wholly undervalued the Lincolnshire-based group of newspapers.

The board will now be writing to shareholders of LSG.

In brief

● **NEW EQUIPMENT:** The level of acceptances for the Lathamstone cash offer for the publicity held shares of New Equipment is now 702,144 ordinary (35.10 per cent). Lathamstone has now acquired or has to acquire 1,993,144 ordinary (99.66 per cent) of New Equipment.

● **PAULS AND WHITES:** The board has agreed to acquire Telford Foods for £6.5m to be financed by the issue of 2,773m349 and a £5,000 cash. Telford Foods has a factory at Telford, Shropshire.

● **CROUCH:** The review of the company's operations has been completed. Preliminary statement for financial year to March 31 will be sent to shareholdrs soon.

● **CLEMENT CLARKE HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr John H. Clarke, says in the annual report that the opical retail sector is showing reasonable growth, and the instrument companies are buoyant, with increased sales and satisfactory order books.

● **COSTAIN GROUP:** Costain Holdings Inc is to buy 50 per cent of Pyro Energy Corp's surface coal mining operation in Alabama for $18m. These properties including King Coal Co and Coal Systems Inc, will be managed by Pyro Mining Company, a joint venture between Costain Holdings and Pyro Energy.

● **ANGLO NORDIC HOLDING:** The company has acquired for £100,000 cash Credowan, a designer and manufacturer of precision microwave components.

● **VOSPER'S** claim for additional compensation for its former subsidiaries nationalized in 1977 has been referred to the European Court of Human Rights.

● **MARTIN-BLACK:** Temporary suspension of listing from 10.10 am yesterday, at the company's request, pending publication of reorganization particulars.



Jeremy Warner reports on Scottish attitudes to the City revolution

Edinburgh says no to mergers and opts for financial boutique

Behind the elegant Georgian facades of the banks, life offices and fund managers of Edinburgh's Charlotte and Saint Andrew squares, it is often said, there is more wealth concentrated than in any comparable area of the world.

Billions of pounds are managed out of Edinburgh, and in life assurance, its big mutual institutions have claimed far more of Britain's pool of savings than the population of Scotland would warrant. It is more successful than any other regional city in attracting international money and in many things financial it has led where established City firms have followed.

But the fact remains that Edinburgh is an appendage to the City of London. The financial markets that exist in Edinburgh and Glasgow are insignificant and many of the specialist skills necessary to put Scotland on the map of big corporate deals and financial activity are lacking.

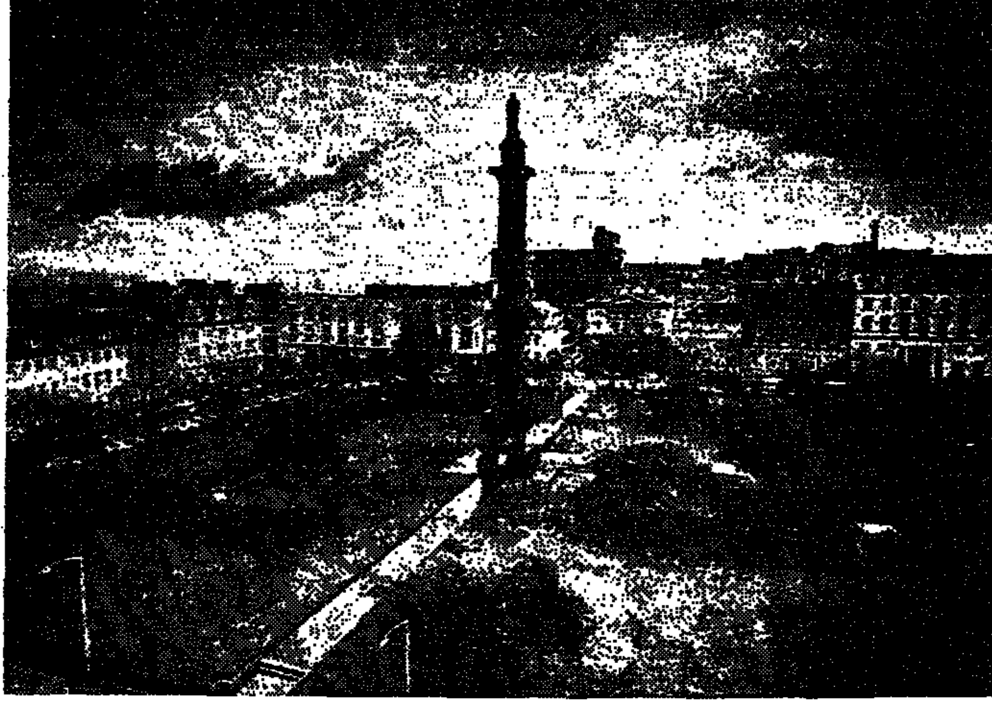
It is difficult to seen Edinburgh ever achieving the great leap that would be necessary to establish it in its own right, and with a few exceptions, its financial institutions are as a consequence adopting a "stand offish" approach to the breakneck pace of change that it is occuring down south in the City. The Scots generally disapprove of the trend towards financial supermarkets.

The most outspoken critic is Mr Angus Grossart of Edinburgh's leading merchant bank, Noble Grossart. In his last annual report he said, "Few who have large retail bases may prove able to operate successfully within that philosophy, but many who preach it have little choice but to adopt that objective for they are caught on the treadmill of size."

He added: "It is likely that as this process progresses, it will throw out disillusioned talent who may recognize the attractions of working in a more creative and sympathetic environment." Presumably he meant Edinburgh.

His attitude is typical of that espoused by most in Edinburgh's financial community. They believe that there will be advantage to be had in the independent impartial house free from conflict or interest and highly specialized in its own field.

Mr Graeme MacLennan at Edinburgh Fund Managers says: "The fastest growing area for us over the next few years will undoubtedly be discretionary funds. It will become more common to split big funds and subcontract the parts to the specialist houses".



Concentrated wealth: St Andrew Square (above) and (below, from left) four of Edinburgh's financiers: Angus Grossart, Graeme MacLennan, Charles Winter and Bill Morrison







In the United States, already famed for the giant size of its financial conglomerates, they call what Edinburgh hopes will be its key attraction, "boutique management"!

Most of the fund management groups expect to attract large amounts of international money from pension funds and medium-sized insurance companies by virtue of their specialist knowledge and know-how in various markets. Edinburgh Fund Managers has built its reputation on the performance of its Japanese investment and unit trusts, while Ivory & Sime's success has been in investing in small to medium sized US growth stocks.

But discretionary fund management look a limited ambition compared with what some firms in the City are attempting to do by combining market wholesale and retailing abilities. It may well be that Edinburgh's rejection of this process is little more than the protest of a lightweight who is not able to take part in the heavyweight contest.

The criticism of complacency which could be levelled at Edinburgh a decade ago is no longer valid. But it is difficult to detect among the community as a whole the sort of driving ambition that has transformed Wood Mackenzie from a sleepy provincial stockbroking firm into Britain's second largest broker in institutional equities, with a quality of income said to be second to none in the stock market and a fast growing computer services side capable of being floated off as a separate company in a few years time.

The Scottish mutuals were late into the fast-growing field of unit linked life assurance – though they have caught up since, according to Mr Bill Morrison, chairman of the Associated Scottish Life Offices – and with the exception of Edinburgh Fund Managers, the traditional fund management groups have turned their backs on developing a range of unit trusts to compliment that city's pre-eminent position in investment trust management.

Even Noble Grossart, an institutionally-backed venture, which since being established in 1969, has made great strides in developing a nationally respected corporate finance and investment banking business, has arguably failed to grasp the opportunities it might have done to build a more comprehensive banking group.

Adam & Company, an upmarket bank which has set up just down the road from Noble to cater for the well heeled executive with an eye for exclusive banking service, is just the sort of thing that Noble Grossart might have alighted on as a way into retail banking.

Ivory & Sime might once have formed the basis for an interesting Edinburgh conglomerate of differing financial companies.

But it was ahead of its time in some respects getting its fingers so badly burned on Edward Bates, the doomed secondary bank which was floated off in 1972, and in big North Sea project finance through North Sea Assets, that its present determination to concentrate on wholesale discretionary fund and investment trust management is hardly surprising.

It is witness to the firm's continuing powerful influence on the Edinburgh financial community that nearly all those behind the large and healthy number of small independent investment banking set-ups that are a feature of the Edinburgh scene, have passed through its Charlotte Square corridors at one time or another.

One of the few financial institutions north of the border which feels that it will not be able to resist the present trend in the City is the Royal Bank of Scotland, which is engaged on the difficult and lengthy process of merging with its English sister bank, Williams & Glyn's. "In some respects I regret what is happening, but you cannot buy your head in the sand," says the managing director, Mr Charles Winter.

Two and a half years ago, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission blocked two competing bids for the Royal on the grounds that their "effect on career prospects, initiative and business enterprise in Scotland would be damaging to the public interest of the United Kingdom as a whole." If this classic expression of the Scottish ring fence argument in mergers policy is not already dead, many believe it soon will be. Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for the Trade and Industry, is due to make a statement shortly about mergers policy that will emphasize competition as the guiding public interest issue for future references.

If Edinburgh really does believe that it has a future as an independent money centre, the Royal Bank might well be thinking about using its retail banking operation to create a Scottish-based financial supermarket.

These days there is safety and progress in size and unless the Royal is seen to be keeping abreast of the rapid pace of change, it surely will not be too long before the raiders from the south once more look to Edinburgh for growth.

New market-moves upset Lloyd's names

By Andrew Cornelius

The Association of Lloyd's Members, representing more than 2,000 of thhe wealthy "names" who invest in the Lloyd's insurance market, is angry that proposals which effectively open up Lloyd's to outside investors were "sneaked" through without taking account of the names' interest.

Mr Charles Sturge, treasurer of the ALM, has attacked the way in which in the market is being reorganized after examining the new underwriting agency bylaw which took effect last week.

The new bylaw was introduced as part of the wide-ranging restructuring of the Lloyd's market, which is demanded by the Lloyd's Act 1982. The bylaw spells out thhe long-awaited rules on the ownership and control of managing agents, the groups which run the insurannce underwriting syndicates in the market.

New rules are necessary to meet the Lloyd's Act proposal that insurance brokers at Lloyd's must dispose of anny interests in underwriting syndicates by July 22, 1987.

Under the original rules proposed by the Higgins working party, which was established to draft proposals for the new bylaw, it was envisaged that outside investors should be restricted to buying non-voting shares in the managing agencies.

But, in last-minute discussions on the exact wording of the new bylaw, the Lloyd's authorities agreed to abolish the distinction between non-voting and voting shares to help speed the divestment of managing agencies by brokers.

The late change in the by-law is a clear signal to financial institutions and other investors outside the Lloyd's market that they are welcome participants in the shake-up to take place between now and 1987. About 50 of the 144 agencies are expected to change hands during that period as brokers divest themselves of their managing agency interests. At least 10 such deals are ready to be rubber-stamped during the summer.

The likely outcome is that by the end of next year many of the agencies will have completed arrangements for management buyouts.

The changes are also likely to lead to greater concentration within the Lloyd's market as the various agencies group together, possibly under the umbrella of a holding company along the lines of Sturge Holdings, Sturge, one of the largest groups of underwriting agents in the Lloyd's market, recently raised £7m by placing shares with "names" and institutional shareholders.

The Lloyd's "names" are worried that this process will eventually dilute their interests in the Lloyd's agencies. Mr Sturge said: "Although the names are keen to buy shares in their managing agencies, it is unfair that the names have unlimited liability while whoever owns the syndicate is protected by the limited liability provided by company status."

WALL STREET

	May 18	May 17
AMF Inc	15⅞	15½
AMR	30¾	31⅛
Allied Chem	51¼	51¼
Allied Stores	43	43½
Allis Chalmers	11⅝	11⅝
Alcoa	32⅞	32¾
Amax Inc	22⅞	23
Amerada Hess	33⅛	33
Am Brands	53¾	54¼
Am Broadcast	56⅜	57⅛
Am Can	42⅝	43¾
Am Cyanamid	49⅝	50
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16¼
Am Home	52	52⅝
Am Motors	4½	4½
Am Nat Res	32½	32
Am Standard	28	28⅝
Am Telephone	15⅞	15⅝
Armco Steel	18⅛	18¼
Asarco	28¼	28
Ashland Oil	27⅞	27¼
Atlntic Richfield	50⅝	49⅞
Avco	27⅞	27½
Avon Products	19⅞	19⅞
Bankers Tst NY	41¼	41¼
Bank of America	18½	18⅝
Bank of Boston	34⅝	35
Bank of NY	29⅞	30
Beatrice Foods	30⅝	30⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	21⅝
Boeing	38⅞	38⅝
Boise Cascade	35½	35⅞
Borden	55	55½
Borg Warner	19½	19⅞
Bristol Myers	43⅝	44⅛
BP	29¼	29¼
Burlington Ind	27⅞	28
Burlington Nthn	41½	42⅞
Burroughs	50⅞	51⅝
Campbell Soup	53	55
Canadian Pacific	31½	32
Caterpillar	44⅞	44⅝
Celanese	73½	73
Central Soya	15⅝	15¾
Chase Manhat	44¼	45
Chem Bank NY	29⅞	29½
Chrysler	22¼	22½
Citicorp	31⅛	31⅞
Clark Equip	29¾	30½
Coca Cola	56¼	56½
Colgate	23⅞	23½
CBS	71⅜	73⅝
Columbia Gas	33⅝	33¾
Combustion Eng	32⅞	32
Comwlth Edison	29⅞	29⅝
Cons Edison	25	25
Cons Foods	28	28
Cons Power	7⅞	8¼
Continental Grp	35⅝	36
Control Data	30½	31½
Corning Glass	63¾	63¼
CPC Intnl	36⅞	37⅛
Crane	34⅛	35⅞
Crocker Int	22¼	22⅞
Crown Zeller	31⅞	30⅞
Dart & Kraft	73¼	74⅞
Deere	30	29⅞
Delta Air	30	31¼
Detroit Edison	12⅝	12⅞
Disney	63¾	63
Dow Chemical	30⅞	30⅞
Dresser Ind	22	22⅞
Duke Power	23½	23⅞
Du Pont	48⅝	48
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅞
Eastman Kodak	65½	65⅜
Eaton Corp	43⅛	43⅞
Emhart	32⅞	32
Evans P. D.	6⅛	6⅛
Exxon Corp	42⅜	42⅞
Fed Dept Stores	44¼	44¼
Firestone	17⅞	17½
Fst Chicago	23⅞	23¼

	May 18	May 17
Fst Intrst Bncp	34¼	33½
Fst Penn Corp	5⅞	5¾
Ford	34¼	34⅛
GAF Corp	17½	17⅛
GTE Corp	36⅝	37⅞
Gen Dynamics	49⅝	48⅝
Gen Electric	53½	53⅞
Gen Foods	51⅛	52¾
Gen Mills	50⅝	50¼
Gen Motors	62	63⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅞	9
Gen Tire	32⅜	32⅛
Genesco	6⅞	7⅛
Georgia Pacific	20¼	19⅝
Getty Oil	127½	127½
Gillette	45	45
Goodrich	30	30½
Goodyear	24⅛	24⅞
Gould Inc	26	25¼
Grace	38⅝	39
Gt Atlc & Pacific	15¼	15⅛
Greyhound	23⅝	23⅞
Grumman Corp	24⅝	25
Gulf Oil	78⅜	78⅝
Gulf & West	31⅛	32
Heinz H. J.	34¼	34⅝
Hercules	30⅝	31⅛
Honeywell	52	53⅝
IC Inds	45½	43⅛
Ingersoll	44½	43½
Inland Steel	22	22
IBM	109⅝	110⅝
Int Harvester	6⅞	6½
INCO	11¼	11¼
Int Paper	51⅛	51⅞
Int Tel Tel	35½	35⅝
Irving Bank	56⅝	58⅝
Jewel Co	55¼	56½
Jim Walter	25½	26¼
Johnson & John	34⅛	34⅛
Kaiser Alumin	14¼	14⅞
Kerr McGee	32½	32½
Kimberly Clark	83⅝	83⅛
K Mart	27½	28⅞
Kroger	30⅝	30½
L.T.V. Corp	13⅝	14
Litton	66⅝	66½
Lockheed	35¼	35⅝
Lucky Stores	16⅝	16½
Manuf Hanover	32⅞	32¾
Manville Cp	10⅛	9⅞
Mapco	28⅝	28⅞
Marine Midland	22⅞	22½
Martin Marietta	33⅝	33½
McDonnell	53	53½
Mead	31½	32⅞
Merck	89⅝	91½
Minnesota Mng	74¼	75
Mobil Oil	28⅝	28½
Monsanto	91½	92⅞
Morgan J. P.	67¼	67⅞
Motorola	119	113⅝
NCR Corp	102½	103⅝
NL Industries	15⅝	15⅝
Nabisco	40⅞	40¼
Nat Distillers	25	27¼
Nat Med Ent	22⅝	22⅞
Norfolk South	54¼	54⅝
NW Bancorp	28⅛	28¼
Occidental Pet	34¼	35⅛
Ogden	28	28
Olin Corp	27⅜	28¼
Owens-Illinois	34⅞	35⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	13⅝	14
Pan Am	5½	5⅝
Penney J. C.	50	51⅛
Pennzoil	38⅞	38¼
Pepsico	40	40¼
Pfizer	31⅞	32
Phelps Dodge	20½	20⅞
Philip Morris	64¼	65⅞
Phillips Petrol	41⅛	41½
Polaroid	27⅞	28

	May 18	May 17
PPG Ind	27⅞	27⅞
Proctor Gamble	49⅞	49¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅞	22⅝
Raytheon	36⅞	37⅛
RCA Corp	32⅞	34⅞
Republic Steel	25⅝	25⅛
Reynolds Ind	61⅞	62⅝
Reynolds Metal	28⅞	29½
Rockwell Int	24⅞	25⅛
Royal Dutch	53½	53¾
Safeways	22⅝	22⅛
St Regis Paper	35⅞	35
SFE Sopac	22¼	22⅞
SCM	37⅛	36⅞
Schlumberger	51⅛	51¼
Scott Paper	29¼	28⅞
Seagram	32⅞	33½
Sears Roebuck	30½	30⅞
Shell Oil	58⅛	58¼
Shell Trans	38⅞	38⅞
Signal Co	29⅞	29⅞
Singer	25⅞	25⅞
Smithkline Beck	54⅝	54½
Sony	14¼	14⅝
Sth Cal Edison	37½	37⅝
Sperry Corp	38⅞	38⅞
Std Oil Califnia	38⅝	37¼
Std Oil Indiana	58⅝	58
Std Oil Ohio	48⅞	48¼
Sterling Drug	25¼	25⅛
Stevens J. P.	18½	18⅝
Sun Comp	52½	53½
Teledyne	191½	192⅝
Tenneco	41⅞	42
Texaco	38½	39¼
Texas East Corp	71	70
Texas Inst	137⅝	139⅛
Texas Utilities	23¼	23¼
Textron	28⅞	28½
TWA	27⅞	27⅞
Travelers Corp	31⅛	30⅞
TRW Inc	61	61½
UAL Inc	34⅝	34½
Union Carbide	55	55⅞
Union Oil Calif	38¼	38¼
Un Pacific Corp	45⅞	45½
Uniroyal	11⅝	12⅛
United Brands	15½	15⅞
US Industries	22⅞	23
US Steel	26⅞	27⅞
Utd Technol	63⅝	64⅛
Wachovia	46¼	45⅞
Warner Comms	21	21⅞
Warner Lambert	30	30⅞
Wells Fargo	36⅞	37⅞
Westinghse Elec	41⅞	42½
Weyerhauser	28⅞	28⅞
Whirlpool	38⅞	38
Woolworth	33¼	34⅞
Xerox Corp	38⅞	37⅛
Zenith	25	26⅛
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	26	26
Alcan Alumin	32⅞	32⅞
Algoma Steel	22	22½
Bell Telephone	30½	30⅞
Cominco	15⅛	15⅞
Cons Bathurst	28½	29
Gulf Oil	17½	18⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	17¼	17¼
Hudson Bay Min	12⅝	12⅝
Imasco	37⅛	37¼
Imperial Oil	38½	38⅝
Int Pipe	27¼	27
Mass.-Fergsn	3⅞	3⅝
Royal Trustco	24½	24⅛
Seagram	42⅞	43⅞
Steel Co	23⅞	22⅞
Thomson N 'A'	38½	38½
Walker Hiram	21½	21⅝
WCT	14	14

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

APPOINTMENTS

Raleigh man to head Low & Bonar



Roland Jarvis: moves to Low & Bonar

Low & Bonar: Mr **Roland Jarvis** is to become managing director and group chief executive. He is presently managing director of the TI Raleigh group of companies, part of the TI Group, and will take up his new job during the summer. He joins the company after the retirement of Mr Brian Gilbert.

Phicom: Mr **A. K. S. Franks** has become chairman and chief executive director on the retirement of Mr R. J. F. Howard from the board.

British Property Federation: Mr **Harry Axton**, chairman of the Brixton Estate, has been elected president, to succeed Mr Dennis Maler. Mr **Gerald Powell**, managing director of Haslemere Estates is the new senior vice-president.

Electrical Installation Equipment Manufacturers' Association: Mr **Michael Dowsett**, director of the MK Electrical Group and managing director of the group's largest subsidiary, MK Electric, has been elected president of the association.

Middleton Foster Anderson & Co: Mr **Stuart M. Webster** has been named chief executive.

Mercantile House Holdings: Mr **John S. Fforde** will become a non-executive director on June 1.

Lloysa Bank: Mr **Colin Fisher** has been appointed manager of the Piccadilly, London, branch of the bank in succession to Mr Douglas Smith whois retiring at the end of month.

Thermocomfort: Mr **John Hancock** has been made managing director. He replaces Mr Colin Gibson who is moving to another assignment within Shell.

UKF fertilisers: Mr **Leslie Pritchard** has become manufacturing director. He succeeds Mr James Campbell who has retired.

Shotton Paper Sales: Mr **Francis V.P. Davis** has been appointed managing director. He also becomes director of the main newsprint manufacturing company, the Shotton Paper Company.

West Nally: Mr **James Harvie-Watt** and Mr **David Martin-Jenkins** have become directors.

The Gauge and Tool Makers Association: Mr **J. J. Harvey** of J. J. Harvey (Manchester) has been elected president of the association in succession to Mr F. A. Mercer of Thomas Mercer. Mr **P. D. Edwards** (managing director of Yorkshire Precision Gauges' has become senior vice president and Mr **P. M. Hall** (managing director of High Speed Service Tools) is junior vice president. Succeeding Mr P. M. Hall as the association honorary treasurer is Mr **K. J. Bearton** (managing director of C. E. Johansson).

Accountants to publish new rule

By Ian Griffiths

The path should be cleared this week for the Accounting Standards Committee to go ahead with the publication of its standard on the accounting treatment of leases. It has bee delayed for months by the failure of the Irish Institute of Chartered Accountants to give its approval because of "a conflict" between the standard and Irish tax law.

The conflict over the treatment of capital allowances was removed in the Irish Budget but the accountancy body is waiting until this is embodies in the Finance Act, to be published this week, before giving the go-ahead.

The British accountancy bodies, which sponsor the ASC with the Irish accountants, have already given their approval.

Under the new rules, companies which finance the purchase of assets under a lease agreement will be obliged to capitalize and disclose them in the balance sheet.

Operating leases which are no more than rental agreements and do no involve the transfer of ownership of the asset to the company need not be capitalized.

The guidance notes to the new standard will be revised to take account of the changes to British corporation tax and capital allowances.

The Equipment Leasing Association has urged that the proposed standard be re-examined completely in the light of the changes to the corporate tax system. The ASC, however, has rejected this suggestion and is prepared only to amend the guidance notes.

West 'will suffer if textile pact ends'

A scrapping of the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) would inevitably mean a shifting of production of clothing and textiles to developing countries – but the extent would be substantially governed by the strategies adopted by companies in industrialized nations, John Lawless writes.

That is one of the conclusions of a study on the MFA, by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). Copies of the 200-page report, which are at present confidential, are understood to have been sent to the 90 Gatt signatory governments and to other big producers, such as China, which recently joined the MFA.

The implications of the study are to be discussed at Gatt's annual meeting in Geneva in November. The present MFA, which limits exports by Third World countries to the West through quotas, is due to expire in 1986.

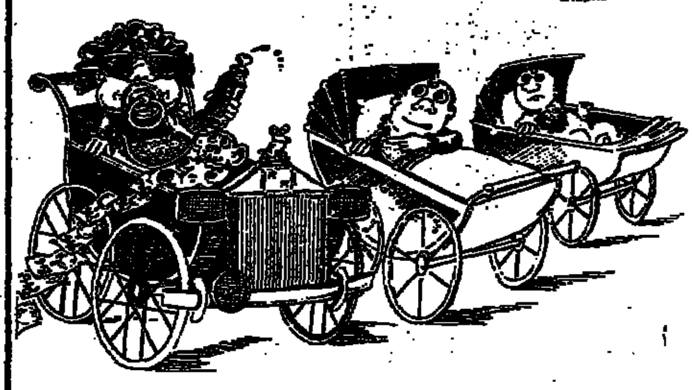
Textile producers and clothing manufacturers in the West have maintained that there would be a massive loss of jobs if the MFA is disbanded.

The Gatt report is understood to say that the richer producers would see their share of production decline – although to what extent would depend on factors such as increased automation.

Britain's balance of trade deficit in clothing and textiles could reach £2 billion this year, says the British Textiles Corporation (BTC), having increased by 27 per cent to a record £1.66 billion in 1983. Imports at £4.05 billion, went up by 15 per cent last year, twice as fast as exports.

Computer Appointments

Cold war among the software



'He's just sold his first program'

By Simon Craven

The cost of software for home computers now seems unlikely to take a permanent plunge, despite rumours of an impending price war *similar to the* one which drove so many micro manufacturers out of business last year.

Three companies, Pulsonic, Mastertronic and Atlantis have all announced very low-priced programs for the top-selling Sinclair Spectrum and Commodore 64 micros, retailing at between £1.99 to £2.99. Until now, software on cassettes has typically retailed at £6 to £10.

The manufacturing and distribution problems experienced by *many micro manufacturers* over the Christmas period have led to a shortfall in the number of active home micro users the leading software houses had projected when planning this year's production. Stock-clearing has meant increasingly strong downward pressure on prices in recent months.

Mastertronics' intention is to act as a middle man between software houses and the trade. The games themselves are mostly drawn from the existing stock of some of the lesser-known suppliers.

But the better-established names in home software are taking a more cynical attitude. Imagine Software recently dropped its prices from £5.50 to £3.95 only to put them back again a few days later.

The company claimed that the change of heart was induced by the fear that smaller software companies would be driven out of business – an unusual claim *to make in an industry noted* for its dog-eat-dog attitudes. Imagine's latest move has been to announce two new games which will cost around £15 – far more than anything yet seen from this Liverpudlian concern.

The disorganization of the software industry in this country contrasts firmly with the US market, which has now matured *considerably through the stabilizing* influence of established distribution networks.

This trend is now becoming apparent in the UK, and as it develops, it is likely that the British home computer market will attract attention from American producers who have so far been unwilling to enter the maelstrom.

Jay Balakrishnan, vice president of HesWare, one of the biggest US home software companies, thinks this will eventually drive prices up rather than down. "At the moment, many companies are cutting their own throats with *Kamikaze pricing,*" he said. "The relatively small number of home computers in the UK makes it impossible to recoup software development costs without a reasonable margin on each unit sold."

The investment in time required to produce a best-selling game varies from three to twelve man-months. Reduced prices would inevitably mean lower royalties.

One possible way out of the trap could be new programming tools which reduce the amount of work required. So far several arcade game designer utilities *have emerged, but none has yet* proved capable of producing games up to the standards of the leading programmers.

If a price war does develop, the long-term winners will be the big software companies with enough reserves to weather the storm. Many smaller companies have excellent products, but if the going gets rough, the star programmers may find the security offered by larger concerns irresistible.

The package behind Sir Clive's new venture

By Robin Bradbeer

Psion, formed in October 1980, specilizes in the development and distribution of high-quality software products, and has recently announced its intention to become a leading international force in microcomputers, extending its involvement beyond software *with products and services. Its* latest offerings, the "bundled" software available with the recently lauched Sinclair QL microcomputer, are the beginning of a concerted effort to take on the big American software companies, like Digital Research and Microsoft.

Psion was founded by Dr David Potter, aged 40, previously an *academic specializing* in Computational Physics at Imperial College and the University of California.



David Potter

Psion achieved a turnover approaching £10m in the financial year ending November 1983. Profits were £2m – most of it earned from international software sales. The company now employs 70 staff.

Much of this achievement is due to an early decision to develop games products for the Sincair ZX81, and later Spectrum, home *computers, which* were manufactured in high volume for worldwide distribution. While the "intellectual *rights" to the sofware remain* with Psion – fundamental company policy – all product is sold direct to Sinclair for world-wide-marketing and sales. In the case of the new QL machine, Psion conceived and developed the business applications software – for word processing, information management, graphics and financial planning – which is licensed to Sinclair under a royalty agreement for sales with their computers.

Unlike its main international competitors – and in direct contrast to the traditional mainframe and minicomputer software market – Psion does not do any contract business; all resources are directed at its own products, entirely created within the company. Psion also recognized the inexperience of new microcomputer users, and has a team of graphics designers, for example, who are determined to provide software which would be immediately useful to skilled and non-skilled alike.

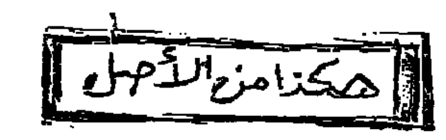
Psion has 25 young, highly-skilled and motivated software engineers. All have first-class honours degrees from top universities – seven with PhDs. This impressive line-up is backed up by one of the most sophisticated development facilities in the world. All engineers are qualified to at least first degree level and have substantial academic experience with the most powerful and sophisticated computer systems.

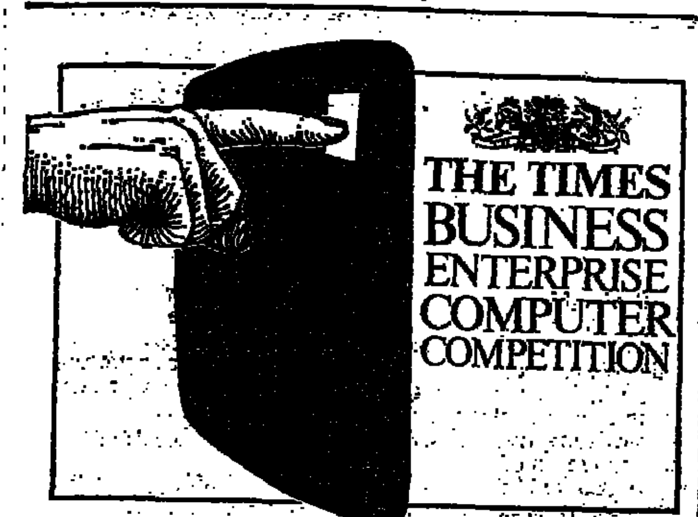
Unlike the industry practice of working directly with micros, *Psion's software engineers* use an in-house, £500,000 development system based around DEC "VAX" minicomputers. All programming is carried out using the high level language "C", which is designed as a portable language, and can therefore be used on a variety of systems. This not only gives greater programming sophistication, but also enables software products to be designed so that they can be swiftly and cheaply adapted for use on a variety of *makes of microcomputers – and* to be created before hardware is available.

To support the expected large market created by sales of the QL, Psion is setting up a 30-strong customer support service. This will provide telephone and other back-up for the novice user. Also, for around £35 per year, users will get updates on new releases of software for their machines.

Psion's QL applications programs provide a very comprehensive word-processing, *planning* information handling and graphics capability and are integrated in style, structure, design *and in the sharing of* information.

Each program is more powerful and far more functional than *existing equivalent products* of desktop computers up to £5,000 (such as the IBM PC). The first thing that strikes the user about *the software is its* ease of use, and "user–friendliness". The software has been designed to be immediately useful to a mass *market with no* training or pre-knowledge. The software understands the user, rather than the user having to understand the software. This approach promises to make the "bundled" QL software an industry standard very quickly. They also expect to have it running in other machines, like the Sirius, by the end of the year.





Three touch-screen micros to be won

Today Computer Horizons announces a new competition – The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition. We are seeking the best and most original business use for one of the most modern micros. Three of the new touch-screen Hewlett Packard 150s, with varying peripherals and software, are the prizes. The winners will be those competitors whose ideas are judged to offer the most interesting, original and potentially advantageous applications of this type of micro in a business environment.

Following our two successful competitions – the *first for schools*, the second for those with original ideas for employing micros for socially useful purposes – The Times now intends to stimulate appreciation of the possible benefits of the innovative use of micros in today's business world. You do not have to be a businessman to enter – only to employ business flair. Closing date is June 15.

Many microcomputers available today have advanced technical features that are rarely used to the full. Below are listed five features available on the HP 150, all of which could have some impact on this micro's use.

We want entrants, in not more *than 250 words, to outline an* original use for one or more of these five attributes in a *specific* business operation, which must be explained in your entry.

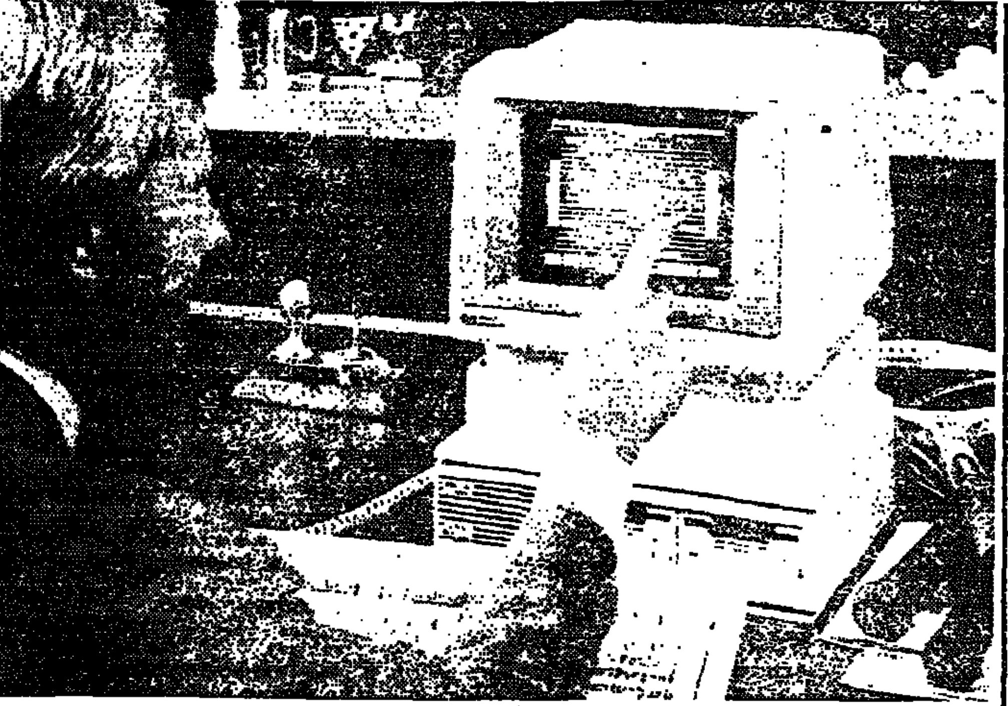
***TOUCH SCREEN FACILITY* which allows the user to touch a particular point on the screen and the system reacts as if a key has been pressed.**

COMMUNICATIONS – the ability of micros to connect to larger computers and other distant peripherals both within organisations and to public services.

***BUILT-IN BUSINESS GRAPHICS* using statistics in a wide variety of different ways including bar charts, graphs and pie charts.**

***ERGONOMIC DESIGN* involving such factors as compactness, keyboard design and high resolution displays.**

***ADDING PERIPHERALS* – the addition of such extras as printers, larger capacity disc drives and plotters.**



The prizes

● 1st Prize: An HP 150 *with dual disc* drive, Think Jet printer and an HP software package. The picture illustrates the touch-screen facility.

● *2nd Prize:* An HP 150 with a single disc drive and an H.P. software package.

● 3rd Prize: An HP 150 with a single disc drive.

The rules

1. All entries must be accompanied by the offical entry form, completed in full. No photocopies will be accepted.
2. Entrants may submit more than one entry, provided each is accompanied by the offical entry form and by 10 differently dated mastheads from the front of The Times. No entrant may, however, qualify for more than one prize.
3. Those entrants wishing to have their entries returned to them after completion of judging must state this clearly at the time of entry and enclose a suitable *stamped*, addressed envelope for return.
4. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry and The Times accepts no responsi*bility for any materials* lost or damaged in transit.
5. The winners will be those entries deemed by the panel of judges to have submitted the best and most original use of a microcomputer for a stated business application. The decison of the judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the Competition and no correspondence connected with the conduct or outcome of the Competition will be entered into.
6. Copyright in the material submitted will at all times remain vested with the entrant. Notwithstanding this, The Times and all others authorised by it shall be at liberty to reproduce, display, demonstrate and otherwise utilise the material in such manner as it deems *fit in connection with the* competition.
7. By entering the competition the Entrant agrees to indemnify The Times and its associates in this competition against any loss resulting from any claim made against Times Newspapers Ltd in respect of any infringement of copyright, or breach of rights of any third party arising out of the entrant's participation.
8. The competition is open to all those resident in the UK. Employees, and their families, of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of *this competition* are NOT eligible to enter.
9. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions *given herein, or as published in* The Times, form part.

THE TIMES BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPUTER COMPETITION

Please send your entry (it need not be typed) consisting of not more than 250 words to:

The Times Business Enterprise
Computer Competition
43 Bedford Row, London WC99

All entries must be accompanied by 10 differently dated mastheads *from the front of The Times and also by this form completed in full and* signed. Entries must be despatched to arrive at the competition address above by Friday June 15th 1984.

Full Name ....

Position & Occupation ....

Address ....

....

Telephone- Daytime .... **Evening** ....

Declaration-
I hereby declare that the material entered is to the best of my knowledge original and has not been published, displayed or demonstrated elsewhere. As such it will not violate any copyright exising before, on or, after the competition date.

Signature of Entrant .... **Date** ....

Microsoft to fill the IBM gap

By Maggie McLening

News that IBM's network for the PC is likely to be delayed for up to two years offers a breach *that other suppliers are only too* anxious to fill. One of the hottest contendors must by Microsoft, the United States software house that supplies the PC's native operating system, PC-DOS, and the company is already building support to establish its own network, MS-Net, as an industry standard.

Several major hardware manufacturers (one of whom is believed to be IBM) are currently evaluating pre-release *copies of MS-Net and Microsoft* plans to start shipping the final version in the autumn, after adapting the product to meet the consensus of requirements.

"In the networking field there are 20 or more "standards" in existence, none of which predominates – we are trying to get the big players together to provide something that benefits hardware manufacturers, software houses and end-users alike," explained David Frasner, *general manager* of Microsoft's United Kingdom subsidiary.

Microsoft has already made strides with other standards, notably the MSX specification for hardware design adopted by many large Japanese companies, and the MS-DOS *operating system, from which* PC-DOS was derived. According to Mr Fraser, Microsoft has sold more than 2½ million copies of the system altogether, and *also* plans to establish the new multi-tasking version, which runs several programs simultaneously, and controls them with screen windows and a mouse, as a 16-bit standard.

Graphics and mouse cursor control are already available in the MS-windows add-on to MS-DOS, which provides a superficial level of multi-tasking in its own right. Information *can be "piped" between appli*cations if users set up the links between windows, but programs themselves cannot exchange messages independently. They *will be able* to do this running under Multi-Tasking DOS and Microsoft has has produced an enhanced version of MS-Windows with virtual memory management, so that related information shown in the windows can be changed automatically.

Multi-Tasking DOS was released to selected customers this week, but MS-Net has been out since April and one major European hardware manufac*turer has already placed an* order, with five other companies said to be "in negotiations" MS-Net has triggered a similar reaction in the US, *although* Mr Fraser is bound by a non-disclosure agreement from discussing IBM's interest in either product. Admitting, however, that IBM does receive advance copies of all Microsoft Developments, Mr Fraser siad that "IBM has taken a lot of copies of PC-DOS, and obviously it is important to have upwards compatibility."

The close relationship with IBM has proved extremely profitable for Microsoft so far: the US parent company achieved revenues of 53 million dollars last year and is on course to reach 100 million dollars for 1983/84. In the UK, Microsoft's two-year-old subsidiary is on target for a five-fold increase in turnover to £5 million this year, boosted by contracts *in such unlikely* areas as Ireland.

A friendly newcomer in the class

By Roger Woolnough

The betterment of mankind, Dean Swift believed, lay in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Cy Endfield has gone further than that. He has invented a way of turning one computer into five, at about 10 per cent of the cost of a single computer installation.

If it sounds like magic, the allusion is appropriate. As well as being a film director and self-appointed inventor, Endfield is a conjuror. But what he has pulled out of the hat this time is not a trick, but a simple and potentially powerful way of spreading computer use.

Already Endfield's invention, which he calls the Quinkey, has aroused the enthusiasm of teachers in Newcastle upon Tyne, where children as young as six years old have used it to get on friendly terms with the BBC microcomputer. But Endfield hopes that this is just the start.

Until a few years ago, Cy Endfield was best known as director of the film "Zulu", but since turning to "the game called invention" he has found a different sort of stardom. His ingenious Microwriter is a small electronic box which allows people to write one-handed by touching only five keys, using a series of "chords" to select the different letters.

Although it is surprisingly easy to get the hang of, the Microwriter has a long way to go if it is to oust the 100-year-old "qwerty" keyboard. "We find our chief market is the self-motivated worker who has a lot of writing to do, and wants to get the work out in the easiest way, "Endfield says.

Since national marketing of the Microwriter began in June 1982, some 5000 or 6000 have been sold. So far it has had a specialist appeal, but Endfield has high hopes of his latest invention.

What he has done with the Quinkey is to take the Microwriter, remove most of the electronics, and turn it into a low-cost computer terminal. Then, with some ingenious interfacing, the display screen of a BBC micro is divided into four horizontally, and the computer's memory is also divided into four.

By hooking up four Quinkey terminals, four people can use the computer independently and at the same time.

Just as remarkable is the response from children who have been using Quinkey set-ups in Newcastle. Children of six, most of whom would be baffled by a "querty" keyboard, are writing stories about spacemen and poor little birds who have no mothers. The spelling may be erratic, but the thoughts are going down on paper.

"The essence of writing is to free the thinking procedure," Endfield believes. "Trials carried out in Newcastle showed that *all* the children learned to use the Microwriter. They became touch typists within an hour.

"We can go down to six-year-old kids. All they know is the alphabet. We get them writing, and within three weeks they gain fluency."

"We live in a new world where the computer will become part of people's everyday activity," he says. "How are they going to communicate with the machine? There's a theory they will talk to it, but that demands computers of a size that we don't have today. The only way they can do it is by keyboarding."

The idea of company executives taking to the Quinkey like (literally) six-year-olds is an intriguing one. But Cy Endfield is a visionary with a strong dash of realism. There is a tremendous amount of inertia, he says, that stops new ideas getting across, though if it became chic to do it "that might get a lot of herd response".

He is equally realistic about the prospects in education, though he has been encouraged by the reactions of teachers, many of whom were initially hostile to computers. And the children love it.

"We make a game of learning the keyboard, "he says. "It's like a Space Invaders game. There's also an adventure game, which is not just one player solving a problem, it's four people in a trap, and they have to work themselves out of it. Software can be co-operative of competitive, and all the players can take part at one time."

But after allowing his imagination to roam free, Endfield returns to the down-to earth fact that thousands of schools have invested in computers, and have probably now run out of the money need to buy more.

"This is simply a way of taking the investment, which is already considerable, and making it five times more valuable."


Steve Blogg

Cy Endfield among the computer children

A case of keeping the options open

By Rex Malik

Whole forests have been destroyed to provide the paper for hundreds of technology writers to consider the question: What is the standard operating 16-bit operating system to be.

The argument has raged in the United Kingdom, United States and Japan. Everywhere it is intermingled and complicated by commercial hype, as each entrant tries to convince you that they are likely to be the winners.

At 8 bit: CP/M is all but standard, at least in Japan. At 16 bit, the current leader is MS-DOS, though the trend is to replace that with CP/M-86. Some companies, unable to decide the winner, equip with both.

Now matters get confused: Enter UNIX, for everybody is convinced that if the market is going to continue to grow, then all these machines will eventually have to start to be able to intercommunicate.

What Japan is really good at is the production of VLSI, and where does the logic of that take you? A recent Japan Information Processing Development Centre report (March 1984) carried this interesting paragraph, in a discussion of what the standard operating system is to be:

"Another plausible course which some Japanese manufacurers seem to be considering is to equip individual personal computers with a number of different operating systems, any one of which can be selected by the user at the flick of a switch."

Earlier this year, the place was full of technology writers hopping up and down because of their expectation that Sinclair would opt for a standard operating system on the QL, and when announced it became apparent that he had not and that what had been produced was a curious hybrid.

No question mark over funding for ITECs

● *From David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission*

Paul Walton's article 'Finding a way to beat ITeC cash shortage' (15 May) was wrong to cast doubts over the future of Information Technology Centres.

ITeCs give unemployed young people, mainly 16-year-old school leavers, practical work experience and training in new technologies, and are moving increasingly to offer such training to others in the community as well.

The bulk of ITeC income derives from the Manpower Services Commission which makes an annual grant for running costs as well as an initial capital grant. The annual grant will continue and there is no question mark over it.

ITeCs also receive a 'pump-priming' grant from the Department of Trade and Industry covering the first three years of their life.

We are now looking at whether ITeCs entering their fourth year might receive additional funding.

LETTERS

● *From Professor L J Herbst, Department of Electrical, Instrumentation and Control Engineering, Teesside Polytechnic, Cleveland:*

The demonstration by US military chiefs of missile guidance using an Apple II microcomputer, reported in *The Times* and elsewhere, highlights the advances which have resulted in home and personal microcomputers with computing power adequate for sophisticated military applications.

The prevention of high technology leakage to the Soviet block is difficult at best of times, once such technology is embodied in commercial products.

Protection becomes wellnigh impossible in the case of home and personal microcomputers. These, like video recorders and TV receivers, fall into the category of consumer electronics for the mass market, and are inevitably obtainable in quantity on request anywhere in the world.

Soviets launch their five-year computing plan

By Paul Walton

The Soviet Union's desire to catch up, to work alongside and then to trade in the predominantly Western computer industry will be announced this autumn at a technology fair in Moscow. It involves the Soviet Union and seven of its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in a unique collaboration at the leading edge of electronics and computing research.

Their plan is to update and increase those few computers now made or employed in the socialist countries from the antique third generation directly to the supposedly intelligent fifth gereration. It will run parallel to the British Alvey or Japanese 5G programmes, with almost indentical research topics. But, for the equivalent budget of $100m this decade, it has only a fraction of their backing.

The Russians call it the third computing (five year) plan from the end of 1984 to the start of 1990. It is managed by a Commision for Computer Engineering (CCE) based at the Moscow Academy of Sciences, and has the explicit support of the socialist world's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

In particular, this computing paln is spurred on by recent American pressure to cease all high technology exports to these Eastern block countries. But, like any five-year plan, it is founded on the principle of improving the efficiency of industry and administration, as well as producing an export surplus with which to earn Western currency.

Soviet research comes under the headings of five goals, recently disclosed for the first time.

● The design of sophisticated microprocessors (Very Large Scale Integration, or VLSI) capable of storing and processing very much more information. Also, the ability to make these in quantity;

● The building of parallel and multiple-processor computer architectures;

● The software skills to develop intelligent databases, or expert systems, and improved methods of computer operation which are more user friendly;

● The basic software methodologies which underpin the new generation of computers, which treat the machine as a problem-solver rather than number cruncher;

● And the basic skills of logic programming, such as being able to program in recognizably "human" logic instead of binary machine code.

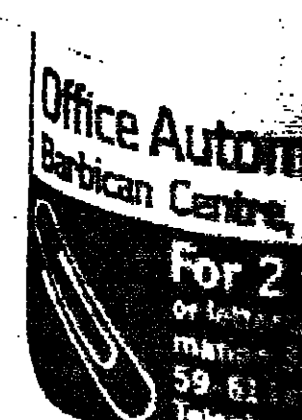
And with little desire to answer detailed questions, a spokesman for the academy's foreign relations department in Moscow confirmed that the third computing plan was very similar to research into the fifth generation. The Russians reckon that they can leapfrog the present, fourth generation of computers now used in the West – they have little choice as very few of these appear to be in everyday use in socialist countries.

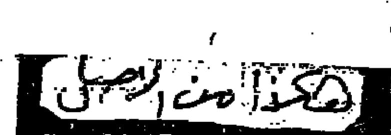
He said that side-stepping the American embargo was one aim of the third computing plan – "we think that we can become self-sufficient in these technologies". Ultimately, this plan might prove to be the most significant, he added, bringing the Soviet Union into the world market.

In the past, the Russians have merely been catching up – now they intend to draw level with Western technology. The first computing plan, from 1974, saw them claim their own "ES" mainframes, or "megacomputers", and "SM" minicomputers – both in fact copied from the IBM 360 and the DEC PDP 11 machines respectively.

The spokesman claimed that, unlike the other fifth generation research programmes, the Moscow Academy's was overseeing civil, not military work. He also said that tentative first steps had already been taken towards collaboration with certain Western companies and organizations on fifth generation work.

For the past 18 months delegates from the Moscow Academy have scouted out the state of research in the eight members of the CMEA that agreed to work together. Independently it is known that they visited a Hungarian team this spring





Attractions that keep the staff on their toes

By Frank Brown

The present worldwide shortage of skilled software and hardware development engineers could help change people's ideas of what constitutes acceptable working conditions.

Even in the United States, the number of job vacancies outstrips the people qualified to fill them by almost three to one. This shortage, which is likely to persist for some years, has made poaching and head hunting of key personnel in high-technology commonplace.

Since the loss of key staff in this way can be a serious blow, a number of US companies have taken a hard look at the working environment of their employees, and made it as attractive as possible.

A good example is Mentor Graphics Corp., which produces computer-aided electronic engineering (CAE) workstations that simplify and speed up the design of complex chips.

Mentor's 150 or so employees at its headquarters and development centre in Portland, Oregon, work in a spacious purpose-built complex that has a number of keep-fit facilities which they are encouraged to use during breaks from work as well as in their spare time outside working hours.

The facilities include an exercise room, complete with muscle-building apparatus, showers and jacuzzi, open-air tennis and volley ball courts. They are available for all the workforce, and their families and friends.

Mentor has always pursued a policy of providing a friendly and relaxed working environment to foster creativity and productivity among its employees, all of whom hold shares in the company.

"Our people are our most valuable asset, therefore they need to work in an atmosphere that motivates them to operate at their best, and to be suitably rewarded for their part in making the company a success", says Tom Bruggere, Mentor's chief executive and one of its founders.

The staff at Portland are certainly motivated. There are no fixed working hours: people

JOB SCENE

start and finish when they please. Many arrive at six in the morning and continue well into the night, and sometimes through the night when a deadline has to be met.

The company encourages regular breaks throughout the day for recreation, and to discuss ideas.

As a result, morale and productivity are high. Share dividends have risen to the extent that the shares held by a senior engineer yield an amount equivalent to his annual salary. Salaries in the US are about double those in the UK.

None of the measures carried out by Mentor would be successful if the company implementing them was in the doldrums and showed little sign of growth. As one management expert put it: "The most important thing in keeping people is to be successful.

David Moffenbeier, Mentor's vice-president of finance, in the exercise room with Melinda Pyrch, technical support director

Less 'gee-whizz', please, and more homework

A great deal of "gee whizz" exclamation goes on in the name of the new technologies. It is new, the exclaimers seem to be saying, it looks smarter than what went before, it enables the old tasks to be done in new and different ways, so anything associated with it must be good and introduced at double speed. One does not, however, need to be a Luddite to see that this *does not* follow.

The microchip revolution is exciting; it will change the way we do things in industry and in the office for the better, it is important that we are educated about it, but it is also important that it is introduced properly. The launch of British School Technology, *the latest educational* offering from the Department of Trade and industry, left the listener wondering how much thought had gone into its planning.

Certainly the press launch misfired. Whatever one thinks of that slow-moving body, the Department of education and Science, *its spokesmen* know what they are talking about and, if you do not get a decent answer, you know it is because the men from the ministry don't want to tell you rather than because they cannot. The trouble with the DTI's foray into education is that its bureaucrats do not know what *is going on in detail.*

The aim of British School Technology is fine on the face of it – a national education centre which will take technology into the schools, train the teachers, help the local authority administrators, lean on the examination bodies, and work with firms which want to produce equipment for schools and for export.

The fact that it is expected to become independent and self-financing is also a good thing – although the idea of a centre set up with pubic funds to sell its services to the local authorities will not appeal to many.

British education, reflecting the patrician values of British society, has placed little value traditionally on applied sicence and technology. Mrs Thatcher's Government is determined with a vengeance that all this will change. Hence the arrival of the little Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Trade and Industry in the cosy world of education.

One cannot object to this in itself. If the DES is unable to fund important national initiatives in schools because *of its historic constitutional arrangements* with the local authorities, why should our elected representatives not find other ways of bringing much needed change to institutions? They have done this with the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), under which the school *curriculum is being much more closely* geared to the world of work, and through the DTI's Micros in Schools Scheme, which is putting microcomputers into every school in the country.

British School Technology is the latest, then, in a line of modernizations. *Where it differs from the earlier* initiatives is over the question of control. It is a curriculum and teacher training scheme, yet the DES appears to be totally uninvolved in it. The TVEI, which is also directly concerned with curruculum reform, is by contrast being closely adminstered by the education system. (Micros in Schools, entirely concerned with buying equipment, is in a different category.)

All the money for British school technology – £2.5m over four years – is coming from the Manpower Services Commission and the DTI. Mr Robert Dunn, the DES junior minister in charge of schools who was present when the new venture was unveiled, said he was not concerned about the source of the cash. "What matters is the end result", he said. "We don't mind where the money comes from".

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Industry and Information Technology,

THE WEEK

Lucy Hodges

added smoothly: "Not all good thing can come from the DES. We have our own industry unit whose objective is to bring influence to bear on the educational process". Mr Dunn and Mr Baker may be right. The source of the *funding may turn out not to* matter.

The centre is being run by Mr Geoffrey Shillito, a former teacher who now works at Trent Polytechnic, and Mr Ron Denney, a design and technology inspector with Bedfordshire education service. They should *know what they are doing, and if they* can establish "an independent, self-financing, national education centre" the question of control will be irrevelant.

but it was disturbing at the launch of the new centre that so little thought appeared to have been given to how it would fit in with the DES-funded Microelectronics Education Programme. This is an important scheme which was introduced in 1980 to produce software and train teachers for the new technology going into schools. It will last six years and more than £20m is being spent.

There were blank expressions from the DTI spokesmen when they were asked about coordination between the two programmes. Presumably they had heard of MEP even if they could not answer the question. It was a point on which they might have been briefed.

It was also noted that Mr Baker talked only in terms of the dearth of young people taking O and A level technology. What about CSE? Many more young people take this rather than O level. It was disturbing too that the DTI people considered the subject of enticing girls to study technology inherently hilarious.

That is an issue which exercises most thoughtful teachers and is a serious problem in many schools. One does not have to be a feminist to bemoan the small number of girls taking craft, design and techonlogy or to appreciate the importance of gils becomeing familiar with the new technology. If they do not, they will not be able to compete and we shall all be the poorer.

The BST scheme has modest beginnings. A £2.5m project is small. The centre will be based on four double-decker buses and articulated lorries designed by the Bedfordshire Technology Centre and the National Centre for School Technology at Trent Polytechnic. Most of the money will go on developing new equipment and course materials as well as on pilot examination syllabuses. Local authorities will pay for the in-service training.

I wish it every success. As Mr Baker says: "The problem is that in the face of rapidly growing interest expressed by schools and local education authorities in introducing technology courses, there are not enough teachers who have been trained to teach the syllabus and local education authorities do not have the facilities or the advice to offer."

It will be interesting to see how many education authoritis apply to take part in the scheme. The signs are that there will be no mad rush because councils will have to find teachers to release for training and money for equipment. But if it leads to more children taking O, A and CSE technology then it cannot be deemed a failure. And maybe more universities will recognize the worth of this subject.

It is to be hoped that technology will be taught in ways which stimulate children to learn, not just about the subject but also how to think. Too much of what passes as an introduction to the microcomputer in schools is downright dull, with teachers knowing pitifully little about me functions of the micro.

A computer bus in Berkshire provided to service the schools which I visited and wrote about in Computer Horizons was giving children a heavy dose of "drill and practice" programs. The children liked them because they love anything new which comes with a new gadget. But it was a tragic waste of the new technology – a case perhaps of exclaiming "gee whizz" without thinking much about how the equipment would be used.

Burroughs goes solo on business micros

By David Guest

Burroughs Machines has broken ranks in the attack on the IBM PC's dominance of business *microcomputers. Rather* than follow the pack by producing a system that takes on the IBM PC on its own ground Burroughs has struck out alone. Its B25, launched last week, is produced under licence from the US manufacturer Convergent Technologies and is intended to carry personal computing a stage further than anything in IBM's catalogue.

A leading supplier of mainframe computers, Burroughs has a tradition of independence and innovation. It could be said to have invented networking long before IBM registered the term Systems Network Architecture (which left Burroughs with the less resonant Burroughs Network Architecture) and its plans for the B25 indicate a readiness to take advantage of IBM's apparent inability to link PCs.

It sees the B25 being used in clusters, where six users will have access to individual workstations while sharing storage resources, printers and communications facilities. Through another new product, the XE 520 shared resource processor, the group can be expanded to 32.

To compensate for the penalties that it incurs by not producing an IBM clone – the *loss of access to a reservoir of* software – Burroughs has complemented a number of operating systems on the B25. There is MSDOS, the basis of the IBM PC's own operating system, CP/M–86, a derivative of a widely-used vehicle for business programs, BOS, a gateway to networking, and BTOS, Burroughs own supervisory systems manager.

The B25 itself has a main memory of 256K bytes minimum, a 12-inch monochrome *or 15-inch colour screen*, floppy disks of 630 bytes capacity and optional 10Mb fixed disks. The smallest model costs £2,100 - deliveries will begin next month.

The BTOS operating system will permit various users in a *cluster of B25s to perform* different tasks at the same time, but perhaps more importantly it paves the way for users to link their clusters to the resources of Burroughs or IBM mainframe systems.

The programs developed for earlier Burroughs small systems will run on the B25 and the company has high hopes that the industry-specific software that exists will attract users outside the present community of Burroughs owners. A spokeman for the company in the US said that it had already had 'great success' selling the unit to non-Burroughs mainframe users, but declined to be more specific.

Its approach with the B25 is to offer its existing customers another option and to attract new customers through the combination of communications, software resources, and the ability to expand. In this and in the style of the B25 as a networked micro it resembles the ICL. ICL's DRS range of *micros attacks IBM in much the* same way; so far it shows no signs of laying the giant low but, according to the company, it is a steady money earner.

The crunch could come as IBM develops its personal computer line. One survey already puts the amount of new software designed for the IBM PC at 85 per cent of the total output of software producers at this level. This is a formidable proportion to ignore. As the PC's operating systems move away from its root in MSDOS, anything other than complete emulation could prove to be a blind alley.

Pressures to work alone

From John Earle, Rome

Trade unions must collaborate internationally to prevent the new computer-based technologies, with their pressures for people to work at home, from being used by managements to weaken the union movement, says Charles Levinson. He is secretary-general of the International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers Unions and was speaking at a conference of women trade unionists in Rome.

Employers liked contract labour because it provided a cheaper form of manpower.

People naturally liked to be with people, and disliked being isolated in a home or cubbyhole, but he was not optimistic, in the present political climate of the industrialized countries, about the prospects of legislative action.

The route lay in negotiating with central managements to get minimun conditions inserted in collective agreements under which they could farm out work. Mr Levinson added that a great deal of work with new technologies was donkey work, for which three or four weeks' training could be sufficient. Unions must guard against what he called "a degradation of skills".

The double-your-performance program

■ A scientist in Oregon is using a microcomputer to help athletes improve their performance. Seventy-five athletes from American universities and colleges are taking part in an experiment devised by Dr Larry Halter, of Orange City Sport Science Association.

The experiment is based on research which shows that if people can be given feedback on their performance to compare with the goals they have set themselves, they will achieve double the performance of those who do not.

Dr Halter's computer provides statistical comparison of an athlete's performance with his *previous performances. The printout* is used in conjunction with video tapes of the athlete in action, and with behavioural science techniques.

■ One of the "Big Ten" US business application software companies **Perfect Software** has signed an agreement with **Thorn EMI Computer Software** which gives the British company worldwide marketing and distribution rights to Perfect products. Perfect, based in Berkeley, California, is currently the largest OEM supplier of business software packages, *with word processing*, spreadsheet, database and communications programs. Keith Harpham of Thorn EMI Computer Software says the company plans to continue with OEM sales, and also make a hard sell to retail markets.

■ The complex calculations involved in assessing welfare benefits are assisted by a new package marketed by **Camputers** makers of the Lynx micro. It is designed to give easily understood help to the agencies dealing with, and helping, claimants, such as local authorites, Government departments and advice centres. The package integrates all of the benefits dealing with housing, supplementary and family income, and the interaction between each of these adjusting figures accordingly. Output from the system can take the form of a letter to the client, or as a printout in accordance with the standard assessment form.



'Read it again. The computer's getting the upgrade – not us'

■ A computer system able to communicate in both English and *Welsh is being installed by the* National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. It will be the most advanced integrated on-line system to be located at a single library in the UK, and represents the first use in this country of the new library software developed by **Microdata Information Systems.**

The installation has been made possible by government funding of £1.12 million, which will meet the costs of the first five years of the library's automation project.

Details of more than two million books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals are now being fed into the system. As one of the Copyright Libraries, the National Library of Wales receives 100 new titles and a similar number of periodicals each week, and the computer will also cope with these. By the end of the first five years the data base is expected to hold a million records.

■ By hooking up to a new shared resource controller, users of the IBM Personal Computer will be able to tap the powerful word-processing software developed for stand-alone systems. At the same time, word processing users will have access to a wide range of computing capabilities.

This coming together of general-purpose computer and WP workstation has been engineered by NBI, of Boulder, Colorado. Earlier this month it launched in Britain its System 2000 personal computing workstation and an interface for the IBM PC. By linking them to NBI's

BRIEFING

System 64 shared resource controller, an integrated office system can be created.

Up to 100 PC's can be attached to each System 64, and NBI argues that centralising things in this way brings many benefits. For example, a PC user can call up a spreadsheet file, modify the *figures, and then arrange for the* results to be merged into WP *documents without any rekeying.*

■ IBM has announced eight business programs in the US for its personal computer at prices ranging from 60 to 150 dollars (£42-£107). The surprisingly low prices were seen by rival software manufacturers as likely to spark off price cutting among other software products for the PC. The new series of programs, known as the Personal Computer Assistant, includes word processing, financial analysis, filing and graphs. It is seen as a major move by IBM into the personal software market which it has previously been quite happy to largely leave to indepen*dent companies.*

■ Plans for a new public telephone service which will provide instant communicatio anywhere and at any time, were announced by the British electronics group Racal in Birmingham last week. The new service, *Vodafone, will enable subscribers* to make and receive telephone calls while travelling. It utilises cellular radio technology and it is claimed, will cost substantially less than mobile radiotelephones currently in use.

Contributors: Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Mark Stone, Roger Woolnough.

UK events

Riba Computer Exhibition, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London WC1. May 22-24.
Apple '84, Fulcrum Centre, Slough. May 24-26.
Software '84, Earls Court, London, SW5. June 5-7.
Office Automation Show, London Barbican. June 5-7.
Offshore Computer Conference & Exhibition, Skean Dhu Hotel, Aberdeen. June 5-7.
5th International Commodore Show, Novotel Hotel, London, W6. June 7-9.
IBM User Show, Wembley, London. June 12-14.
Computer Fair, Earls Court. June 14-17.
Compec North, Belle Vue, Manchester. June 19-21.
National Conference & Exhibition on Computers in Personnel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London. June 26-28.

Overseas

Micro Exposition, Paris. May 22-26.
International Computer Show for Office, Home, Hobby, Cologne, Germany. June 14-17.

A SPECIAL REPORT

A look at the acceptance and proliferation of word processors

Word processing



In the beginning was the word processor. Then came the personal computer – and work changed.

The phrase "word processing" burst upon us in 1964 to describe an idea. generally attributed to IBM, for new ways of handling the most basic set of activities in the office which keep all organizations ticking over: composing. revising. printing and filing of letters. reports and other routine written material.

The trick was to make the electric typewriter part of a desk which enabled the works to be stored electronically on magnetic tapes in what today would be a cumbersome procedure.

Word processing was designed to increase the productivity of the secretary and the typing pool. But. fast and accurate typing was only the beginning. Now. 20 years on. a word processor can create charts and graphs. provide a communications link between other word processors in the same building or to distant sites over public telephone lines. and provide an information storage and retrieval system. It has established itself as the cornerstone of the electronic office.

Indeed. explaining the ramifications of today's range of word processing systems IBM reported in one of its publications that "at a recent national office equipment exhibition. we estimated buyers had to walk up to two and half miles to see all the word processing equipment available."

Word processors fall into two broad categories: special purpose machines and micros. The first are so called because they are computers exploited specifically for word processing: the micro is the personal computer with word processing software. By the same token. the computer power of the special purpose equipment that was dedicated exclusively to word processing is similarly being used for other administrative work.

The latest market trend shows a decisive shift away from the stand-alone word processing machine towards the personal computer with word processing packages. Neil Farmer of Butler Cox and Partners. the research and consultancy firm, said that the UK word processing market is now reasonably mature. worth £200m a year. but "it's growth is slowing to about nine per cent a year. Personal computer sales are growing by 37 per cent a year – and word processing software packages sales is showing a big expansion, currently worth £25m a year. When you consider how relatively cheap the software is. that means hundreds of word processing packages are being sold."

One estimate is that IBM has 17 per cent of the word procssing sales revenue. ICL 16 per cent, Wang 15 per cent and most other suppliers under 5 per cent. One-third of word processing equipment spending is on electronic typewriters.

The enthusiasts for personal computers maintain that if you are a manager or a professional worker. a writer or secretary, a salesman or a self-employed businessman. student or Member of Parliament – or if for any other reason you spend more than two hours a week at the typewriter – then you need a word processor.

One of the largest studies. surveying 4,000 offices. made some time ago by SRI International. the market research firm. showed that in all but special cases. such as legal and insurance departments, there were few easily measured direct cost savings from any form of office automation including word processing.

Indirect advantages from word processing were the less tangible benefits such as progressing work more smoothly and submitting tenders more rapidly. Nevertheless, once an individual is given the chance to use a word processor. he or she becomes a fervent convert.

A resurgence of brand loyalty has also appeared. As a prerequisite to taking a new job. some executive secretaries specify the type of word processor which they will need. Not surprisingly, therefore, manufacturers are going to increasing lengths to woo the ultimate user of the equipment.

A fascinating example was provided by Digital Equipment, which allowed three of its executive secretaries in America to give public seminars on word processing. More than 1,000 secretaries showed up.

But the real surge in productivity will come when managers share that same enthusiasm. In a lot of organizations only something like 6 per cent of the office costs is covered by secretarial work, compared with just under 50 per cent for the managers. The race in on to make information processing equipment attractive to the executive who thinks working on a keyboard is beneath him.

Rita Marshall

The big word saver

The true art – and cost saving – of word processing is being able to use the same words over and over again in a variety of different shapes and form. One of the biggest advances of recent years is the way that the need for the printed word has become a catalyst for dramatic new developments in printing technology.

Typewriting and typesetting technologies have been developing in parallel. The microcomputer means that now they are converging and the text on a word processor magnetic disc can be used to operate an electronic photosetting machine.

The implications are profound for the efficiency and cost control of large-scale print production for commericial and professional organizations. The driving force is the money which can be saved by keying the original text only once.

It has been estimated that transferring text from wordprocessor to photosetter, with the typesetter putting the commands into the customer's raw text, could bring savings of 10-30 per cent. If the codes for conversion to the photosetter are put in by the customer there could be 40-60 per cent savings.

It means that a company can produce, say, its annual report, print it out on the office printer for internal use, consign the disc to a typesetting firm for a glossy version for external distribution – and also use extracts from the original material for future promotional material or stored for up-dating the next year.

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This demanding little machine

Just when you are getting to know and love your word processor, you love would what a demanding little machine it is. Just as a car is greedy for petrol and oil, the word processor never seems to stop adding up the bills for all sorts of 'extras'.

For a start, it is not much good without a letter-quality printer – one that is compatible with your particular machine. Don't take all that propaganda about the 'paper-less office' too seriously just yet. People like paper.

Everybody may be able to look at the words on the screen, make changes and corrections until everything is perfect. But, even if it is an internal memo which could stay quite happily in the memory file most people still seem to want it 'confirmed' on a good old-fashioned piece of paper. And, anyway, a mail shot for potential customers is no good unless all those customers have compatible machines to receive it by electronic mail.

So, the only way you are going to save on the paper bills, is to be very firm and only print out the *final* version of the document.

The word processor needs what seems like a never-ending supply of discs; and, if it is not a stand-alone machine it will want all the latest software packages; it scoops up dirt and dust which can only be spring-cleaned away by specialised cleaning materials; and its 'wardrobe' is not complete without boxes to store the discs safely.

The printer can be even more difficult than the word processor or microcomputer. It races through ribbons; can often need a wide range of print-wheels – and together with its soul-mate, the word processor – can run up expensive, and unexpected, bills.

The good news is that as the market in word processors and printers grows – so does the accessory supply industry. It is now a very keen and competitive market and shopping around and buying in bulk can keep the costs down.

For the word processor the most regular demand is for those floppy discs. Depending on the make, model, density and size, prices vary between £2.50 to £1.98.

Because the amount of words that can be stored seems enormous when you start using the machine, you think a pack of 10 discs will last for months. Not true. Words seem to breed words; people will always be finding new ways to use the machine; a new internal telephone list which can be updated regularly; a new mailing list and letter, a new staff bulletin – all because the machine makes it so easy.

And any sensible operator will make a copy of the master system disc regularly, and get into the habit of copying every data disc used at the end of every day, to be prepared for the disaster day which always comes – when the original disc is damaged or develops a fault.

Discs are delicate creatures. You cannot keep them in a drawer, along with the paper clips or sandwiches – so you are going to need at least two storage boxes (one for the duplicates) which are strong and can be securely locked. These, depending on the size and quality, can cost from around £10-£14 (for 40 discs) or more than £30 for 80 discs.

Reducing the risk of damage

One of the biggest enemies of the world processor and the printer is dust and dirt. Many a valuable word processor has been totally disabled because dirt has gathered in the disc drive, the microcomputer or even the keyboard. It can mean you have lost valuable material, wasted all the hours it took to key it in – and, if you don't have a service contract with your supplier, it can take weeks to get the machine repaired and cost you several hundreds of pounds.

It's not just a case of squirting any old aerosol polish around it – you are going to need specially produced air blasting moisture-free sprays to keep the dust down (and an anti-static spray for the screen applied with lint-free cloth). The printer also sucks in all the dust and dirt it can find and needs regular clean-ups.

The lifeblood of the printer is the ribbon, and it needs regular transfusions. It depends on the

continued on page 27

Are you sitting comfortably?

Ergonomics, that beautifully-sounding discipline which is also called "fitting the job to the work", moved into the office from the factory in a big way with the arrival of video terminals and the other trappings of office automation.

Occupational psychologists and furniture designers were called upon to determine whether the expected stress and fatigue of working with the new machines was real or imagined. Their conclusions fell into four broad categories: seating, lighting, accoustics and safety.

The question of seating goes further than simply rearranging furniture. One of the most experienced international groups in this field, the HUSAT Research Group at Loughborough University, have measured visual fatigue, postural fatigue and occupational stress. More importantly, they have done something about it. They have produced methods by which the impact of an individual item of new equipment or almost every aspect of a re-organised office can be measured.

A study of the attitudes and experiences of word processor operators conducted for the Alfred Marks organisation produced a list of specific complaints about headaches, backaches and eye fatigue attributed to the sedentary position, glaring screens and the monotony of the work. The reasons for discomfort were attributed to bad siting of the equipme- the lighting, desk sp- of chair and the source docu-

-panying table -ifference between -s to whom a word -or is available and -iduals working *full-time* on machines. "All too often," the study concludes, "it seems that the screen is placed on a desk in an existing office and the operator has to 'get on with it'. The desk must be designed for those working on VDUs. The desks must be set at the correct height for the keyboard, screen, printer and source documents to be reached and used by an individual operator. It naturally follows that the desks, and screens be adjustable.

"Another consideration is the lighting. This can be reflecting off the screen, or the wall *covering*, and be *causing* eye strain and stress. Many manufacturers offer lighting products which 'help to eliminate glare' and 'help to reduce the risks of eye strain'."



Some approximate distances and requirements aimed at achieving a comfortable working posture.
A 350-600mm (700max)
B eyes cast down at angle of 15-20° approx
C adjustable backrest
D adjustable height of seat pan (ideally 340-520mm)
E stable base
F adjustment possible from seated position
G support for fore-arms/hands if needed
H approximately 90°
I clearance for thighs

	Secretaries (per cent)	Dedicated Operators (per cent)
Eye Fatigue	68	81
Headaches	48	75
Backache	11	50

Forty per cent of the working population of the UK work in an office and spend one-third of their time there. It is, therefore, becoming more and more a focus of study as a place where people suffer a variety of "environmental accidents". So furniture is one of the biggest growth areas in the office equipment market, and it is now worth at least £100 million a year.

But a far bigger area is the "systems sector" which produces furniture to provide for the working needs of each person in the office. According to the National Equipment Business Survey the annual sales value could be £50 million but some manufacturers put the figure higher.

One of the most obvious trends is for increased adjustability, particularly of chairs and *work stations (desks) which* hold video display terminals.

But why is adjustability so important? Sitting generally requires less muscular exertion than standing, but it significantly increases spinal pressures. The constrained postures that frequently characterize video terminal operations accentuate these stresses. If the worker is given the opportunity to stretch, move or stand, these pressures are relieved.

The design of office furniture has traditionally been guided by the need to support correct operator sitting postures and to allow – even encourage – alterations of such postures.

While there is controversy over what constitutes a good posture, it is well known that certain postures are undesirable. The recommended textbook sitting posture has been that of head up, torso erect, with an outward curve of the upper spine. This represents an S-shaped spinal configuration, with the upper arms in a vertical position and the lower arms horizontal, so the elbows are at a 90-degree angle. The feet are on the floor with the knees bent at 90-degrees.

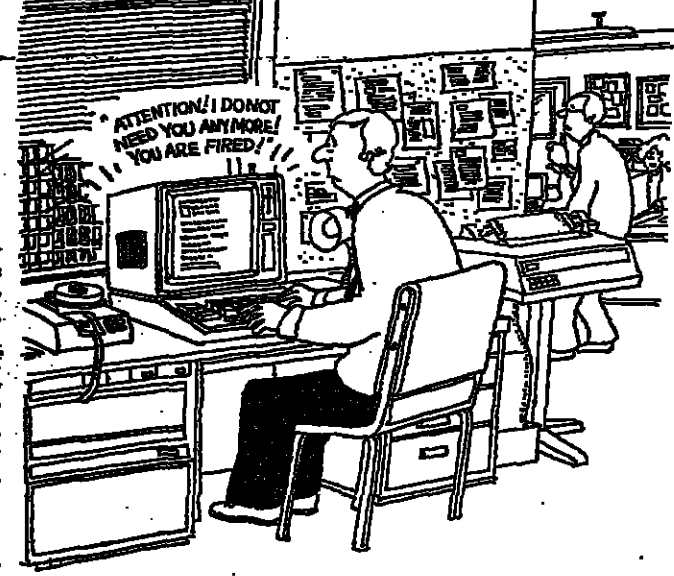
However, researchers observe that "*it is very rare to find an* operator whose posture corresponds to the recommendations." The majority of operators assume a posture similar to a car-driver stance. In this position the trunk is leaning backwards, the neck is bent forward, *shoulders* are *held* high, the arms are extended forward, with forearms and hands often high.

Recent *laboratory* investigations have established that correctly adjusted video display unit work stations can significantly increase the performance levels of operators. Up to 25 per cent greater productivity was achieved by a group that adjusted their (adjustable) furniture and used an anti-glare filter, over a group with poor adjustment and screen glare.

These results may be difficult to translate directly to general office work because the test workers were paid according to the amount of error-free output they produced, unlike real-life office workers. Nevertheless, the benefits of adjustable work stations are more than just suggestive.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

This is your processor speaking



An innovation that will drastically change the office will be the speech-input word processor, according to James Martin, one of the international pundits on the development of computers and telecommuni*cations systems. He believes the* revolution will happen when a manager and a secretary see the words they speak appearing on the video screen.

When the machine misunderstands anything that is said, the text would be adjusted manually to add necessary verbs or nouns, and to edit the text. In his latest book, *An Information Systems Manifesto,* he says there will be little need for many of today's human secretarial functions.

The practical versions of Martin's idea are already being tested in what Mr Ray Anderson, development director for Torch Computers, describes as a "natural evolution of networks of machines which are coming into operation now."

The emphasis today is on good communications. Sitting in the middle is the word processor – a machine capable not only of storing vital information but of putting it on view on a number of *terminals* at the same time. In some cases, several terminals are linked to one central computer, so that everybody in the company who is involved can see the text at the same time – hold, in effect, an instant electronic decision-making conference; or it can be passed along the line of command as the text is improved and refined.

Networking of terminals means that office can "speak" to office; office to factory; factory to despatch; company to company (if they have compat*ible machines). It is this facility* which perhaps has changed the working structures in many organizations more than anything.

Networking also means that material can be "brought in" from outside, giving access to information on *Prestel*, or any other information data base. This material can then be extracted, tailored for a specific report, and join the data base on the home word processor – again for repetitive use.

But in the next generation of systems, the *machines will* speak. It will work in two ways to meet the provisions that Mr Anderson's group are interested in of *combining text and voice*, and text and graphics. In one mode, a manager will mark passages of a report in a way which is *comparable to* manually highlighting paragraphs with coloured marker pens.

However, passages marked *on the word* processing files will trigger the machine to speak and say "attention. These *figures show urgent action is* needed."

The other mode is the one in which the operator can speak to *the machine which then trans*lates those words into the digital form for storing as text. That enables a manager or secretary to work from other things which prevent using the keyboard.

An even more ambitious development is the exchange of any form of picture, blueprint or document within the word processing network. A glimpse of this has already been provided by IBM with a machine called Scanmaster. It has been described as plugging the last hole in office automation.

One of the more frustrating aspects of word processing is the ability to despatch a report electronically in minutes – while important illustrative material can take hours or days to arrive at the same destination. A document transmitter can automatically feed and scan a page, and process it digitally, in less than a minute. A receiver prints it out simultaneously. This is very different from facsimile transmission; in this *technology the machine is re*-creating from a computer memory an exact replica of the original and, furthermore, it can *reproduce that original* at any time from a digital version stored on tapes and discs in a computerised library.

PW

Demanding machine

continued from page 26

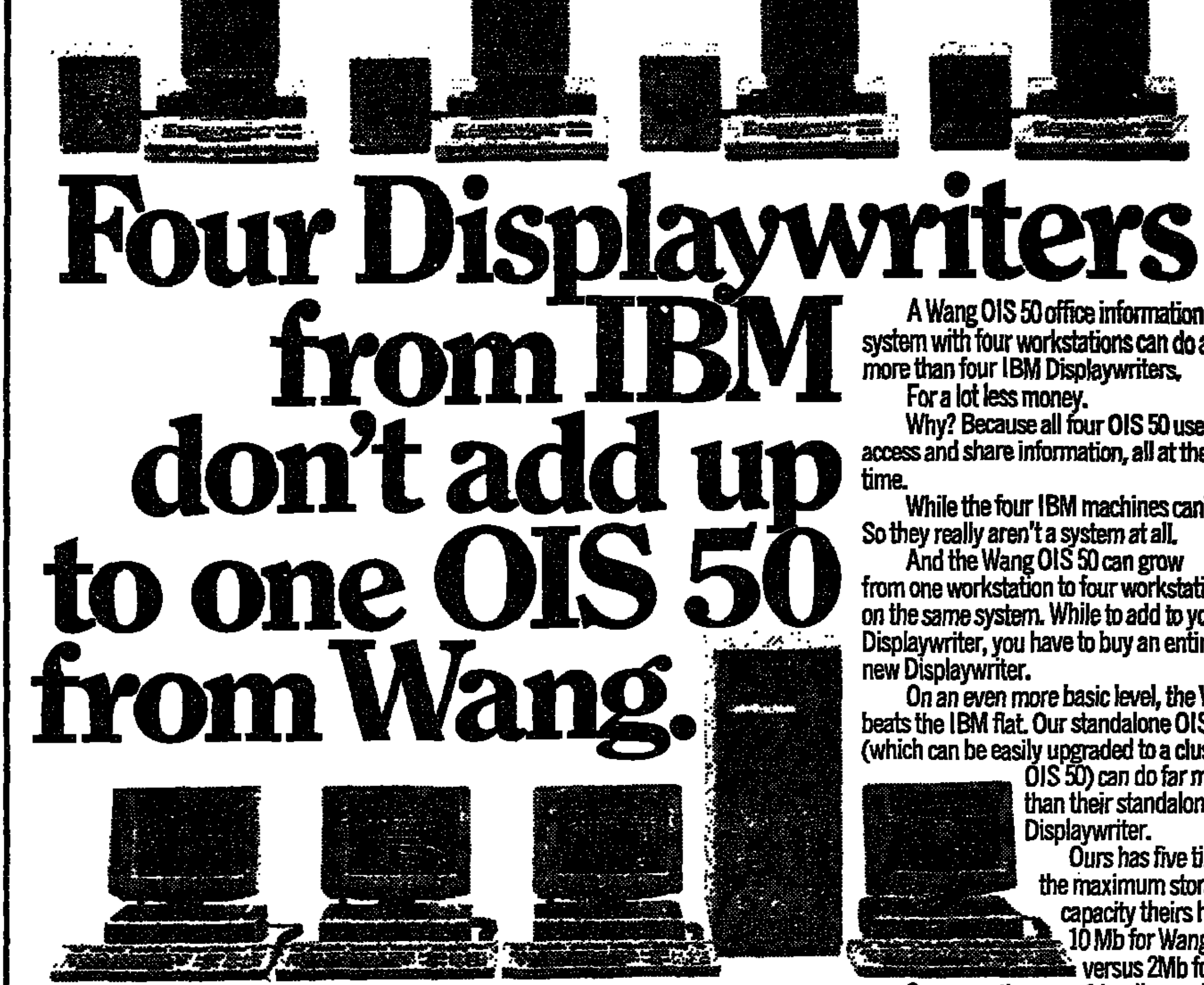
printer, the make and the type, but it seems when you are really turning out the words, that one is forever fixing in a new ribbon. Again, they vary in price and quality from make to make, but an average ribbon, which lasts for about several thousands of words will cost between £1.70 and £2.60.

Print wheels for a daisy wheel printer, come in plastic or metal and many different typefaces. They are great little survivors and if they are kept clean, will last a long time. But most people need different typefaces for different purposes – some, for example, do not have a £ sign – or you may need a back-up supply for foreign languages or italics. The plastic variety cost about £5-£6; metal wheels cost around £30.

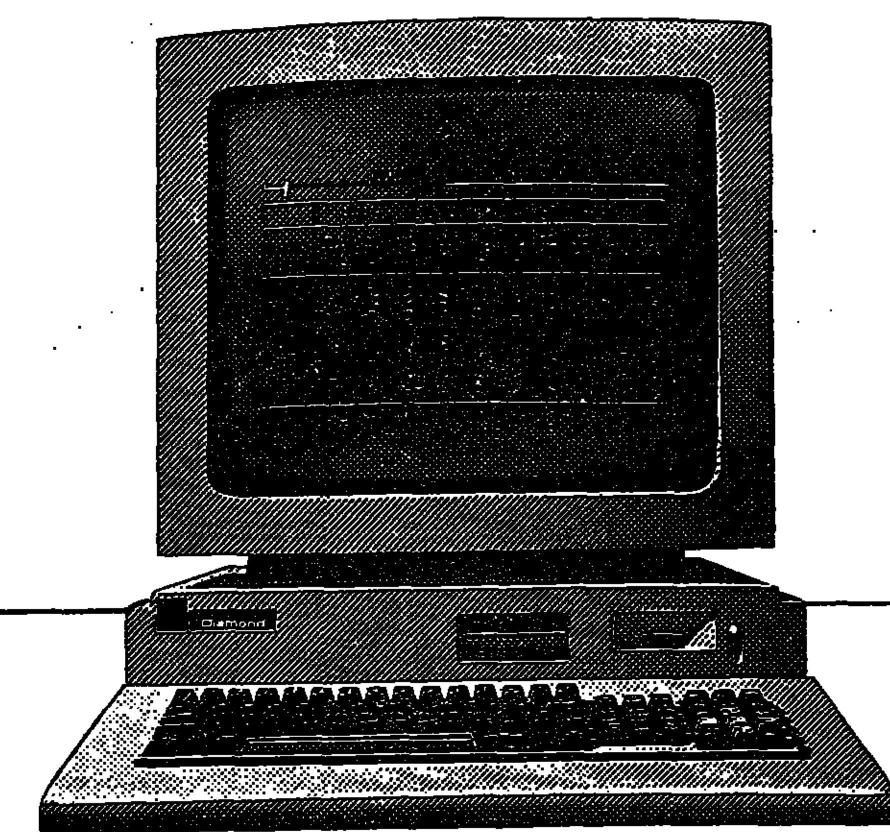
Printers also lose a lot of friends around an office because they are so noisy. You can get accoustic hoods, which again vary in price, depending on the model, size and make.

But perhaps the biggest *outlay is the service contract* for the word processor and the printer. Most companies charge 10 or 11 per cent of the purchase price every year – *and for this* they guarantee to rush an engineer to you within 24 hours, except that is, at bank holiday time which is usually the cse for one or other of the machines to develop the silent symptoms of sickness.

RM











Jack Flatau teaching a student the complexities of technology at the Micro Advisory Centre on the South Bank

Training and the 'fear factor'

Employers wishing to provide their staff with suitable word processing training, and attempting to compare the facilities available, face a task which is both bewildering and frustrating. The rapid growth in both the volume and complexity of WP systems has completely outstripped the resources of the limited number of agencies providing comprehensive tuition. The inevitable result has been a severe shortage of good WP operators – something one trainer referred to as the "fear factor" in the industry.

Statistics recently compiled by the major staff contractor Manpower Ltd highlight the problem all too clearly. UK companies currently spend eight times more on their WP *operators* than on the equipment they use. The annual growth in WP systems worldwide is a staggering 34.7 per cent – far higher than growth in any other form of office automation. Over 30,000 WP systems are already installed in Britain. If the present growth continues, the overwhelming majority of the country's 800,000 secretaries will be required to operate or work alongside a keyboard-based information processor of some kind by the end of the century.

And yet, astonishingly, virtually all attention to date has been placed by users and WP manufacturers on the selection, care and proper use of the equipment rather than the operators. Even in the management press, most of the mountain of literature on "the office of the future" which appeared during the late seventies and early eighties concentrated almost entirely on the problems of integrating the machinery into conventional office systems and relegated the challenge of training the necessary staff to a few, highly generalized paragraphs.

The situation has hardly been helped by the fact that manufacturers have been falling over themselves to produce ever more complex mutually-exclusive systems. As early as 1981, a study of the training provided by manufactuers/suppliers of word processors produced by the Manpower Services Commission concluded: "Text processing equipment available on the market suffers from a lack of standardization of its hardware and software. This may hinder any interfacing between equipment manufactured by different suppliers. It may also restrict the optional utilization of new technology, escpecially among user companies which installed a number of different manufactured systems."

The result is that more than 100 different WP systems are already sold in the UK (excluding microcomputers with WP programmes), each requiring quite different operating procedures. As a consequence, the turnover of operators is peculiarly high in this field as staff transfer from one company to another to pick up competence in different systems.

Big demand for operators

The training which has been developed to cope with the increasingly complex skills involved is not adequate to meet the demand for operators by industry. The original responsibility for induction rested with the manufacturers or suppliers themselves. The facilities they provided, although initially satisfactory, deteriorated for a number of reasons:

Motivation. As one trainer put it: "The support services originally provided by the manufacturers were a selling tool – what they were primarily interested in was getting the customer to buy the hardware."

Cost. A combination of the recession and the sophistication of the new systems made the cost of training an increasing burden.

In recent years, manufacturers have tended to farm out or relinquish altogether the responsibility for training. The organisations which have filled the gap represent a remarkable mixture of commercial companies, educational institutes and private-sector employment agencies all operating to their own, individually-developed standards. The courses and programmes they provide vary from "self-taught" discettes taking one hour to complete to face-to-face tuition lasting from one to five days. Some companies attempt to provide training and cross-training on most of the widely-used WP systems. Others are selective about the systems they choose to cover, largely for cost reasons.

A few examples illustrate the range of organisations involved. Kingston Polytechnic provides a one-day course for groups of between eight and 12 trainees. The Polytechnic of the South Bank's Micro Advisory Centre offers an open school on Tuesdays and Thursdays which provides one-day courses on the Multi Mate system and a three-day course on the Wordstar system. ASI UK Ltd offer an inter-active discette, for in-house self-taught use. Other organisations involved in the provision of training include The Industrial Society, whose Information Technology Unit provides an in-house course Micros For Managers and Video Arts who offer a training film *What is a Word Processor?* as part of their successful video series.

With a very mobile workforce on the market, the private sector employment agencies have also become involved in suitable training.

Almost no standardization exists, however, on aspects like the ratio of trainers to trainees, the experience trainers should possess, the length of tuition required and the environment in which it should take place. No generally recognised set of standards exist to judge the profiency level of operators, and it is extraordinarily difficult to find any agency which can provide comprehensive information on the various courses available and their comparative merits.

Michel Syrett

How I turned into the office computer wizard

We all know journalists are daft but word processing brings out the daftness in us more than anything else in the world. A year ago, when I started to tap out pieces at home on my first WP set-up, I ran the gauntlet of office abuse every time I tried to slip it past the nearest slumbering sub-editor I could find who looked as if he might not notice the difference. It never worked.

"Look what Hewson's churning out now," he would announce, holding out the offending copy as if it were a ten-day-old kipper fleeing the local health department. 'It's got holes down the side, funny squashed g's and" – this, I think, was the greatest sin – "perforation marks".

Well, some of the early stuff may have been a little bit fundamental, I'll admit, but I changed the printer and became a little more competent. Then one day my home produced copy went through a different route. Previously it had always passed through the genteel heads of our features section, that great army of erudite men and women who, when they are not subbing Bernard Levin, sit around reading passages from Homer or playing Hangman in obscure Urdu dialects.

On this fateful day, my humble Commodore 64 had to undergo the ultimate test of newspaper immediacy. I had written a hottie on it at home and the results were to be processed by the eyeshade-toting genii of the news pages. The pages duly delivered, I returned, trembling, to my desk. Sure enough, ten minutes later the chief sub approached, a strange look in his eyes.

"This copy!" "Er... yes?" "It, it's got a word count on it!" The rest, as they say, is history. The simple ability of my them WP program Vizawrite to add up the number of words I'd written was proof that your author was the office computer wizard. Now I can hardly walk down a corridor without being buttonholed by someone anxious to enlist the unpaid services of the Hewson Computer Consultancy.

People I have hardly heard of ring me up and say: "You probably don't remember me but we were on the same National Bus Company freebie to Llandindrod Wells six years ago...." And guess what chummie is thinking of buying?

The first thing I have to say to anyone thinking of taking the plunge is this: friend, you do not know how lucky you are. It may look like plain sailing today, but let me tell you, 12 months ago when we pioneers were battling away to make sense of home word processing, it was absolute hell.

Take my own particular machine, the Commodore, which was sold as being the ideal small business set-up. Now the problem with most home computers is that they are geared for a screen which is a mere 40 letters wide. Since a normal written page needs double that – which is why business computers use an 80 column screen – this can cause horrible problems.

Problem programs

Every one of the early WP programs for the Commodore was a real stinker, including the company's own (which, incidentally, it is now giving away free with its disk drives). Had I not run into a new one, Vizawrite, which was turned out by a computer programmer in his spare time, the 64 would never have gone on to write the 100,000 words for me that it did.

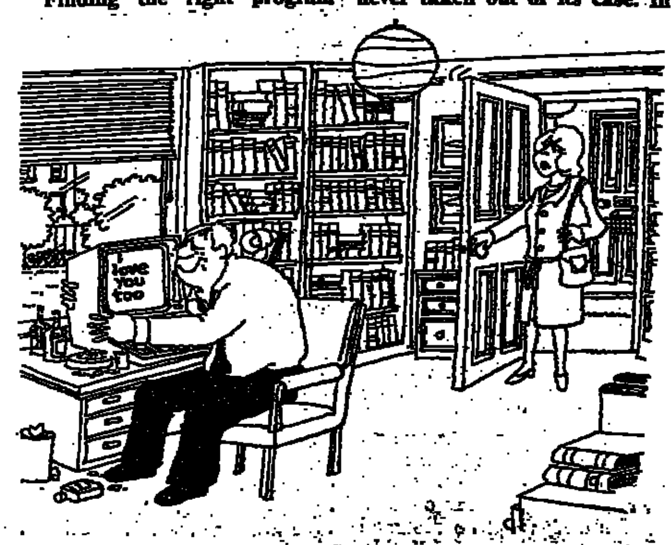
Finding the right program was a lot harder then than it is now and a whole host of peripherals, such as cheap printer interfaces, should mean that few people still find themselves lumbered with equipment which doggedly refuse to talk to the rest of their set-up.

All of these things make it a lot more easy to love your machine, and believe me, when things are working properly, love is not too strong a word. A little while ago the inevitable happened. I tested a new machine, the 80-column British-made Apricot, and liked it so much that I decided to buy it. The Comodore went to a new home – I checked that it would be cared for properly – where it is now working, in partnership, on a book about India.

For myself, I now take it for granted that I can write material which can be juggled, edited, revised, and generally messed about with the ultimate ease. If I'm not happy with one particular section, I keep two or three versions of it, work on them all, and decide which one, in the long run, is best, and because this happens on the screen, all it takes is the time to type or edit the stuff. WP users disagree about machines, systems and many other things, but on one statement we are unanimous: once you have become proficient at it, there is no returning to the old world.

Now please do not misunderstand me. I have nothing against typewriters. Some of my best friends use them all the time (and so do I, of course, when I am in the office). I intend to keep by battered old Smith Corona in perpetuity, even it is never taken out of its case. In ten years time, I shall gather my offspring together, drag the thing out of a dusty corner in the attic and present it to them saying: "There you are children, once upon a time your father used to earn a living tapping away at the keys of this machine."

And I know that they will turn to each other with that look of indulgence which only offspring know and say with their eyes: "Just who does he think he's kidding now?"



David Hewson

Don't call the secretary, the answer is here

The day is coming when a manager without a micro will be like an airline pilot without radar. To take the metaphor further, it (the micro) can prevent the executive taking decisions blind, as well as saving time.

The development of new machines has not been the sole impetus behind word processing and the avalanche of office automation ideas which followed. Because the office had changed little in 50 years but the running costs had become an increasingly important factor in business economics, the urge to improve productivity became an increasingly sharp one.

Factory costs have been controlled by productivity schemes which attempt to balance the mix of people and machines that will get the highest output of production. Word processing was an equivalent attempt to put more machine power at the fingers of the worker. However, the argument that the substitution of machine power for human *labour increases productivity is* not as straightforward in the office as in the factory. The quality control from word processing – accuracy and consistent layout of pages – is the most obvious advantage.

Individual authors have no difficulty in measuring any increased productivity from word processing. In offices, the technology works best when it re-organises the ways in which work is done. For instance, *when it is part of a work station* available to a manager then it is possible for that individual to draft a report, create and insert charts and tables, revise and print the document without leaving the desk, or waiting for work to come back from other people, like secretaries or staff analysts who once would have been involved.

Suppliers of personal computer hardware and software have woken up to the fact that their immediate, most profitable market is to court the business executive with a word processor. Hitherto, the appeal to the manager had been centred on the benefits of the financial spreadsheet.

A shift in emphasis is demonstrated in developments such as the latest software package from the Peachtree Software group. Its new product is designed to run on IBM's PC.XT and its imitators, and on Apple's Macintosh. The package is called Decision Manager a word processing-centred system that incorporates graphics and file-handling, and it combines financial spreadsheet analysis as well.

Problems with executives

But not all managers have waited for the manufacturers to catch up with their needs. Some companies have discovered that executives are using personal computers at work, entirely independently of the firm's central computer facilities. While the initiative of the entrepreneur can only be admited, it can also pose problems. These personal computers may be bought as a petty-cash item and a sophisticated *system gradually evolved* as the lone manager builds up and maintains his own data base. So long as the individual remains with the company there may be few problems arising from this activity. But, as a survey by the Economic Intelligence Unit pointed out, serious difficulties arise when an executive leaves the company. Even though the data may be left behind, the key to interpreting it has gone because it has been built on one person's assumptions, which may not be known by anyone else in the organization.

Furthermore, when the company decides to invest in a network of work stations based on personal computers for its senior staff, as a growing number of firms undoubtedly will, then the troubles of incompatibility arise.

The personal computer has great potential as a powerful managerial tool. It offers executives quicker and better ways of analysing information understanding data through graphics, and hence, an ability to work more effectively. Yet it can be expensive, it can break down, and learning to use it can take up a lot of managerial time.

However, the micro work station can speed up managerial tasks such as reading, writing and analysis, and it carries a potential benefit in saving time, which has been estimated at about 20 per cent or one day a week. On the salary of somebody earning over £20,000 a year that soon adds up to a useful rise in productivity.

Many indirect savings can soon push that improvement much higher. For example, when a work station is connected to a network so that some of the normal "face-to-face" meetings can be conducted via the micro, another 5-10 per cent in time can be picked up. Similarly, secretaries can leave messages and work for their bosses to handle at out-of-office hours, to achieve further gains.

PW

Putting lawyers in the pink

Pink ribbon is to lawyers what red tape is to bureaucrats. But whereas those bundles of cream, bonded paper containing anything from the title deeds of *property* to the papers for a murder trial have been neatly tied for centuries, there is nothing traditional about the way many of those legal dossiers are now being prepared.

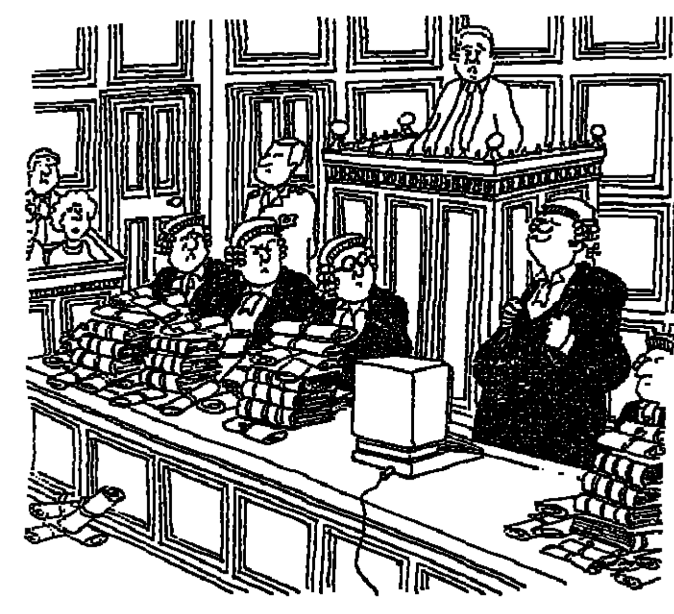
Word processing and the law go together like strawberries and cream. Law firms generate words – millions of them a year. But compared with 10 years ago the amount of information a lawyer has to sift in preparing a case has increased enormously and some of that law is difficult to find; statutes, subordinate legislation and case law increase apparently at an exponential rate.

Large numbers of new journals and new case reports have appeared, partly to explain new laws. The principal areas of growth include EEC Law, Intellectual Property, Industrial and Employment Law. Financial and Taxation laws grow more complex.

But it's not just that "the law" has grown. There is more paper, more records and more information to be collected, stored retrieved and examined. In short, lawyers are caught up in the so-called information explosion as much as everyone else.

It is against that background that the SLOT report (the National Study of Lawyers and Office Technology) was made by The National Law Library *and Coopers & Lybrand*, management consultants.

The report is a range of case studies, covering in particular the small to medium size partnership of various mixtures of practice, suggesting how solicitors can benefit from the use of technology in the office. Lawyers are described as operating in an "information intensive context" and needing access to a huge variety of material quickly, efficiently and at bearable cost.



This study is one of a series for which the Government had given up to half the cost so that groups of professionals and managers with common interests can plan the evolution of office automation.

For legal work, electronic document handling has several benefits. For instance, a microcomputer-based word processor can be connected over telephone lines to recently created legal data bases. The range of equipment and applications starting with word processing can include computer-based time recording and accounting, telex, facsimile, photocopiers, memory typewriters, telephone exchanges and personal minicomputers.

The report is divided into three sections. The first outlines why solicitors need technology in the office and how far it is being used at present. Attention is focussed on profit margins, the changing needs of clients and the erosion of the monopoly of solicitors on conveyancing.

A section is included about when and when not to invest in different types of equipment. Statistical data collected by the project team as a result of the 20 case studies reveal that within this sample legal fees generated for each fee-earning member of the practice vary between a low of £18.461 and a high of £62.500.

The percentage of legal fees spent on office technology varies between 0.3 and 3.5 per cent.

Lawyers and Technology: National Law Library, Jays, Mead Road, Hindhead, Surrey, GU26 6ST, £25.

PW

Cup draws stop the Wogan show

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The draw for the quarter-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup had to be made twice at Lord's yesterday. At the first attempt, Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, and Mike Gear, his assistant, found, after drawing the first three ties, that the two sides they were left with, Sussex and Somerset, were barred from meeting each other because they had played in the same group in the recent zonal matches.

With the draw being broacast live, on the Terry Wogan programme on Radio 2, it gave millions a chance to fall about or fulminate.

First time round, Surrey had been drawn to go to Edgbaston, Yorkshire to Trent Bridge and Lancashire to Chelmsford. When the draw was made again, only the Essex and Lancashire tie came out the same. On June 6, when the matches are due to be played, Somerset will, in fact, be away to Warwickshire, Surrey to Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire to Sussex. As winners of their qualifying groups, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Sussex and Essex were entitled to home ties.

It is good to see Surrey in the last eight, when they have had such a difficult start to the season, and also Sussex, when they have been having to make do without Imran and Pigott, and Lancashire, when they are overdue for a one-day title, and Yorkshire, after their tribulations in the winter. It must have been long odds against Kent and Middlesex being eliminated, as they were, from the same section.

Some of the best of all one-day matches were those between Sussex and Yorkshire in the 1960s, when this type of cricket was coming in. Sussex, inspired by Ted Dexter's driving, usually had the better of them. This time Yorkshire should have a good even chance of winning.

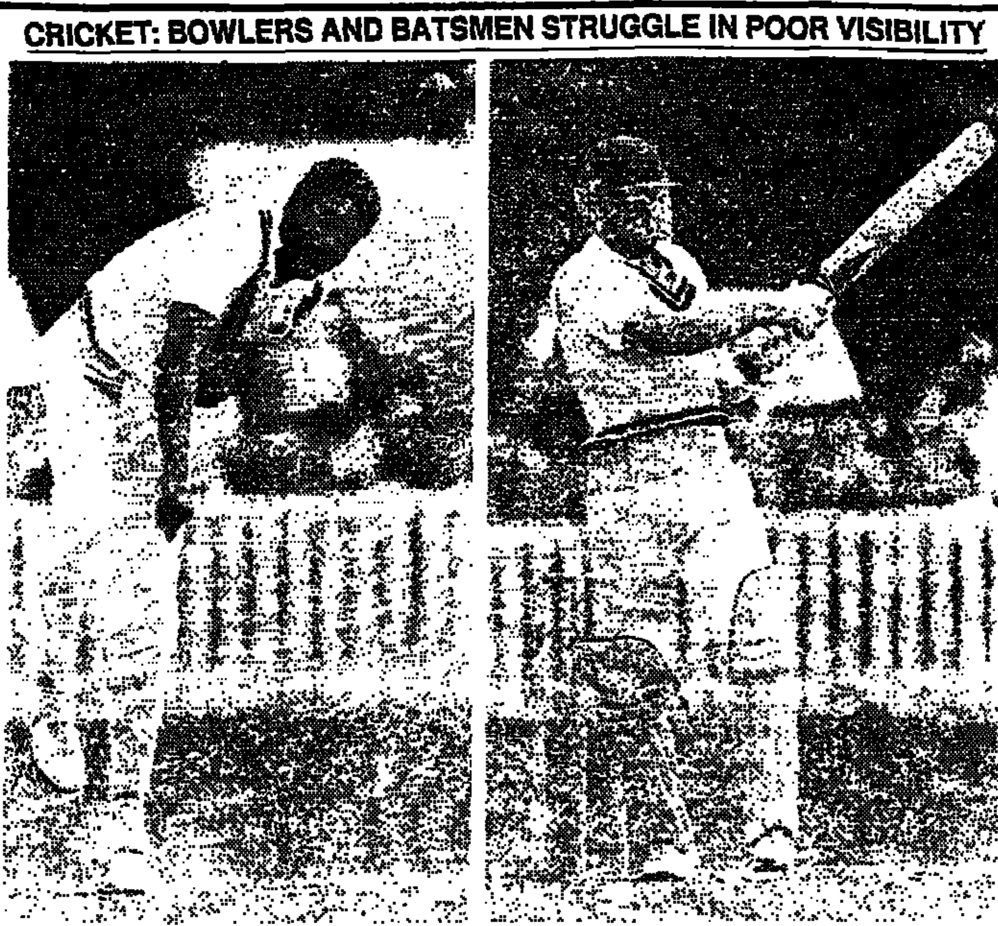
Surrey have already played once at Trent Bridge this season. They were badly beaten there in their opening championship match and are probably still smarting from it. Nottinghamshire will have to start favourites to beat them again, specially now that Rice is getting his bowling back.

In the preliminary matches, Warwickshire and Essex were unbeaten. Warwickshire are rather dark horses. They bat a longish way down, and it is a useful one-day attack which includes Willis, Old and Gifford. They may well beat Somerset, to make it five wins in a row, and Essex should beat Lancashire to do the same.

The draw

Essex v Lancashire (at Chelmsford).
Warwickshire v Somerset (at Edgbaston).
Sussex v Yorkshire (at Hove).
Nottinghamshire v Surrey (at Trent Bridge).

CRICKET: BOWLERS AND BATSMEN STRUGGLE IN POOR VISIBILITY


Holding's pace proves unavailing yesterday as Curtis (82 not out) comes out on top (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Brave Curtis drives on

By John Woodcock

WORCESTER: Worcester drew with the West Indians.

This was one of those days when more flexibility would have been a help from the main participants. As it was, the first half of the day was spent hanging about. In the second, Worcestershire took their first innings score to 124 for one in reply to the West Indian's 412 for nine declared.

Twelve hours of rain, some of it heavy, had given the field a good dousing. However, it was soon "almost" dry enough for play. One patch, though not the one in use, was slightly damper than the rest. The umpires, taking into account West Indian apprehension, kept making inspections. After each one we expected it to be said that play would soon be started. Instead, a "further inspection" was announced.

Eventually, after looking at 2.15, the umpires decided that play would begin at 3 o'clock. Not at 2.30 or 2.45, but 3 o'clock. And then, when it did start, the players trooped off 40 minutes later for tea. It was all strictly, yet maddeningly, correct. When the match ended at 5.30, that was the first moment, according to the regulations, at which it could have done. It was as though the players were "working to rule".

But Curtis took the opportunity to make 82 not out. That was a real feather in his cap. On a slow, fairly predictable pitch, he attempted and brought off several good hooks against the fast bowlers, and he was not afraid to drive them as well. He played admirably, getting resolutely into line and giving no chance.

It is not surprising, in such cool, grey conditions, that the West Indians were not especially menacing. Garner and Holding bowled well within themselves though Holding did beat the bat a number of times outside the off stump. Baptiste, who took the one wicket to fall, strayed down the leg side more than he will when he is warmer.

Except for Walsh, the bowlers got through their overs at a fair rate.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 412 for 9 dec (C G Greenidge 138, D L Haynes 89, P J Dujon 52 not out)

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

M J Weston b Baptiste	19
T S Curtis not out	82
*P A Neale not out	14
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 7)	9
Total (1 wkt)	124

D N Patel, D B d'Oliveira, M S A McEvoy, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore, A P Pridgeon and A E Warner did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–84.

BOWLING: Garner 8–5–12–0; Holding 10–5–15–0; Baptiste 8–0–33–1; Walsh 9–3–36–0; Harper 7–3–9–0; Richards 3–1–10–0.

Umpires: H D Bird and D O Oslear.

Leicester lose their way in the gloom

By Richard Streeton

LEICESTER: Leicestershire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Somerset by 37 runs.

On a cold, overcast day, a pattern of tense competitive cricket continued to the end with Leicestershire struggling to recover from a poor start to their second innings. Butcher, Balderstone and Willey were out before bad light brought the close 12 minutes early.

An impressive spell by Willey was responsible for the Somerset innings being contained more than seemed likely at one stage. Roebuck and Rose, resuming with the total 84 for two, collected runs steadily threatened an aggressive stay and Crowe, without looking at ease, was in an obdurate mood. Early on one ball from Agnew lifted nastily but as the day progressed, the ball more often than not kept low.

Willey bowled 31 successive overs: he consistently got the ball to turn and bothered everyone with changes of flight. With Cook often in action at the other end, the overs were bowled at a splendid rate. By the time the innings finished at 4.15 and tea taken, only 28 of the day's statutory minimum of 117 overs remained.

Roebuck and Rose had added 112 in 39 overs before Willey imposed his grip. In his first over Willey drew Roebuck forward and spun the ball past a defensive bat. Soon afterwards a quicker ball kept low and bowled Rose as the batsman made room to cut. As Crowe dropped anchor, Botham drove powerfully against Agnew but at 22 he was fortunate to be dropped by Taylor at deep square leg from a high pull.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 318 (87.3 overs: J J Whitaker 160, G J Parsons 55; M D Crowe 5 for 68)

Second Innings

I P Butcher c Popplewell b Botham	1
J C Balderstone l-b-w b Crowe	8
*P Willey l-b-w b Dredge	25
N E Briers not out	18
M D Hayson not out	1
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (3 wkts)	57

J J Whitaker, †M A Garnham, G J Parsons, N G B Cook, J P Agnew and L B Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–21, 3–53.

SOMERSET: First Innings

J G Wyatt c Whitaker b Taylor	5
P M Roebuck b Willey	64
N F M Popplewell c Whitaker b Willey	26
B C Rose b Willey	70
M D Crowe l-b-w b Cook	77
*I T Botham l-b-w b Willey	30
V J Marks b Willey	25
J W Lloyds b Willey	4
†T Gard c Briers b Cook	0
C H Dredge b Agnew	14
M R Davis not out	6
Extras (b 1, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 4)	17
Total	338

Score at 100 overs: 305 for 6

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–58, 3–170, 4–173, 5–223, 6–297, 7–307, 8–311, 9–316, 10–338.

BOWLING: Agnew 22–0–110–1; Taylor 12–1–34–1; Cook 35–11–68–2; Willey 38–11–78–6; Parsons 9–0–31–0.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 6, Somerset 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and B J Meyer.

Four-day games on Australians' tour

The itinerary for next summer's tour of England by the Australians will include eight four-day matches against first-class counties, as well as six Test matches, six three-day matches, three one-day internationals, and five other one-day games (John Woodcock writes).

The original plan to play two of the Test matches at Lord's has been shelved. In the end it was thought unfair that one of the other five Test centres should be denied a game for what were purely financial reasons.

The four-day fixtures are a new departure. They could be said to be experimental. There is a school of thought, including among others, Bob Willis and the Surrey manager, Micky Stewart, which favours a county championship of 16 four-day matches. Others, who constitute the majority, are critical of the reduction in first-class cricket that would bring, and are sceptical of the theory that it would provide a better system for producing Test cricketers.

Australia's own domestic competition, the Sheffield Shield, is, of course, a four-day competition, and it will be interesting to see how next season's four-day matches in this country turn out.

ITINERARY: May 5: Duchess of Norfolk's XI (Arundel). May 8: Somerset (3 days). May 11: Worcestershire (3 days). May 14: Nottinghamshire (1 day). May 16: Surrey (1 day). May 18: Sussex (4 days). May 22: MCC (3 days). May 25: Derbyshire (4 days). May 30: One-day international (Old Trafford). June 1: One-day international (Edgbaston). June 3: One-day international (Lord's). June 5: Yorkshire or Warwickshire or Lancashire (3 days). June 8: Leicestershire (4 days). June 13: First Test (Headingley). June 20: Combined Services (1 day). June 22: Hampshire (4 days). June 27: Second Test (Lord's). July 6: Essex (4 days). July 11: Third Test (Trent Bridge). July 18: Minor Counties (1 day). July 20: Glamorgan or Warwickshire (3 days). July 24: Gloucestershire (3 days). July 27: Northamptonshire (4 days). Aug 1: Fourth Test (Old Trafford). Aug 8: Ireland (1 day). Aug 10: Middlesex (4 days). Aug 15: Fifth Test (Edgbaston). Aug 24: Kent (4 days). Aug 29: Sixth Test (The Oval).

TODAY'S CRICKET

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset (11.0)
WARWICKSHIRE UNDER-25 COMPETITION
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Somerset
KNOWLE AND DORRIDGE: Warwickshire v Glamorgan

RUGBY UNION

Teague has chance to prove his all-round ability

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent
Port Elizabeth

Mike Teague, the Gloucester No 8, plays his first game on England's tour of South Africa as a flanker when the visitors meet a South African Rugby Federation invitation side at Stellenbosch tomorrow. When the original party was chosen Teague was considered both as No 8 and as a flanker where he has played divisional rugby against incoming touring sides. He will play on the blind side and Winterbottom makes his first appearance on the open side.

England have followed the obvious policy of playing everyone in the first two games and the only four who appeared against a Currie Cup B Selection last Saturday are Dodge, Bailey, Butcher and Scott, the captain. The tour selectors will be particularly anxious to run the rule over Burnhill, the Yorkshire centre, aged 20, who was forced to withdraw from Saturday's game with tendonitis. The strain has now subsided and Burnhill is keen to demonstrate his quality.

After flying from Durban via Kimberley to Cape Town on Sunday, England trained at the Hamilton Club near their Sea Point hotel on Sunday though without two members of their management, Derek Morgan, the team manager, and Albert Agar, the Rugby Football Union's senior vice-president who is sharing some of the social duties with Ron Jacobs the tour manager. Mr Morgan has taken an active part in training to watch the South African trial at the Boet Erasmus Stadium where the first international match will be played on June 2.

There was much speculation in the local newspapers last weekend about the possibility of England being officially represented at the trial and the management were in no mood to miss the chance of seeing South Africa's leading players in action. After the defeat of Western Province, the Currie Cup champions, and Northern Transvaal by Orange Free State and Transvaal, respectively, last Saturday, argument here is becoming warmer as to the best combination for South Africa's first official international for two years.

Injuries forced the withdrawal from the trial of four Western Province players, Michael du Plessis and Cupido at centre, Scholz, the


Teague: chosen as flanker

full back, and Mallett the No 8, but the champion province still provided seven of the Red team – which appeared to be the senior side – among them Stofberg the flanker and captain for the day. The Black side was led by Oosthuizen, the Transvaal loose head prop, which may indicate that neither Serfontein, the scrum half, nor Louw, the flanker and captain of the World XV against Wales last month, are in contention as captain of the Springboks.

Fortunately for the South African selectors' peace of mind the senior side won 27-18 but they had little else to enthuse about. Like so many trials the world over it was a mish mash of mistakes many of them made by players who had competed hard and travelled far over the weekend. South Africa will not select their side until Saturday when they have seen Western Province play England and when the absentees hope to be available.

ENGLAND (v SARS): W Hare (Leicester); A Swift (Swansea), P Dodge (Leicester), S Burnhill (Loughborough University), M Bailey (Wasps); H Davies (Wasps), N Youngs (Leicester); M Preedy (Gloucester), S Brain (Conventry), P Blakeway (Gloucester), M Teague (Gloucester), J Scott (Cardiff, Capt), D Cusani (Orrell), P Winterbottom (Headingley), C Butcher (Harlequins). Replacements: N Stringer (Wasps), J Palmer (Bath), R Hill (Bath), G Pearce (Northampton), S Mills (Gloucester), G Rees (Nottingham).

Paris, (AFP) – Jerome Gallion, the outstanding player in France's Five Nations Championship matches this season, and the newly-appointed captain, Philippe Dintrans are doubtful for the tour of New Zealand.

BASKETBALL

'Berlin Wall' is too high for Britain

From Robert Pryce, Paris

Great Britain	74
West Germany	80

This time, the British could contrive no come-back. Down by 68-59 with five minutes to go, they saw their final hopes disappear when they missed four shots in the last minute.

Britain's vision of Los Angeles was blotted out by the Berlin Wall, the German team's huge front line. They used Blab (7ft 1in) Zander (6ft 11in), Pappert (6ft 7in) and Detlef Schrempf (6ft 9in) to start, then brought in Welp (6ft 11in), to score 18 points and take eight rebounds.

"They're big, but they're not quick footed, and we were finding room in there", Tom Schneeman, the British coach, said afterwards. But although Balogun, in particular, found some gaps in the wall, the British failed to scale it. For once Johnson could not find his range, and sunk only two of his 10 shots.

Schrempf played the whole game, hitting 20 points, on an ankle still tender from a sprain sustained against Spain. He and Welp had made quite an impact on major college basketball in the United States, where they both played for the University of Washington. There, inevitably, Schrempf is known as "Det the Threat".

After today's rest day, Britain's next opponents are the tournament's two unbeaten teams, Spain, and the Soviet Union. Schneeman knows that, if the British are to qualify for Los Angeles, one of these must be beaten. "I'm not dis-happy with anything," he said recently. If the British get to the Olympics, it would be impossible for him to be dis-delighted.

BRITISH SCORERS: Balogun 15, Way 14, Hadwen 10, Tatham 10, Johnson 9, Samson 8, Spald 6, Stimpson 2.

OTHER RESULTS: Sweden 80, Israel 79; USSR 124, France 99; Spain 99, West Germany 78; USSR 120, Greece 60.

FOOTBALL

Marksman McGhee signs for Hamburg

Hamburg (Reuter). – Mark McGhee, of Aberdeen, yesterday, signed a three-year contract with Hamburg, the European and West German champions, for a fee of DM1.1m (about £280,000). "I hope he is going to score a lot of goals for us," Wolfgang Klein, the club president, said.

McGhee, who scored the extra-time winner for Aberdeen in Saturday's Scottish Cup Final against Celtic, is expected to earn about £77,000 a year. He also scored in Aberdeen's 2-0 win over Hamburg in a Super Cup match last December.

"The challenge of playing for Hamburg attracts me. I've won everything in Scotland," McGhee said. He is the second Briton to sign for the club. Kevin Keegan, England's former European Footballer of the Year, played for Hamburg between 1977 and 1980.

Frank Worthington, the much-travelled former England striker, yesterday joined Brighton, his eighth League club, on a free transfer from Southampton. Manchester United, Wolverhampton and several American and European clubs had been interested in the player. He is on a year's contract with Brighton.

McGhee: £280,000 move

Dave Bassett, who has decided to stay on as Wimbledon manager instead of joining Crystal Palace, said: "I preach loyalty and integrity to my players at Wimbledon and I do not believe that this is the time for me to leave."

He made his decision after spending a few days at Selhurst Park. "Having taken Wimbledon into the second division, I have a big challenge here. We have a tremendous bunch of players and they are doing so well at the moment. I really should have thought more deeply about the matter before agreeing to go to Palace." Dennis Smith, manager of the record-breaking York City, who raced to the fourth division championship, was interviewed for the Derby County vacancy yesterday.

Two others on the short list for the post, the acting manager, Roy McFarland, and the former Sunderland manager Alan Durban, were also interviewed.

Zurich Diary

Romania could join the boycott

Alexandru Siperco, IOC member for Romania and vice-chairman of the executive committee, was summoned home instantly by his government on Sunday from the FIFA eightieth anniversary celebrations he was attending here. Romania's participation in the Olympic Games hangs on a thread.

On Thursday, Juan Samaranch, the IOC president, will meet the Olympic committees of the eastern European group of Communist countries on Prague in an attempt to persuade them not to follow the Moscow line. He will probably be told of alternatve events being planned by the Soviet Union. The pressure of the Romanian Premier Ceausescu, who is determined his country should participate, is considerable.

Romanian football representatives here had informal discussions yesterday with Yugoslavia, whose veteran former FIFA vice-president, Mihailo Andrejevic, says his country are certain to be in Los Angeles. Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and a rival to Samaranch for international prestige, is also intending to travel to Prague with somewhat of an assumption of responsibility. Crises, as much as world athletics championships acclaim, can be a platform.

Evidence that the Moscow boycott will damage the absentees as much as the Games themselves is beginning to emerge. Samaranch has abruptly cancelled the meeting in Lausanne next weekend, of the Programme Commission of which Vitaly Smirnov is the Soviet Union's only president of an IOC specialist commission.

Siperco is eastern Europe's only member of the IOC executive committee, and there is now talk of next year's IOC Session being removed from East Berlin, if the GDR are not in Los Angeles. There is no doubt that the boycott influenced Saturday's 11-5 vote of the FIFA executive committee for Italy, rather than the Soviet Union, as 1990 World Cup hosts.

Schuster, Rossi out

There will be many notable names absent from today's anniversary celebration match between the 1982 World Cup finalists, Itay, and West Germany, in particular, Rossi and Schuster. Both are injured, Schuster breaking a foot bone playing for Barcelona at the weekend, and thus missing the forthcoming European Championship as well as the last World Cup.

Germany will have seven of their team from Madrid, with Rummenigge in midfield, and Schumacher in goal; Italy have only five, including Conti, Tardelli and Altobelli.

Bobby Robson may not be facing quite such a daunting test of his ailing team in Brazil next month. Neither Socrates, who has just signed for Fiorentina, nor Zico, who has switched from Udinese to Roma will be playing. Eder, who is expected to sign shortly for Real Madrid, has a one match suspension.

Leao, in goal, and Junior at full back, should be there, and perhaps a new outside left, Tato, from Fluminense: but Brazil are out of sorts losing away and drawing at home in the America's final with Uruguay.

Honour for Charlton

Gentle Bobby Charlton, who gave us all so much emotion over the years, from the ashes of Munich to the glories of Old Trafford, Wembley and Mexico, was close to tears as he received one of FIFA's commemorative, genuinely gold medals, for services to the game. We should all weep for the erosion of such gifted players from the game by negative tactics. "A true gentleman" had said the citation, and 700 football administrators applauded the 49 memorable international goals in 106 matches and 247 goals in 604 league matches.

Also honoured were Beckenbauer, Pele and Zoff and the 89-year-old Sir Stanley Rous, whom Joao Havelange, FIFA's president, perhaps unwittingly said, "symbolizes FIFA as it was." There was a medal for 83-year-old Diego Lucero, the Uruguayan journalist, who has seen all 12 World Cups since the first in 1930; and who considers the collective 1970 quality of Brazil, Italy, West Germany, England, Uruguay, Peru and Belgium, as supreme, above even 1954, allowing for the uniqueness of Hungary.

The Olympic football finals will remain in a fog until after the June 2 deadline for acceptance. The withdrawal of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia will cause chaos, not least because replacements such as West Germany, will insist on playing eight Bundesliga professionals.

David Miller

TENNIS: LACK OF SPONSORSHIP HAMPERS BRITISH PROGRESS

Guntrip's career on the breadline

By a Special Correspondent

Martin Guntrip, the British number 13 from Kent, underlined his recent improvement by dismissing the American qualifier, Clark Wulff, 6-1, 6-1, in the opening round of the Paddington tournament sponsored by Penn, in west London yesterday.

The graduate in business studies, aged 23, the number three seed, has travelled the globe during the last three years in his pursuit of computer points, but his progress has been hampered by lack of sponsorship. Guntrip admits to being "on the breadline" and unless he makes a breakthrough on the circuit, or obtains financial backing he will retire from tennis and go to the United States to take a Masters degree.

His case is not unusual for a leading British player. A Paddington club member Stuart Bale, the British number seven, whose world ranking has jumped more than 200 places to 282 in just one year, is being helped this week by the LTA to compete in the qualifying round of the French championships in Paris tomorrow.

Leighton Alfred, the Welsh international, aged 21, who has threatened in recent seasons to fulfil his outstanding potential, has also suffered from financial handicap. But he put aside those problems with an impressive first round win over the South African, David Sammel.

Alfred, the fourth seed, won 7-5, 6-4, after trailing 4-1 in both sets. The heavy courts, following overnight rain, disrupted his momentum, but his experience proved invaluable against a challenger who has just finished his degree in economics at Texas University.

The six other seeds, including Sunday's expected finalists, the Australians, Greg Whitecross and Bob Carmichael, easily won their opening matches in straight sets.

FIRST ROUND: (GB unless stated) G Whitecross (Aus) bt A Sharp, 6-1, 6-1. C Clarke bt C Silk (Aus) 7-6, 6-4. D Maxwell bt J White, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. M Bincow bt K Baker, 6-0, 6-1. J Whiteford bt T Keefe 6-0, 6-4. P Reekie bt R Birchley 7-5, 6-1. C Bloxham bt A Hanscombe, 6-3, 6-1. P Hope bt M Bryant, 7-5, 6-3; L Alfred bt D Sammel (SA), 7-5, 6-4; P Russell, bt M Serucsa (Por) 6-1, 6-1; J Godfrey bt J Turner, 6-1, 6-1. B Shann bt R Genge (Aus), 7-6, 6-2. D Felgate bt T Sullivan, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0; K Tomlin bt P Smart, 6-0, 7-6; P Tibbs (Uga) bt P Hughesman, 6-4, 6-2. A Johnson bt B Murdoch (NZ) 6-1, 3-6, 6-3; S Moir bt R Yousof, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

B Young bt F Hernage, 6–4, 6–2; G Kermode bt B Parker 6–3, 6–3. R Akel (US) bt C Kamiliaris 6–0, 6–2. R Jeffreys bt M Mohammed (Pak), 6–3, 6–3. A Douglas bt P Johnson 6–1, 6–3. A Alfano bt G Carter, 6–3, 7–5, M Guntrip bt C Wulff (US), 6–1, 6–1; T Davies bt M Frankel 6–1, 0–6, 6–1; O Lourenco (Zim) bt J Cappacona, 6–4, 6–3; D Benjamin (Aus) bt E Hood, 6–3, 6–3; H McGuiness bt A Clifford, 6–0, 6–0. S Matthews bt D Kelly 6–3, 6–2; D Bann bt J Collett, 6–0, 6–0; S Rozas (US) bt M Stein (US), 6–1, 6–1. R Carmichael (Aus) bt I Palmer, 6–4, 6–2.

WOMEN'S FIRST ROUND: K Brasher bt W Compton, 6-3, 6-2.

● Amanda Brown, aged 19, has been selected to join Joanna Durie in Britain's Federation Cup team. It is the first time she has played in a senior international team competition.

PERUGIA: Italian Women's open championship, first round: R Uys (SA) bt C Nozzoli (It) 6-1, 6-3. S Solomon (US) bt K Latham (US) 6-1, 6-4. Y Vermaak (SA) bt K Sands (US) 6-3, 6-3. T Phelps (US) bt C Benjamin (US) 1-6, 7-5, 6-3. R Sasak (Yug) bt P Vasquez (Peru) 6-3, 6-1; T Larsen (Den) bt J Mundell (SA) 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Hobbs home with a cup

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
West Berlin

Ann Hobbs, of Cheshire, who leads the doubles table in the world championship series points, had a hefty extra item of luggage when she flew home from West Berlin. It was the Fila Cup, which Miss Hobbs and Candy Reynolds won on Sunday evening when they beat Kathleen Horvath and Virginia Ruzici, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 in the doubles final of the German women's championship.

This last and longest match of the tournament took two hours and 35 minutes. Miss Horvath and Miss Ruzici had seven match points, six of them during a 24-point tie break that ultimately went to Miss Hobbs and Miss Reynolds on their second match point. Last year, Miss Hobbs shared the same title with Joanna Durie.

The tournament was so successful that the restricted accommodation often fell a long way short of satisfying the demand for seats. The total attendance was almost 24,000, and during the last three days the 4,200 centre court seats were all sold. Additional spectators improvized viewing positions on peripheral chairs and walls.

● **DUSSELDORF:** Rain prevented play on the opening day of the World Team Cup yesterday (Reuter reports). The two scheduled matches – Czechoslovakia v Italy and Spain v Argentina – will be played today.

EQUESTRIANISM

Belgian team give brilliant display

From Jenny MacArthur, Barcelona

After a brilliant display of riding, the Belgian team led by Francois Mathy, the Montreal bronze medalist, had a narrow victory in yesterday's Nations' Cup event at the international show here when they finished one point ahead of the competent Spanish side who included the experienced Alfonso Segovia. The Swiss team came third more than 10 points behind.

The British, fielding a team of Olympic shortlisted riders, were a disappointing eight. There were no excuses. The well designed course was of only average size and the going was perfect, but the pressure of a big international event – there were 12 teams here – seemed to affect some of the riders. "The horses jumped well", Mr Ronnie Massarella, the team manager said afterwards. "It was a rider problem but then that's why we're here to sort the problems out".

The Belgians were comfortably in the lead on a score of zero after the first round with Spain five points behind. Britain were already trailing behind – their only clear round came from the reliable John Whitaker on the 10-year-old St Mungo. His brother Michael on Tamara had eight faults, Gary Gillespie on Lorenzo, the horse he bought last year from Paul Schockemohle had four and a half faults.

John and Michael Whitaker both acquitted themselves well in the second round. Michael had a good clear, and John four faults, but Gillespie collected 20 and Bowen, after two refusals, and a knock-down, had 15.25 faults.

The Spanish put the pressure on the Belgians at the end of the second round when their first three riders, Alvarez Cerver, Rutherford Lathan and Alberto Honrubia, all went clear, making it essential for Ferdi Tyteca on T'Soulaiky, the last of the Belgians to go clear. Despite the partisan crowd willing him to have a fence down the experienced Tyteca completed a copybook round.

NATIONS CUP: 1, Belgium, 4; 2, Spain, 5; 3, Switzerland, 17.50; 4, West Germany, 18.50; 5, Australia, 24.50; 6, Italy, 28.50; 7, France, 32.25; 8, Britain, 32.50.

BRITISH RESULTS: Tamara (M Whitaker), 8, 0; Lorenzo (T Gillespie), 4¼, 20; Brindle Boy (D Bowen), 16, 15.25; St Mungo (J Whittaker), 0, 4.50.

Mrs Green takes elusive title

Lucinda Green has claimed virtually every honour on the international trial circuit, but until yesterday the Irish title at Punchestown had eluded her. The world champion led from the start of the three-day event in Co Kildare and, with a clear in yesterday's final show jumping phase, claimed the trophy.

Ireland's hopes rested on the Co Dublin girl, Fiona Wentges, lying third after the cross country, but show jumping has never been Ballyluskey's strong point, and two fences down relegated her to sixth.

RESULT: 1, Shannagh (L Green, GB), 52.8 penalties; 2, Up To Date (M Pettersson, Swe), 60.8; 3, The Apostle (E Dehaan, GB), 66.8; 4, Aughatore (Capt D Foster, Ire), 68.7; 5, Jasper C (H Sedgewick, GB), 70.4; 6, Ballyluskey (F Wentges, Ire), 72.2.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

PORTLAND (Oregon): 12 km: J Nzau (Kenya), 34 min 1 sec. Women: R Mora (Port), 39 min 34 sec.
MELBOURNE: Australian 25 km road championship: R de Castella, 1 hr 16 min 41 sec.
SOTCHI (Soviet Union): Women's shot: N Lissouskaia (USSR) 21.75 m (world best this season).
MELBOURNE: Women's 10 km road race: D Gould (Aus), 32 min 10 sec.

BOXING

CORPUS CHRISTI (Texas): 10 rounds lightweight: H Camacho bt R Williams, technical knockout, seventh round.

CYCLING

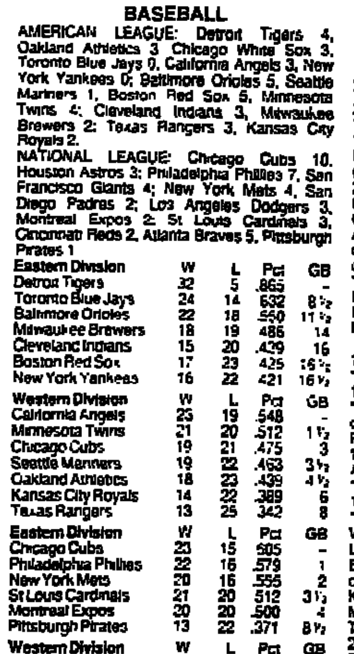
BOGOTA: Tour of Colombia: Final (50 miles): 1, R Tolosa 2hr 7min 58sec; 2, C Gutierrez, 2-09.20; 3, A Bohorquez, 2-09.32. Final overall standings: 1, L Herrera, 42hr 13min 41sec; 2, F Rodriquez, 42-17-57; 3, F Parra, 42-18-02.

FOOTBALL

TOUR MATCH: Bulova (Hongkong) 2, Manchester United 4.
OTHER MATCH: Millwall 2, West Ham United 2.
AFRICAN CUP: Second round, first leg: Sanga Balende (Zaire) 2, FC 105 (Gabon) 0; National Printing Agency (Somalia) 2, N'Kana Red Devils (Zambia) 1; Kampala CC 0, Dynamos Harrare 0; Machreb (Morocco) 3, Dragons (Benin) 0; Primeiro de Maio Benguela (Angola) 2, Semassi Sokode (Togo) 0; Shooting Stars (Nigeria) 4, Tonnerre Yaounde (Cameroon) 0; Zamalek (Egypt) v Gor Mahia (Kenya), abandoned after 30min with Zamalek leading 1-0; J E Tizi-Ouzou (Algeria) wo, Bissau (Guinea Bissau) wd.

REAL TENNIS

HATFIELD: Professional singles championship, semi-final round: C Ronaldson bt D Johnson 6-3, 5-6, 6-3, 6-3; L Deuchar bt K Sheldon 6-0, 6-3, 6-0. Final: Ronaldson bt Deuchar 6-3, 5-6, 6-3, 6-3. Taylor Cup (junior professional singles final): P Tabley bt G Persons 6-4, 6-1.



BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit Tigers 4, Oakland Athletics 3; Chicago White Sox 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; California Angels 3, New York Yankees 0; Baltimore Orioles 5, Seattle Mariners 1; Boston Red Sox 5, Minnesota Twins 4; Cleveland Indians 3, Milwaukee Brewers 2; Texas Rangers 3, Kansas City Royals 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 10, Houston Astros 3; Philadelphia Phillies 7, San Francisco Giants 4; New York Mets 4, San Diego Padres 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Montreal Expos 2; St Louis Cardinals 3, Cincinnati Reds 2; Atlanta Braves 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 1.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	32	5	.865	-
Toronto Blue Jays	24	14	.632	8½
Baltimore Orioles	22	18	.550	11½
Milwaukee Brewers	18	19	.486	14
Cleveland Indians	15	20	.429	16
Boston Red Sox	17	23	.425	16½
New York Yankees	16	22	.421	16½
Western Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
California Angels	23	19	.548	-
Minnesota Twins	21	20	.512	1½
Chicago Cubs	19	21	.475	3
Seattle Mariners	19	22	.463	3½
Oakland Athletics	18	23	.439	4½
Kansas City Royals	14	22	.389	6
Texas Rangers	13	25	.342	8
Eastern Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
Chicago Cubs	23	15	.605	-
Philadelphia Phillies	22	16	.579	1
New York Mets	20	16	.555	2
St Louis Cardinals	21	20	.512	3½
Montreal Expos	20	20	.500	4
Pittsburgh Pirates	13	22	.371	8½
Western Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
Los Angeles Dodgers	24	19	.558	-
Atlanta Braves	21	18	.538	1
San Diego Padres	21	19	.525	1½
Cincinnati Reds	20	20	.500	2½
Houston Astros	15	24	.385	7
San Francisco Giants	14	25	.359	8

VOLLEYBALL

HIROSHIMA: Japan 3, USSR 2.

SCHOOLS CRICKET

*Abbot Beyne 66; Baplake 69-1. *Bancroft's 161-4 dec; Ilford County High 108-4. Band of Brothers 232 (A Monteuuis 105), *St Lawrence, Ramsgate 49. Bearwood 96; *Oratory 97-4. *Bedford 186, MCC 178-4. *Bedford Modern 231-3 dec (T Lord 136 n.o.); Wellingborough 78. Berkhamsted 88; *Haileybury 89-2. *Bishop's Stortford 204-4 dec; Brentwood 153. Bishop Vesey's GS 161-7dec; Loughborough 67-3. Blundell's 175, *Canford 84. Bradford GS 220-7 dec; Lancaster RGS 191-8. Buccaneers CC 228-8 dec; *St Paul's 201-8. *Bury GS 154-6 dec; Stockport GS 155-5. *Caterham 134; Alleyn's 90-8. *City of London Freeman's 201-6 dec; King Edward's Witley 63. Colston's 158-6 dec; *Prior Park 61. Dean Close 184; *Magdalen CS 185-7. Denstone 145; *King Edward's, Birmingham 148-7. Dover GS 87; Duke of York's RMS Dover 81. *Chatham House GS 83-5.

Eastbourne 200-7 dec; *King's, Canterbury 135-8. Edinburgh Academy 212-9 dec; *Glenalmond 154-7. *Eltham 145; St Dunstan's 101-8. Emanuel 202-7 dec; *Reigate GS 203-5. *Enfield GS 100; John Lyon 35. *Eton 183-8 dec (Evans-Loambe 104 not out); Radley 87-7. Felsted 209-5 dec, Uppingham 213-4 (A Lewin 134 not out). *Fettes 203-7 dec, Kelvinside Academy 82-7. Free Foresters 200-6 dec; *Epsom 147-7. Free Foresters 112; *Reed's 115-7. *Giggleswick 63, Rossall 64-0. *Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 175-8 dec; Watford GS 107-8. *Hampton 216-7 dec; Latymer Upper 78. *Harrow 216-4 dec (J Bryden 113; *Framlingham 228-8. *Judd 183-7 dec; Colfe's 64-8. *Kimbolton 175-7 dec; King's, Ely 153-7. *King William's IOM 147; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 142. *King's Taunton 143; King's Bruton 121. *Kingston GS 207. Trinity, Croydon 208-5. *Kingswood 143; Dauntsey's 71-4. Lancing 224-4; Christ's Hospital 99. Leighton Park 183-7 dec; *Reading Bluecoats 71-4. Lord Williams's, Thame 75; *High Wycombe RGS 77-0.

Maidstone GS 241-2 dec, Hughs 100 n.o.); *Cranbrook 178-8. Malvern 233; *Cheltenham 153-5. Marlborough 195; *Clifton 161. *Marling 134; Chosen Hill 89. Millfield 201-9 dec; *Sherborne 75-7. *Mill Hill 81; Oundle 83-4. *Milton Abbey 76 (E Guard 8-27); Allhallows 81-5. *Portsmouth GS 168-4 dec; Lord Wandsworth 42. *Queen Elizabeth, Faversham 57. Sir Roger Manwood's 55-2. *Ratcliffe 199-5 dec; Cotton 113. Reading 105; *Pangbourne 107-5. *Rugby 225-7 dec (D J Cleverley 114); MCC 164. *Rutlish 170-4 dec (Tarrant 101 n o); London Oratory 23. Sedbergh 205; *Ampleforth 127-7. *St George's, Weybridge 212-7 dec; St Benedict's, Ealing 102-7. *Stamford 167-9; Trent 143-9. *Stonyhurst 181-8 dec; Birkenhead 90-4. *Stowe 161-3 dec; Bloxham 78. Sussex Martlets 233-9 dec; *Ardingly 172-5. Sutton Valence 52; *King's, Rochester 55-0. *Taunton 169-9 dec; Downside 169-9. *Tiffin 224-8 dec; Guildford RGS 177. *Tonbridge 247-6 dec; Dulwich 163. XL Club 117; *Monkton Coombe 121-3. Walls 192-7 dec; *Bradfield 152-9. *Wellington, Berks 256-4 dec (G Reynolds 107); Charterhouse 116-9. Wells Cathedral 195-4 dec; *QE Hospital, Bristol 155-7. *Whitgift 70; Brighton 72-3. *William Hulme's GS 198-8 dec; King Edward VII, Lytham 130. Wilson's 74; *John Fisher 78-4. *Woodbridge 168-8 dec; Norwich 121-9. *Woolverstone Hall 95, Wymondham 96-9. *Worcester RGS 221-5 dec; Wolverhampton GS 155. *Wrekin 112; Repton 116-6.

SHOOTING

BISLEY: Berkshire short-range open championship: Courage Cup: 1, M Fugeman, (Windsor) 100; 2, K Robertson (Berkshire) 99; 3, R Blackall (Windsor) 98.
HORSFORD (Norfolk): Gresham's open aggregate: 1, S Pattinson (Uppingham) 148; 2, (after tie) R Kingston (Berkshire) 148; 3, D Chick (Old Epsomians) 147.
KIBWORTH (Leicestershire): Public schools championships: Teams: The Leys, 221pts out of 300; Seaford 210; Oundle 208. B teams: The Leys 154. Individual: M Bailey (Oundle) 47 out of 50; B Nesling (Framlingham) 44. Father and son: J and B Nesling 91 out of 100. Prep school: Ashford 108 out of 150.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

British championship
Wales v Northern Ireland (7.30, Swansea)
CROQUET: Peel Memorials (Cheltenham)
GOLF: ELGA closed championship (Hunstanton G C)

IN BRIEF

Knee injury puts Duane out of tour games

Ron Duane, the Warrington centre, undergoes knee surgery in Sydney today on damaged knee ligaments and is expected to miss a large part of Britain's rugby league tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Duane injured the ligaments in his right knee during Britain's 40-13 victory over Northern Territory in the opening match of the tour in Darwin on Friday.

CYCLING: Urs Freuler of Switzerland, lost the fourth stage of the Giro D'Italia on the finishing line. Freuler thought he had won and slowed down to lift his right arm in a victory salute. But Stefan Mutter, advancing on Freuler's blind side, crossed the line a tyre's width ahead. Laurent Fignon, of France, remains the overall race leader.

CANOEING: The West German team have returned home a day early from the Soviet Union after a dispute over the status of West Berlin. Team officials said they left on the advice of the West German Embassy in Moscow because the Soviet organizers of an international competition refused to recognize two West Berlin canoeists as representing West Germany.

YACHTING

Apthorp may protest

By a Special Correspondent

Charles Apthorp and Andrew Thomas narrowly won the second of the crucial Flying Dutchman Olympic trial races at Weymouth Week yesterday at the line from John Loveday and Jo Richards (Adrian Morgan writes). The winners are now seeking to reopen the protest hearing on their first race disqualification.

Mike McIntyre made no mistakes in his first Finn race, covering his close rival Roddy Bridge yet still managing to beat Nigel Walbank, who was second. The 470 was won by two outsiders, Ian Southworth and Ian Tillet, who showed that Northern club racing can certainly produce world class sailors.

The Australian world champions, Chris Cairns and Scott Anderson beat the Canadian Sweeney brothers in the Tornado race but lost Sunday's race on a disqualification. David Hurst made a good start in the Star series to beat Ian Woolward and John Maddocks. The other leading contender for an Olympic place, John Boyce and David Munge, were fifth.

FLYING DUTCHMAN: Second race: 1, C Apthorp and A Thomas (GB); 2, J Loveday and J Ward (GB); 3, J Richards and P Allam (GB).
TORNADO: Second race: 1, C Cairns and S Anderson (Aus); 2, D Sweeney and B Sweeney (Can); 3, R Smyth and J Glaser (US).
FINNS: First race: 1, M McIntyre (GB); 2, N Walbank (GB); 3, R Bridge (GB).
470: First race: 1, I Southworth and J Tillett (GB); 2, K Sproul and D Shellcock (GB); 3, C Foster and P Newlands (GB).
STARS: First race: 1, A Hurst and T Symons (GB); 2, I Woolward and J Maddocks (GB); 3, D Howlett and T Tavinor (GB).

GOLF

The offer Rivero could not refuse

By Mitchell Platts

With Sam Torrance (Tunisian Open), Howard Clark (Madrid Open), Sandy Lyle (Italian Open), Nick Faldo (Car Care Plan International) and Bernard Langer (French Open) winning the first five events on the 1984 European circuit there has been little opportunity for a new star to emerge.

Certainly the expected challenge from the likes of Paul Way, Ronan Rafferty and Michael McLean have hitherto failed to materialize.

Yet Spain, the country which in the last decade has provided the tour with the mercurial talents of Ballesteros, the explosive scoring ability of Canizares and the deft greenside touch of Piñero, would seem to have unearthed another potential winner in the resourceful José Rivero.

At the not so tender age of 28, Rivero, by virtue of finishing fifth, third and second in the last three weeks, has broken free of his previous classification of being simple a good club professional. Moreover, he achieved those results under the additional pressure of having to prove his worth to the Spanish Golf Federation.


Rivero: no worries

The problem with Rivero has been a financial one as he was not prepared to sacrifice his income as a club professional at La Moraleja in Madrid for a life on the tour. That was until the Spanish officials succumbed to advice from other players and offered him a guaranteed loan.

Rivero was one of six players each to be offered £2,500 by the Federation on condition that they paid back that loan from their winnings and, furthermore, that they committed to return at least half the sum even if they won not a single peseta.

Since then Rivero, who finished one shot behind Langer in the French Open on Sunday, has earned more than £21,000.

Severe test for five

By John Hennessy

Assuming the British Curtis Cup selectors know their stuff and have not, as the Scots firmly believe, taken leave of their senses, the English women's golf championship, sponsored by Chambouray, at Hunstanton this week should be a memorable occasion.

The field includes no less than five of the team of eight to play the United States in two weeks time, spearheaded by the British champion, Jill Thornhill.

They will, however, have to play to their full potential if the Scots are *ever to be reconciled to the total* absence of their players at Muirfield. Nor is Linda Bayman the kind of person who will hand them her title on a plate.

Two of the younger players, Laura Davies and Penny Grice, will be under special pressure, since they might have been regarded in some quarters as marginal choices for the Curtis Cup. But Miss Davies has recently won the fourth-eastern championship, beating Mrs Thornhill into second place by three strokes at Burnham Beeches, and Mrs Grice is said to have excelled for Yorkshire in the county championship.

Beverley New and Claire Waite, together with Mrs Thornhill, have stronger credentials, and this may enable them to play their relaxed natural game without feeling that their every stroke is being viewed *under a microscope*.

One notable absentee is Alison Nicholas, winner of the British stroke-play championship at Moortown last year. She has just turned professional, following the example of two other conspicuous Curtis Cup discards, Jane Connachan and Katrina Douglas.

Jacobsen fulfils promise

Fort Worth, Texas, (AFP) – Peter Jocobsen, who declared publicly on Saturday that he would win the Colonial National Invitation tournament here for his father, on Sunday fulfilled his promise.

Jacobsen was two strokes behing Payne Stewart, the leader, after the third round and was still one stroke behind at the start of the final hole. However he tied with Stewart on a 72-hole total of 270. Then Jacobsen birdied the first hole of a sudden-death play-off, easily beating Stewart's Bogie. It was only the second time Jacobsen has won in eight years on the professional tour. His victory earned him $90,000 of the $500,000 prizemoney.

● Clifton, New Jersey (AP) – Barb Bunkowsky aged 25, won her first LPGA tour victory, by four strokes, on Sunday, with a seven-under-par 66 (to equal the tournament record) that included nine birdies on the final round of the $175,000 Chrysler-Plymouth Charity Classic.

MOTOR CYCLING

Form perplexes Spencer

From Michael Scott, Salzburg

Eddie Lawson's victory in the Austrian Grand Prix, on Sunday, has changed the whole complexion of the world championship. It once seemed a foregone conclusion that Freddie Spencer would take his second world title, but now he is a long shot.

At the Salzburgring on Saturday the 22-year-old American was perturbed and perplexed at not being the fastest in practice. He had dominated the first practice as expected, but both Lawson and Randy Mamola then bettered their times to draw ahead, while Spencer was unable to improve, despite hard work in the pits and on the circuit.

Part of the surprise was that Mamola, on last year's three-cylinder Honda, was quickest of all, while Spencer's supposedly superior and more powerful V-4 was lagging behind on a circuit that generally favours horsepower. "I was quicker last year on my V3," said Spencer.

In the race, Spencer was lucky to get second, having been fourth until the coveted three-cylinder Hondas of Ron Haslam and Mamola faltered before the end of the 79-mile race. Spencer got past the troubled Mamola on the last set of bends.


Lawson: reason to smile

Eddie Lawson's usually grim face broke into an uncharacteristic smile on the victory podium: his two previous victories this season, at Kyalami and Jarama, were in the absence of Spencer. Now he had beaten him in a straight fight.

VOLLEYBALL

An Olympic rehearsal for London

By Paul Harrison

The volleyball finals at the Olympic Games were among the first to be sold out, and on Friday a British audience can see why the United States have so taken to the sport.

The American women meet the Japanese at the American School in St John's Wood, London, in what many fancy will be a rehearsal for the Olympic final. It will be the first chance for volleyball fans in Britain to see the likes of Flo Hyman, a 6ft 7in spiker, and Rita Crockett, known as "Crockett the Rocket". The average height of the Americans is 6ft 1in.

With the Communist countries largely boycotting the Los Angeles event, both the American men and women come into contention for a medal. The sport has, in a sense, turned full circle. It was invented in the United States, in 1859, as a means of keeping jaded businessmen fit, but only in recent times have the Americans emerged as a world force.

The televised highlights from the Montreal Olympics in 1976 sparked the rapid growth in interest. In four years the Americans built a world-class women's squad, backed by big business. Their reputation has travelled before them: the hall is a 1,600-seat sell-out, with several hundred people having had to be disappointed.

The teams are playing one match in Britain, in itself a feather in the cap of the English Volleyball Association, before flying on to Moscow for a seven-nation tournament. There were fears that the tournament might disintegrate with the Soviet Union's Olympic pull-out, but that has not proved the case. From Moscow, the Americans and Japanese go to Japan for a series of matches. Then the Americans go to Cuba for a 10-day tour.

POWERBOATING

Elite makes light of tradition

By Bryan Stiles

A revolutionary new powerboat, built from space-age technology materials, was unveiled in London yesterday. The catamaran has taken 18 months to develop under the sponsorship of Laing Homes and features a hull constructed using a new generation of advanced reinforced composite substances, including carbon fibres, nylon and lightweight glass fibres. It produces a lighter racing craft than the conventional wooden type.

The added strength and pliability of the material provided Bob Collins, the designer, with a level of flexibility in design and driver safety which could well give the boat a distinct edge as racing speeds go over the 130mph mark.

The most dramatic visual difference in the new boat is the aerofoil at the rear of the hull, which works in conjunction with the conventional front mounted spoiler. The aerofoil, commonplace in Formula One motor car racing, has been adapted for the powerboat both to increase stability and give more control at speed.

Steve Kerton, Laing's driver and the current British Formula Two champion, is delighted with the way the boat has performed in trials. "Because it is so much lighter and more streamlined the acceleration is phenomenal," Kerton said. "It is much faster than the boat I have been using. It looks like a winner."

He will test the boat in competition for the first time at the weekend when he takes part in the German Grand Prix, the third round of the world championship, in Hanover. Kerton, who lies third in the world title table, is hoping that the greater speed and control achieved by the new craft will take him to the top.

Laing Elite will be seen for the first time in this country at Stewartby, Bedfordshire on June 2.

RACING: MAIDEN ALLOWANCE AND PACEMAKER SHOULD HELP NEWMARKET COLT GAIN FIRST SUCCESS

Ilium to emulate his famous father in final Derby trial

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Today's Predominate Stakes at Goodwood, which has again been sponsored by Schroder Life Assurance, is the last of the recognized Derby trials. Run over a mile and a half on a course that involves turns and gradients, it is a good test of the top-class thoroughbred with Epsom in mind and one which Troy passed with honours in 1979 on his way to even greater fame and fortune. Now Harry Thomson Jones, the Newmarket trainer, is hoping that Ilium, one of Troy's first crop, will follow in his sire's footsteps.

With a maiden's allowance and a pacemaker in Sassanoco, Ilium will be hard to beat if he reproduces the form that gained him third place in last year's William Hill Futurity at Doncaster. There he was beaten less than a length by Alphabatim who is now second favourite for the Derby.

Ilium was a disappointment at Newmarket at the beginning of this month when he finished only fourth to Claude Monet in the Heathorn Stakes. However, that race will have done him a power of good and I expect to see a much more positive performance this time. George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, told me yesterday that Ilium's last gallop could not be faulted.

Today's race should help to tie up some of the loose ends that still exist on the classic colts front. Alleging, for instance, finished second in the Chester Vase, beaten by Kaytu, a stable companion of Crampon, who is the Hern-Carson representative now.

Lake Valentina finished fourth in the Chester race and it is hard to envisage him doing any better against Alleging now. Ministerial finished second in the Dee Stakes at the same meeting but with only three lengths covering the first six home that day, the form does not look good enough.

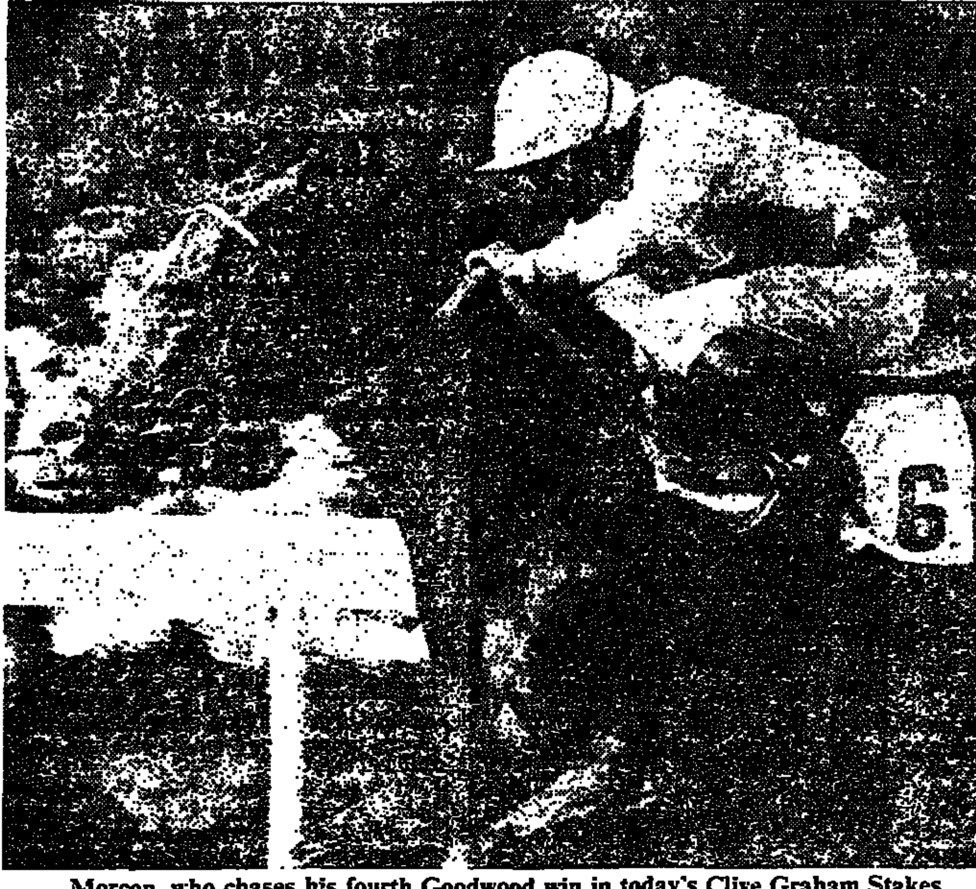
Paul Kelleway, who may end the day on a high note by winning the Tegleaze Maiden Stikes for the second year in succession, this time with the promising newcomer Sharp Romance (4.30), saddles Peter Martin and Bye Bye Birdie in the classic trial.

Peter Martin would appear to have little chance but Bye Bye Birdie's performance will shed some much-needed light on what Alphabatim achieved in the Lingfield Derby Trial. If Bye Bye Birdie wins or runs well today, those who have backed Alphabatim for the Derby can take heart.

Morcon (nap), who won the Predominate Stakes 12 months ago, returns to the course where he won two other good races last season. Following his fluent win in the Westbury Stakes at Sandown, Morcon will prove a hard nut to crack in the Clive Graham Stakes. Adonijah has been placed in the Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket and the Prix Ganay at Longchamp this spring – but Morcon should ensure that Henery Cecil's colt again has to make do with a place.

Geoff Lewis, the Epsom trainer, told me yesterday that Turn And Fly, *my selection for the Selhurst Park Handicap Stakes*, has been going really well at home recently. The ground was much too firm for him in his last race but before that Turn And Fly had run really well at Lingfield in the race won by Raami. However, with Kayus, Really Honest, who has also been waiting for better ground, Western Dancer and *Turcy Boy also declared, Turn And Fly faces anything but an easy task.*

At Ripon, Millaine is the form horse for the Hinks Hall Maiden Stakes following her good run when sixth in the Cheshire Oaks. Millaine also ran well to finish fourth to Alleging in her only race as a two-year-old. Even so I shall take a chance with Lineman, now that he is running for the first time over a mile and a half, a distance in keeping with his pedigree (he is by High Line out of a mare by Appiani). His fourth behind Moulton Boy over only nine furlongs at Thirsk was an encouraging effort.


Morcon, who chases his fourth Goodwood win in today's Clive Graham Stakes

Witchin halts Flying Ace's run

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

The highlight of an outstanding Melton Hunt Club meeting on Saturday was the BritAg Ladies' Championship in which Flying Ace, unbeaten in 17 consecutive races, finally met his match at the hands of Witchin, now fully recovered from a poisoned foot.

At the end of the first circuit, Judy Grinyer and Witchin were well clear. Flying Ace began to make a forward move four fences from home but although Doreen Calder had reduced the gap to three lenghts at the last fence, Witchin held on gamely to win by a length and a half.

Teresa Webber on Brockie Law finished fast and was only beaten a head into third place. Miss Webber had consolation two races later when she won the Farmers' race on her father's White Paper from Peter Greenall's Robson and Joey Newton's Highgate Lady, both owner-ridden.

These two riders were both successful in other races. In the first division of the Restricted Members', Greenall brought his total for the season to 18 when Royal Missile easily accounted for Shifting Gold. Newton had an all-the-way win on *John Bunyan*, who took the open by about 100 yards from Prince Of Pleasure and Be Free.

Greenall on Naughty Niece started favourite to win the Marie Curie Foundation Novice Championship but Stanwick Lad, ridden by John Sharp, got the better of him by two lengths. Stanwick Lad may run again tomorrow in the Massey Ferguson *Gold Cup Championship* Hunter Chase at Worcester where he would have a sound chance.

David Turner drew a blank after his long journey to the Dulverton West so he and Greenall now share the lead again in the *Daily Telegraph* Cup. Turner's first of two rides was Laurel Hill in the open where Bruce Dowling on Lay-The-Trump beat him by half a length. Lay-The-Trump was winning for the eighth time this season.

Grant Cann brought his total to 14 with a double on Tinker's Quest in the Adjacent Restricted and Rosebergen in the Maiden.

At the Ystrad both open races had predictable results with National Clover giving Mandy Lingard her tenth winner and Lock Raven scoring for the fourth time in as many weeks.

However, it was the Isaacs family who had greatest cause for celebration as Katharine, aged 18, had her first win from seven rides on her father's Saddler's Queen in the Adjacent Hunts'. She thus joined her brothers, Andrew and Jeremy, who each rode their first winners earlier in the season.

Stanerra to start with the Eclipse

By Christopher Goulding

Stanerra, the great Irish mare who has enjoyed worldwide success, will start another busy international campaign in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown on July 7.

Last season Frank Dunne's six-year-old won the Japan Cup, overcoming colic only hours before the race. At Royal Ascot she achieved the rare distinction of winning two races, the Prince of Wales's Stakes on the Tuesday and the Hardwicke Stakes on the Friday.

Dunne said yesterday: "She is in fine form. The plan is to kick off in the Eclipse, followed by the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, the Arlington Million and finally the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup. But if she is not running up to her best she will be retired, and this will definitely be her last season.

"When she retires I hope to send her to Mill Reef or General Assembly. Brian Rouse, who has been associated with the mare, will again ride her throughout the year." Dunne added.

Despite going into the Eclipse without a run this season, Dunne is very confident that she can produce her top form and is far from worried about meeting old rivals, Time Charter and Sun Princess, who are likely to have similar programmes. "We feel we know a lot more about her this year", Dunne said.

Stoute runs two in Oaks

Michael Stoute said yesterday that he would run both Optimistic Lass and Malaak in the Oaks at Epsom on June 9 (John Karter writes). Optimistic Lass, a winner of last week's Musidora Stakes at York, will almost certainly be *ridden by Walter Swinburn. Stoute's* stable jockey. Pat Eddery has been offered the ride on Malaak, winner of the Cheshire Oaks, but has yet to confirm his acceptance. Leading bookmakers make Optimistic Lass clear favourite at 5–1 with Malaak generally available at 7–1.

GOODWOOD (BBC)

[Televised: (BBC 1) 2.30, 3.0, 3.30]

GOING: good to firm, round course; good, straight course

Draw advantage: High numbers best

Tote double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 BOXGROVE APPRENTICE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,783: 1m 2f) (17 runners)

101	0-13	BALABIL (Fasl Racing) M Prescott 9-7	A P O'Reilly	1
102	0234-2	BESPOKE (BF) (Mrs W Hern) W Hern 9-7	T Sprake 5	13
103	030-003	TOP OF THE STRETCH (J Horgan) R Hannon 9-5	L Jones	10
104	1000-00	PEANDAY (B Boardman) H Beasley 8-13	D Brown	4
106	00-0	RACEMOSA (A Hall) R Smyly 8-11	G Landau	15
107	0400-00	DOMINATE (Mrs S Williams) P Mitchell 8-11	P Moses 5	14
108	00340-0	POUR MOI (B) (W Gaff) D Laing 8-11	K Radcliffe	16
110	000-0	GURUVAYOOR (Dr K Menon) P Cole 8-9	T J Williams 5	12
111	0000-00	WETHBA (B) (H E Sheikh Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 8-7	N Adams	17
112	000-0	NEARDOWN BOY (C Horgan) C Horgan 8-6	E Cullen	8
113	000-00	PURPLE (Mrs J de Rothschild) B Hobbs 8-6	J Brown 5	6
14	0000-	ROCKY'S GAL (B Moon) W Holden 8-5	R Morse 5	11
115	00-00	BATTLE DRUM (L Holliday) H Candy 8-4	J Kennedy	9
116	040000-	MISS MAUD (Witham Land & Services) K Brassey 8-3	J Bray 5	7
117	000-00	QUINTA DO LAGO (Anglo Enterprises SA) A Jarvis 8-2	I Todd 5	3
118	000-0	NATIVE CHANT (B Field) M Usher 8-1	W Swift 5	2
119	0010-0	SOVEREIGN HONEY (A Norman-Thorpe) W Guest 8-1	G Dickie	5

1983: Captain Webster 8-10 A Weiss (13-2) S Woodman 15 ran.

8-11 Bespoke, 7-2 Balabil, 8 Top Of The Stretch, 12 Pour Moi, 14 Purple, Sovereign Honey. 16 Battle Drum, 20 others.

FORM: BALABIL (8-4) 8l 3rd, of 11 to Fen Tiger (9-12) (Beverley 1m 4f, £1293, good to soft, Apr 7). BESPOKE (9-7) 1l 2nd of 10 to Kayops (9-3) (Nottingham 1m 2f, £1858, firm, May 1). TOP OF THE STRETCH (9-0) 12l 3rd of 11 to Promised Isle (9-5) (Salisbury 8f, £2419, firm, May 10). POUR MOI (8-13) unplaced behind Dorset Venture (9-7) last time, earlier (8-11) 2¾l 4th of 18 to Sweet Soprano (8-11) (Leicester 7f, £1035, good to soft, Oct 17). Selection: POUR MOI.

2.30 CLIVE GRAHAM STAKES (£11,043: 1m 2f) (6)

202	01210-1	MORCON (CD) (Lord Rotherwick) W Hern 4-9-3	W Carson	3
203	1220-23	ADONIJAH (D) (K Abdulla) H Cecil 4-9-0	L Piggott	2
205	1/0104-	CANNON KING (E Penser) J Dunlop 5-9-0	B Rouse	5
206	2121-10	SPANISH PLACE (C) (BF) (C St George) B Hills 4-9-0	S Cauthen	4
207	0204-00	CURRENT RAISER (C) (Lord Matthews) C Britain 4-8-11	T Ives	1
208	/11328-	HAWA BLADI (Prince Faisal) P Walwyn 4-8-11	Pat Eddery	6

1983: Fine Sun 5-9-0 Pat Eddery (8-1) M Lambert 8 ran.

11-10 Morcon, 15-8 Adonijah, 13-2 Spanish Place, 10 Hawa Bladi, 14 Cannon King, 33 Current Raiser.

FORM: MORCON (8-8) beat Hot Touch (9-1) 3l at Sandown (1m 2f, £17910, good to firm, Apr 28, 8 ran). ADONIJAH (8-2) 14l 3rd of 8 to Romildo (9-2) in Longchamp group one event (1m 3f, £37129, firm, Apr 29). CANNON KING not raced since (8-1) just over 5½l 4th to Stanerra (8-12) at Ascot (1m 2f, £22310 good to firm, June 14, 11 ran). SPANISH PLACE (8-12) 9th of 12 to Harlow (8-13), previously (8-13) beat Golden Flute (7-10) ½l at Doncaster (8f, £8787, good, Mar 22, 10 ran). CURRENT RAISER (8-4) beaten over 8½l when last of 6 behind Gay Lemur (8-7) at Newmarket (1m 4f, £22380, good to firm, May 4). HAWA BLADI twice well down the field in group three events at Evry (8f, soft) and Saint-Cloud (1m 2f, soft).
Selection: MORCON.

3.0 SCHRODER LIFE PREDOMINATE STAKES (3-y-o: £12,590: 1m 4f) (12)

301	11-32	ALLEGING (E Holding) H Cecil 8-11	L Piggott	5
302	401-	CRAMPON (Lord Derby) W Hern 8-11	W Carson	7
303	10-04	LAKE VALENTINA (Sir E Harrison) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	3
304	1210-2	MINISTERIAL (S Niarchos) G Harwood 8-11	G Starkey	11
305	4212-	MY VOLGA BOATMAN (Col F Hue-Williams) M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	4
306	002-13	PETER MARTIN (M Hurley) P Kelleway 8-11	Pat Eddery	1
309	3-023	BYE BYE BIRDIE (G Kaye) P Kelleway 8-6	J Reid	9
310	23-4	ILIUM (H Al-Tajir) Thomson Jones 8-6	A Murray	2
311	23-0	LUMINATE (J Rowles) J Dunlop 8-6	B Rouse	10
312	4-42	PRIME ASSETT (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 8-6	T Ives	6
313	00-03	SASSANOCO (K Al-Tajir) Thomson Jones 8-6	T Rogers	12
314	420-	SHEER HEIGHTS (Fasl Racing Ltd) P Cole 8-6	T Quinn	8

1983: Morcon 8-6 W Carson (11-4 jt-fav) W Hern 8 ran.

11-4 My Volga Boatman, 7-2 Alleging, 4 Ministerial, 5 Crampon, 15-2 Ilium, 10 Prime Assett, 14 Lake Valentina, 16 others.

FORM: ALLEGING (8-12) 3l 2nd of 7 to Kaytu (8-8) at Chester (1m 4f, £17684, good to firm, May 8), with LAKE VALENTINA (8-12) 5½l away in 4th. CRAMPON (8-7) beat Captain Singleton (9-1) ¾l at Haydock (8f, £3124, firm, Sept 2, 9 ran). MINISTERIAL (8-12) 1½l 2nd of 8 to Trial By Error (8-12) at Chester (1m 2f, £13784, good to firm, May 10). MY VOLGA BOATMAN (9-0) 2½l 2nd of 7 to Elegant Air (9-0) at Newbury (7f, £21474, good, Oct 20). BYE BYE BIRDIE (8-8) just over 8l 3rd of 5 to Alphabatim (9-0) at Lingfield (1m 4f, £28072, good, May 12). ILIUM (8-5) just over 6l 4th of 8 to Claude Monet (8-10) at Newmarket (1m 2f, £8798, good to firm, May 3), with LUMINATE (8-5) 4l away in 5th. PRIME ASSETT (9-0) beaten short head by Baynoun (9-0) at Newmarket (1m 4f, £2966, good to firm, Apr 18, 23 ran).
Selection: ILIUM.

3.30 SELHURST PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,553: 1m) (14)

401	3110-02	KAYUS (B) (K Al Said) G Hunter 9-7	Pat Eddery	14
403	0041-2	REALLY HONEST (BF) (C St George) B Hanbury 9-5	L Piggott	11
404	3100-44	TURN AND FLY (Esal Commodities Ltd) G Lewis 9-5	P Waldron	7
407	0120-	COURT AND SPARK (R Cyzer) H Candy 9-3	J Matthias	5
408	114000-	CONMAYJO (J Gibbs) D H Jones 9-1	A Barclay	1
410	41-	TALK OF GLORY (P Deal) H Candy 8-11	R Curant	13
413	413-	SHEEOG (G Ward) D Arbuthnot 8-8	J Reid	6
414	0022-00	SUGAR PALM (D Goldstein) R Hannon 8-5	A McGlone	2
415	0400-2	THE THRESHER (J Mulfon) R Armstrong 8-4	W Carson	10
416	200-3	WESTERN DANCER (Rolcvale Ltd) R Horgan 8-4	B Rouse	3
417	200-400	HATAL BOY (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 8-4	T Ives	4
420	0440-01	TURCY BOY (A Al Jafleh) C Benstead 7-11	M Hills	8
422	400-0	DREAMCOAT (T Waterman) D Sasse 7-7	–	12
424	009-0	TAMERTOWN LAD (D Steele) C Horgan 7-7	R Fox	9

1983: (all aged) Corn Street 5-10-0 L Piggott (3-1 jt-fav) J Bosley 17 ran.

5-2 Really Honest, 100-30 Kayus, 5 The Thresher, 13-2 Western Dancer, 8 Court And Spark, 10 Turn And Fly, 14 Sheeog, 16 others.

FORM: REALLY HONEST (9-7) 1½l 2nd of 15 to Miss Saint-Cloud (9-3) at Newbury (8f, £3345, good, Apr 13). TURN AND FLY (9-7) 6l 4th of 9 to Bobby Dazzler (8-4) at Epsom (7f, £2993, firm, Apr 25). COURT AND SPARK (8-11) 5½l 5th of 8 to Round Hill (9-4) at Newmarket (7f, £10768, good to firm, Sept 30). TALK OF GLORY (9-0) head winner from Against The Grain (9-0) at Lingfield (7f, £2330, good, Oct 31, 13 ran). SHEEOG (9-1) 2½l 3rd of 16 to Rare Gal (8-8) at Warwick (5f, £690, good to firm, Aug 29). SUGAR PALM (8-11) 4½l 6th of 12 to Shmaireekh (9-2) at Sandown (8f, £2863, good to firm, Apr 27). THE THRESHER (8-5) 2l 2nd of 13 to Glen Na Smole (7-9) with WESTERN DANCER (8-5) 3rd beaten 2½l at Kempton (7f, £2070, good, May 7). TURCY BOY (9-0) 1½l winner from Balmacara (8-2) at Bath (8f, £2257, firm, May 1, 12 ran).
Selection: TURCY BOY.

Goodwood selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Racemosa. 2.30 MORCON (nap). 3.0 Ilium. 3.30 Turn And Fly. 4.0 Dancing Admiral. 4.30 Sharp Romance.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Balabil. 2.30 Adonijah. 3.0 Ilium. 3.30 The Thresher. 4.0 Dancing Admiral. 4.30 Sharp Romance.

4.0 WESTERTON HANDICAP (£2,805: 1m 6f) (17)

502	00-0012	MACMILLION (T McCarthy) Mrs B Waring 5-9-9	J Williams	5
504	200-003	DANCING ADMIRAL (D) (W Gredley) C Brittain 4-9-3	Pat Eddery	1
505	120-102	AMERICK (BF) (Mrs M Watson-Smyth) G Harwood 4-9-0	G Starkey	6
506	11000-4	HORTON LINE (C Harper) D Elsworth 4-9-0	B Rouse	17
507	002132-	FLEETING KNIGHT (P Winfield) J Dunlop 4-8-13	N Dawe 5	4
508	00240-0	TURKOMAN (M Pote) D Sasse 5-8-11	P Waldron	13
509	0310-00	HI LOVE (D Deer) B Hills 4-8-9	S Cauthen	7
510	10100-0	HI EASTER (D) (Mrs A Porr) H Candy 4-8-8	R Curant	10
511	32022-0	WATERHEAD (J Galvanoni) D Oughton 4-8-8	A Murray	14
513	01340-4	BOYNE (D) (Dr C Vittadini) P Walwyn 4-8-7	J Mercer	15
514	/2414-0	AZARA (J Hayworth) H Candy 4-8-5	J Matthias	2
515	2302/10	CANIO (D Ladhams) R Hodges 7-8-3	A McGlone	8
518	203030/	TENDER ANGUS (Mrs E Boucher) J Gifford 6-8-2	A Clark	11
519	044440-	COURTFIELD (Miss C Maytag) D Arbuthnot 4-8-1	M Hills	9
520	2200-40	ROYAL BRIGADIER (G Moses) G Balding 4-7-10	W Carson	16
524	0000-44	ICEN (J Osbrey) W Musson 8-7-7	T Williams 5	12
526	3230-43	MINSHAANSHU AMAD (B) (N Abdullah) J Ciechanowski 5-7-7	N Adams 7	3

1983: Suppers Ready 5-9-0 W Newnes (11-4 fav) H Candy 9 ran.

7-2 Dancing Admiral, 9-2 Americk, 5 Fleeting Knight, 13-2 Macmillion, 8 Minshaanshu Amad, Hi Easter, 10 Canio, 12 Azara, 14 Boyne, 16 others.

FORM: MACMILLION (9-11) neck 2nd to Fitzpatrick (9-5) at Salisbury (1m 6f, £3011, firm, May 10, 11 ran), with MINSHAANSHU AMAD (7-10) 4l away 3rd. DANCING ADMIRAL (8-7) 5½l 3rd of 10 to Say Primula (9-10- at Sandown (1m 6f, £4129, good to firm, Apr 27), with AMERICK (8-7) over 10l away in 8th. FLEETING KNIGHT not run since (9-1) 1½l 2nd of 19 to Childown (8-11) at Sandown (1m 6f, £1979, good, Oct 13). HI LOVE (8-5) 10½l 5th to Fortune's Guest (8-3) at Kempton (2m, £4666, firm, Apr 21, 6 ran), with ROYAL BRIGADIER (7-7) 2l ahead in 4th.
Selection: MACMILLION.

4.30 TEGLEAZE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,494: 5f) (12)

601	BILLION BOY (Mrs S Haigh-Austin) R Howe 9-0	T Quinn 3	12
603	CAVERSHAM (W Gams) M Blanshard 9-0	P Waldron	2
604	DOWNSVIEW (B Marsh) A Moore 9-0	B Rouse	1
605	DURHAM PLACE (Miss M Savile) K Brassey 9-0	P Cook	11
607	MAESTRO PRINCIPLE (W Norton) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	6
608	METSU (C St George) B Hanbury 9-0	S Cauthen	3
609	MOSS EMPIRE (Mrs H Beaufort) R Hannon 9-0	A McGlone	8
610	PETTINGALE (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	5
611	PRINCE SABO (Mrs R Daniels) B Swift 9-0	J Reid	7
612	SECRETARYS OFFICE (P Leonard) P Mitchell 9-0	T Ives	9
613	SHARP ROMANCE (Sheik Al Khalifa) P Kelleway 9-0	L Piggott	4
615	YOUNG RUNAWAY (S Niarchos) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	10

1983: Aldorter 9-0 S Cauthen (7-1) P Kelleway 8 ran.

5-4 Pettingale, 9-4 Young Runaway, 5 Sharp Romance, 8 Maestro Principle, 12 Metsu,

RIPON

GOING: good to firm

Draw: 5f, 6f low numbers best; 8f-12f high.

2.45 WHITE LEAS STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £1,682: 5f) (6 runners)

1	1221	ABSENT CHIMES (D) D Thom 9-7	P Robinson	1
2	213	BOARDMAN GLORY (CD) J Berry 9-7	K Darley	3
6	400	BED AND BREAKFAST W Haigh 8-11	S Webster	2
8		GWILLIM ENTERPRISE P Felgate 8-11	M Miller	6
9	4	HIDEEDEEBOO Mrs M Nesbitt 8-11	M Birch	5
10	3	LUCKSIN R THOMSON 8-11	R P Elliott	4

1983: No corresponding meeting.

8-13 Absent Chimes, 7-2 Boardmans Glory, 10 Bed And Breakfast, 14 Lucksin, 16 Hideedeeboo, 20 Gwillim Enterprise.

Ripon Selections

By Mandarin

2.45 Absent Chimes. 3.15 Palace Rocket. 3.45 Powersaver Lad. 4.15 Lyric Way. 4.45 Try Me. 5.15 Lineman.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Absent Chimes. 3.15 Lavinia's Pet. 3.45 Powersaver Lad. 4.45 Try Me. 5.15 Lineman.

3.15 WINDHILL SELLING HANDICAP STAKES (3-y-o: £1,358: 1m 2f) (12)

2	2-020	WINNING STYLE (B) M H Easterby 9-7	M Birch	6
3	000-0	DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE E Wymes 9-6	E Guest 5	4
4	00-03	LAVINIA'S PET R Williams 9-5	A Kimberley	5
7	3-002	PALACE ROCKET T Craig 9-0	–	8
8	000-	CROSBY LOVE E Carr 9-0	B Raymond	2
10	000-	HOT RUBY D Plant 8-9	B Coogan	11
12	00-30	MILL HOUSE LADY (BF) W Musson 8-8	M Miller	7
14	00-003	SCOTT'S HILL Hbt Jones 8-7	E Hide	1
15	000-0	TRENGALE M Camacho 8-6	N Connorton	3
16	9-000	TAKACHIHO'S GIRL T Craig 8-6	A Mackay	10
17	000-0	SUPER DIP (B) R Hoad 8-4	G Sexton	12
19	0000	KALACHANCE A Smith 8-0	S Webster	9

11-4 Palace Rocket, 4 Scott's Hill, 5 Mill House Lady, 13-2 Lavinia's Pet, 8 Trengale, Donnysnookercentre, 10 Winning Style, 14 others.

3.45 C B HUTCHINSON MEMORIAL CUP HANDICAP (£2,779: 2m) (12)

1	2121-	SPECIAL VINTAGE J FitzGerald 4-9-12	E Hide	9
2	80-80	MITILINI (D) F Durr 4-9-10	P Robinson	6
3	119-0	RED DUSTER (D) T Fairhurst 4-9-5	R P Elliott	8
6	321-3	POWERSAVER LAD M Jarvis 4-8-13	B Raymond	4
7	13-04	MAN IN GREY G Pritchard-Gordon 4-8-12	R Cochrane	10
10	100-0	BELLAMUSE E Eldin 4-8-7	M L Thomas	12
12	4413	PRINCE SANTIAGO Denys Smith 5-8-3	D Leadbitter 7	2
14	1000-	FIORENZO M Camacho 4-8-1	J Lowe	11
16	03-04	SAUSAGE D Morley 4-8-0	C Nutter	3
19	4040-	MILLIE GREY T Barron 4-7-9	R Street	5
22	0000/	MAC'S GIFT W G Morris 4-7-7	M Fry	1
23	00-03	DUKE OF DOLLIS R Armytage 5-7-7	A Mackay	7

100-30 Powersaver Lad, 9-2 Prince Santiago, 5 Man In Grey, 6 Fiorenzo, 7 Special Vintage, 9 Mitiline, 10 Bellamuse, 12 Red Duster.

4.15 YHS MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £2,511: 5f) (13)

3	02	BUCKS BOLT J Berry 9-0	K Darley	12
7		HUNKY Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry	11
9	03	LYRIC WAY (BF) B Hills 9-0	R Hills	13
10		NOT SO DUSTY Mrs M Nesbitt 9-0	J Lowe	3
11	00	PARIS TRADER M W Easterby 9-0	K Hodgson	7
12	0	ROYAL HARLEQUIN P Calver 9-0	M Beecroft	6
14		SINGIDA J W Watts 9-0	N Connorton	10
16		EMBROIDERESS D Morley 8-11	M Birch	4
17		HOLME CODE F Carr 8-11	C Dwyer	8
19	3	KAKISA M Camacho 8-11	E Hide	1
20		LANDSPEED P Felgate 8-11	M Miller	2
21	0	LUCKY SONG J Etherington 8-11	M Wood	5
23		THE CRYING GAME G Fletcher 8-11	A Bond	9

10-11 Lyric Way, 2 Bucks Bolt, 7 Kakisa, 10 Hunky, 14 Lucky Song, 16 others.

4.45 HOB GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,309: 5f) (16)

1	4-134	FORM MASTER (D) Denys Smith 9-7	M Fry	14
2	00-00	ABOUDI (D) B Hills 9-5	R Hills	6
4	30-42	TRY ME M Ryan 9-2	P Robinson	11
5	01-00	FLUCTUATE (D) R Houghton 9-1	K Darley	2
7	0002	JESTERS PET (D) R Whitaker 8-13	S Perks	15
9	000-13	MANX GOD (D) D Chapman 8-12	S P Griffiths 7	3
10	00-00	BRAEMAR ROAD D Sasse 8-11	D McKay	1
11	0140	RIDALS CHOICE (D)(B) R Hobson 8-10	O Gray	10
12	1-442	LADY OF LEISURE I Vickers 8-8	D Nicholls	13
13	300-0	PURPLE SONG C Drew 8-8	A Mackay	12
17	03-20	LAURA'S CHOICE T Craig 8-6	–	9
18	420-0	BROON'S LADY G Lockerbie 8-1	–	8
19	0-000	SHOWTIME (D) R Whitaker 8-0	W Ryan 5	7
21	000-0	MISS ANNIVERSARY (B) G Fletcher 7-12	A Bond	16
22	0-004	SUPERB PRINCESS K Ivory 7-11	J McLean 7	5
23	0404	RETURN-TO-JALNA E Alston 7-10	M L Thomas	4

7-2 Form Master, 9-2 Try Me, 5 Manx God, 6 Aboudi, 7 Ridals Choice, 9 Lady Of Leisure, 10 Jesters Pet, 12 Fluctuate, 16 others.

5.15 HINKS HALL MAIDEN STAKES (£2,609: 1m 4f) (18)

4	0	MY CULLEN D Thom 4-9-0	P Robinson	8
5	000-	R B BROTHER W G Morris 4-9-0	J McLean 7	12
6	000-	SUMMERLAND R Thompson 4-9-0	M McAndrew 7	11
8	000-0	ANCIENT MARINER R Houghton 3-8-3	K Darley	16
9	0-0	AROMA G Huffer 3-8-3	M Miller	9
10	004-	AROUND TOWN R Peacock 3-8-3	R P Elliott	14
11	230-4	AUGUST (BF) B Hills 3-8-3	R Hills	15
12	00-3	BALLYCRACKERS M H Easterby 3-8-3	M Birch	5
15	000-	BRONSKI S Norton 3-8-3	J Lowe	7
18	00-	DIENAU'S TROVE H Collingridge 3-8-3	G Sexton	4
20	000-0	GREAT VINTAGE D Morley 3-8-3	C Nutter	2
22	4	LINEMAN M Stoute 3-8-3	A Kimberley	13
23	00-0	MAN O'MAGIC D Sasse 3-8-3	R Cochrane	1
25		POTTSTOWN L Cumani 3-8-3	J Blake 7	10
28	0	VORNORCO A Stewart 3-8-3	B Raymond	18
29	00-	HALF ASLEEP W Elsey 3-8-0	B Crossley	6
30	0000	MERRYWREN R Whitaker 3-8-0	W Ryan 5	3
31	4-0	MILLAINE M Jarvis 3-8-0	M L Thomas	17

9-4 Lineman, 3 August, 4 Ballycrackers, 6 Millaine, 8 Ancient Mariner, 10 Pottstown, 14 others.

Four winners for Piggott

Lester Piggott followed up his Newbury treble on Saturday with four winners at Yarmouth yesterday on Jolly Business (6-4), Going Broke (2-1), Tocave (4-11) and Llinos (6-4). Jolly Business set the ball rolling with a three-length victory over No Rebate in the Primrose Stakes. It also provided Tony Ingham, the Epsom trainer, with his first winner of the season.

Surfing Era completed a double for Ingham and landed a gamble for the stable in the Tulip Selling Stakes. The winner was partnered by Ray Still, who was gaining his *first win this year.*

Piggott rode a cheeky race on Tocave to hold off Canadian Crown and win the Daffodil Maiden Stakes for Henry Cecil. Piggott was also at his best in the Harbour Fillies' Handicap where he drove Llinos home in the last stride as four horses flashed passed the post together. Llinos gained the spoils by a head from Baba Ann (12-1).

John Winter, the winning trainer, said: "That's the way she has to be ridden. I never thought I'd win a race with her but now she's won twice." Llinos is owned by Edgar Lloyd, a Welsh farmer, who missed the victory as he has 4,000 sheep and does all the lambing himself.

Having spent 10 years as assistant to Dick Hern and Vincent O'Brien, David Murray-Smith certainly has the right credentials for the training profession and he gained his first Flat success with Going Broke in the Reedham Ferry Handicap.

Piggott, riding another confident race, was always handily placed on Going Broke and, after striking the front three furlongs out, he kept his mount going well to beat Kitty *Come Home by one and a half* lengths.

Mick Ryan had a day of mixed fortunes. He lost his staying handicapper The Pawn, who shattered a fetlock in the race won by Going Broke, and No Rebate, his well-fancied two-year-old was beaten in the first race. But Worlingfoot gave Ryan some consolation for those revrses when brought with a well-timed late run by Philip Robinson to land the Greyhound Handicap by a length from Stylish Mover.

Results from Yarmouth

GOING: Good to firm.

2.15 (5f 25yd) 1, *JOLLY BUSINESS* (L Piggott, 6-4 fav); 2, No Rebate (P Robinsin, 7-4); 3, Equilibre (B Thomson, 4-1). ALSO RAN: 6 Rock On Dee (4th), 20 Hadisco Reed (5th), 33 New Wellington (6th). 6 ran. 3l, 2l, 5l, 3l, 5l. A Ingham at Epsom. TOTE: £2.40; £1.10, £1.70. DF: £2.20 CSF: £4.71.

2.45 (6f): 1, SURFING ERA (R Still, 9-2); 2, Lafrowda (D McKeown, 33-1); 3, Air Strike (P Bloomfield, 15-2). ALSO RAN: 4 fav Daddy's Pleasure (4th), 9-2 Poppy Seed, 5 Lysithea (5th), 10 Quite Alert, 14 Here I Am, 16 Fighting Jimmy, 20 Turn To Gold, Barnaby Grande, 25 Anse Chastanet, 33 Wensum Lass (6th), Montana Dawn. 14 ran. 2½l, neck, 3l, 1l, neck. A Ingham at Epsom. TOTE: £3.80; £2.80, £19.40; £2.30. DF: First or second with any other horse: £3.00. CSF: £125.54. Bought in 2,200gns.

3.15 (1m 6f) 1, GOING BROKE (L Piggott, 2-1 fav); 2, Kitty Come Home (R Curant 14-1); 3, Favourite Nephew (A Weiss, 8-1). Also ran: 11-4 The Pawn (PU), 6 Rant And Rave, 8 Al Naar (4th), 9 Val Climber, 11 Glenhawk (5th), 20 Mermaid (6th), 40 Steady Dudley, Queensbury Joe, Rachels Girl. 12 ran. 1½l, ½l, ½l, 4l, 5l. S Murray Smith at Marlborough. Tote: £3.80; £1.80, £3.50, £3.80. DF £24.50 CSF: £31.94. Tricast: £186.01

3.45 (1m 2f) 1, WORLINGFOOT (P Robinson, 12-1); 2, Stylish Mover (P Bloomfield 7-1); 3, Lahab (A Weiss, 20-1). Also ran: 4-7 fav Star of Ireland (4th), 8 Dhofar (5th), 9 Kiev, 12 Tachyros, 14 Jungle Romeo (6th), 20 Chief Speaker, 25 Linda's Rebel, 33 Princess Mona, Sharp Star, 100 Golden Sherry. 13 ran. ½l, 1½l, 2½l, sh, hd. M Ryan at Newmarket. Tote: £7.20, £1.80, £1.70, £2.80. DF: £35.60 CSF: £98.61. Tricast: £1,572.59

4.15 (7f) 1, TOCAVE (L Piggott, 4-11 fav); 2, Candian Crown (D McHargue, 7-2); 3, In A Nutshell (S Edwards, 33-1). Also ran: 16 Cinquieme Roue, Smashing Dame, 20 Jersey Lily, Manadina (4th), 33 Abjad, Harlow Bill, Royal Charge, Sultan Zaman, Astral Lady (5th), Court Gossip, Errol Emerald, Exactly Like You, There There, (6th). 16 ran NR: Himalaya. 6l, 1l, 2½l, sh, hd. H Cecil at Newmarket. Tote: £1.40; £1.10, £1.40, £17.60 DF: £2.10 CSF: £2.70.

4.45 (1m) 1, LLINOS (L Piggott, 6-4 fav); 2, Baba Ann (D McHargue, 12-1); 3, Cascabel (R Curant, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 3 Alayyam (5th), 5 Pendore, 6 Humberside Lady, 13-2 Rievaux Raver (4th), 14 Empress Corina (6th), Insel Lady, 33 Miss Felham, Sandra. 11 ran. Hd, nk, ¾l, 1½l, ½l. J Winter at Newmarket. TOTE: £3.30; £1.50, £4.10, £1.80 DF: £20.40. CSF: £24.85. Tricast: £127.36. Stewards inquiry the result stood. TOTE DOUBLE: £6.05. TREBLE: £38.15. PLACEPOT: £241.05.

Course specialists

GOODWOOD

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 43 winners from 216 rides, 19.9%; P Eddery 37 from 190, 19.5%; W Carson 39 from 209, 18.7%.

TRAINERS: G Harwood 41 winners from 172 runners, 23.8%; W Hern 34 from 116, 29.3%; H Cecil 28 from 72, 38.9%.

RIPON

JOCKEYS: M Miller 8 winners from 32 rides, 25.0%; P Robinson 14 from 71, 19.7%; M Birch 33 from 224, 14.7%.

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 30 winners from 156 runners, 19.2%; M Stoute 9 from 34, 26.5%; F Durr 8 from 53, 15.1%.

Edinburgh results

GOING: Good to firm

2.30 (5f) 1, ILLICIT (G Dickie 16-1); 2, Pergoda (D Leadbitter 9-2 fav); 3, H R Micro (A Cunningham, 8-1). Also ran: 11-2 Tradesman (5th), 6 Bincleaves, 8 Carpenter's Boy (6th), 9 Fairgreen (6th), 10 King Charlemagne, Blochairn Skolar, 16 Stay Secret, 20 Godolphin (UR), Bracken Gill, Rapid Lady, Duty Watch. 14 ran. 1½l, sh hd, 1½l, 2l, ¾l. G Fletcher at Oakham. Tote: £34.90; £4.90, £2.70, £2.10. DF: £44.50. CSF: £83.18. TRICAST: £566.47.

3.0 (5f) 1, INISHPOUR (A Bond, 8-1); 2, King's Badge (C Dwyer, 25-1); 3, Bantel Bondman (N Carlisle, 5-1). Also ran: 7-4 fav Summer Salt (4th), 3 Sea of Gold (6th), 6 Lincyem (5th), 50 Dubovsky. 7 ran. 1l, 4l, 2l, 6l, 3l. G Fletcher at Oakham. Tote: £11.20; £7.30, £3.40. DF: £176.20. CSF: £117.38.

3.30 (1m 3f) 1, TAFFY JONES (M Berry, 5-2 fav); 2, Sir Blessed (E Hide, 3-1); 3, Maladhu (W Ryan, 4-1). Also ran: 10 Tarsus (5th), 11 Cap D'Azure (4th), 12-1 Bullom (4-9-0 M Fry, 6th), 14 Gaygo, 25 Rose Charter, 50 Sydetzky. 9 ran. 2½l, nk, 2½l, 1l, 3l. M McCormack at Wantage. Tote: £2.30; £1.60, £1.50, £1.40. DF: £6.30. C.S.F. £9.45.

4.0 (1m 4f) 1, HERRADURA (C Nutter, 4-11 fav); 2, Jack Ramsey (M Berry, 3-1); 3, Eternal Dancer (J Bleasdale, 6-1). Also ran: 33 Crack A Bottle (4th). 4 ran. 15l, 2l, dist. M Prescott at Newmarket. Tote: £1.20. DF: £1.20. C.S.F. £1.68.

4.30 (1m) 1, PRINCE OF LIGHT (M Fry, 11-1); 2, Lady Hickleton (A Bond, 12-1); 3, Sundhope Lynn (N Carlisle, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Waldron Hill (5th), 11-2 C A Lightning, 7 La Di Da, 8 Royal Duty (4th), Haven's Pride, 12 Border Spoil (6th), 16 Ochil Hills Star, 25 Secret Minstrel. 11 ran. Nk, hd, 1l, 2l, 1½l. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. TOTE: £8.60; £3.20, £2.30, £3.00. DF: £97.40. CSF: £118.47. Tricast: £1,005.20. Brought in 650gns.

5.0 (7f) 1, CORNCHARM (R Cochrane, evens fav); 2, Nice One Andy (J Bleasdale, 8-1); 3, Kadesh (R Lines, 7-2). ALSO RAN: 6 Harvest Princess (4th), 10 Fifty Quid Short (6th), 12 Tiddlyeyatye (5th), 14 Abu Nabeem, 33 Cheeky Chap, Miss Guenevere. 9 ran. NR: Manix. nk, 1½l, 5l, 1l. M McCormack at Wantage. TOTE: £2.10; £1.10, £2.00, £1.50. DF: £7.30. CSF: £10.70. Steward's enquiry, result stands. Placepot: £271.35.

● Three English-trained horses are expected to contest Friday's Irish 1,000 Guineas at the Curragh. They are Shoot Clear (Walter Swinburn), Katies (Philip Robinson) and Desirable (Steve Cauthen).

Newton Abbot

GOING: good to firm

6.0 NEWTON ABBOT CHALLENGE CUP MAIDEN HURDLE (Div I: 2m 150yd) 16 runners)

3	82p	Dicta Den 5-11-5	K Mooney
4	844	Lift High 5-11-5	G Charles-Jones 7
5		Mariners Beacon 5-11-5	S Morshead
6	0-0	Master Buckram 7-11-5	Miss S Oliver 7
8	08	Perirey 5-11-5	J Suthern
9	200	Perhaps Lucky 7-11-5	R Arnott 7
10	00/p-	Red Report 6-11-5	G Davis
11	080	Rubercala 7-11-5	P Scudamore
12		Swaggerlog 5-11-5	–
16	000	Bay Falls 4-11-0	A Wright
18		Foxy Ferl 6-11-0	J Frost
21	0-pp	Hana Bebe 9-11-0	–
22	080	Mostula 10-11-0	Miss S Waterman
23	082	Princess May 6-11-0	S Smith Eccles
25	p00	Tot Of Brandy 5-11-0	S Earle 7
26		Second Orbit 4-10-9	Mr M Low 7

11-4 Princess May, 3 Perhaps Lucky, 9-2 Dicta Den, 6 Tot Of Brandy.

6.30 WASHINGTON SINGER HANDICAP CHASE (£2,448: 2m 150yd) (8)

2	441	Lucyfer 8-12-0	S Shilston
4	133	Way Velvet 6-11-6	H Davies
6	123	Kyoto 6-11-1 (7 ex)	J Francome
7	016	Blazing Wind 8-11-0	S Morshead
8	f42	Mood Music 12-10-8	R Linley
9	401	Spencers Lane 8-10-8 (7 ex)	S Moore 4
10	411	Double Step 7-10-8 (7 ex)	P Barton
11	f0u	Swordsman 9-10-7	Mr R Dunwoody 4

3 Lucyfer, 4 Kyoto, 5 Swordsman, Spencers Lane.

7.0 BULPIN CHALLENGE CUP HURDLE (amateurs: £2,060: 3m 2f 100yd) (18)

1	86b	Aleos 7-12-0	E Whettam
2	611	Bani 8-12-0	M Low 4
3	001	Comb Lad 9-12-0	R Dunwoody 4
5	440	Garzamo 6-12-0	D Townsend 7
9	f01	Sea Image 9-12-0	O Sherwood
10	p0/0	Shullaris 10-12-0	A Clay
12	403	Appleip 8-11-9	–
13	800	Firm Conviction 7-11-9	Miss T Turner 7
14	03p	Major Gamble 10-11-9	Miss P Quant
15	080	Miss Purchase (B) 9-11-9	A Sharpe
16	080	Oswald 9-11-9	R Robinson 7
17	000	Pride Of Kells (B) 8-11-9	Miss G Balding 7
19	038	Spaced Out 9-11-9	M Price 7
20	0pf	Bell The Gate 5-11-8	P Schofield
21	803	Beau Wyck (B) 11-11-4	Miss D Key 7
23	221	Culm Valley 10-11-4	G Down 7
25	0p0	Pickled Tink 7-11-4	Miss S Oliver 7
30	014	Proudest Diana 4-10-10	P Hosegood 7

5-2 Sea Image, 7-2 Bani, 4 Culm Port, 6 Comb Lad.

7.30 INGSDON SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (£740: 2m 150yd) (11)

1	pf3	Hulda (B) 9-11-12	J Francome
2	348	Odin 7-11-4	–
3	011	Pompous Prince 11-11-1	Mr R Dunwoody 4
5	06/p-	Dr Jimmy 12-11-0	Mr G Edwards 4
6	003	Boyne Hill 8-10-11	M Caswell 7
7	003	Heriot 12-10-9	G Jones
8	444	Brave Intention 7-10-4	R Goldstein
10	f0p	Shoot The Lights (B) 13-10-0	Mr S Stickland
11	0p0	Brisska 7-10-0	C Gray
12	p20	Irish Pageant 10-10-0	–
13	f/p0	Peppa Fashion 11-10-0	P Richards

11-4 Hulda, 7-2 Heriot, 4 Odin, 13-2 Pompous Prince.

8.0 TOTNES OPEN HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs: £1,046: 3m 2f 100yd) (17)

2	131	Dicky Blob 9-13-0	S Long 7
3	382	Leonstar 9-13-0	T Bowen 7
4	411	Saffron King 10-13-0	L Fogarty 7
5	134	Rushbury 9-12-10	R Dunwoody 4
6	20/1-	Witben Wood 11-12-7	Mrs J Hembrow 4
9	08/3	Forbidden Fruit 14-12-0	T Jackson 7
10	4	Go-Away Herald 11-12-0	C Crosthwaite 7
11	0/2p	Highland Drake 11-12-0	R Treloggen 4
12	f4	Jacks Bubble (B) 7-12-0	G Edwards 7
13	0b	Marres Dene 10-12-0	Miss C Sesar 7
14	p/3-0	Mr Nobody 13-12-0	A Tizzard 7
15	0-23	Richard G 11-12-0	P Sherwood
17	0-8	Sandsprite 10-12-0	P Schofield 4
18	33	Sidbury Hill 8-12-0	C Down 7
19	28f	Small Tarp 10-12-0	K Heard 7
20		What A Chance 7-12-0	D Wonnacott 7
21	0p0/	Spartan Mariner 6-11-9	S Rogers 7

13-8 Dicky Blob, 5-2 Saffron King, 5 Richard G, 8 Sidbury Hill.

8.30 NEWTON ABBOT CHALLENGE CUP MAIDEN HURDLE (Div II: £812: 2m 150yd) (16)

2	0-u0	Fishing Song 8-11-5	J Francome
3	00-	Gallvear 5-11-5	–
4	0/	Glaynes 10-11-5	J Suthern
6	0p-	Sashamel 5-11-5	Mrs R Vickery
7	002	Scale The Heights 5-11-5	A Webb
8	03p	Summer Frolic 7-11-5	B de Haan
10	000	Terside 5-11-5	H Davies
11	00	Balmaria 5-11-0	Mr M Bosley 7
14	02	John Doyle 4-11-0	P Leach
15		Reckless Rat 5-11-0	G Davis
16	000	Sandiata 4-11-0	Mr R Dunwoody 4
18	1400	Tia Girl 6-11-0	P Richards
19	p0-	Walnut Way 5-11-0	George Knight
20	030	White Morning 5-11-0	L Bloomfield 4
22	p0	Blazeery 4-10-9	R Arnott 7
23		Freda's Folly 4-10-9	Mr M Low 4

2 John Doyle, 100-30 Scale The Heights, 6 White Morning, 15-2 Fishing Song.

NEWTON ABBOT SELECTIONS: (By Mandarin) 6.0 Princess May. 6.30 Spencers Lane. 7.0 Sea Image. 7.30 Pompous Prince. 8.0 Dicky Blob. 8.30 John Doyle.

FOOTBALL: THE HAZARDS OF GOALKEEPING AND OTHER CHANGING FORTUNES

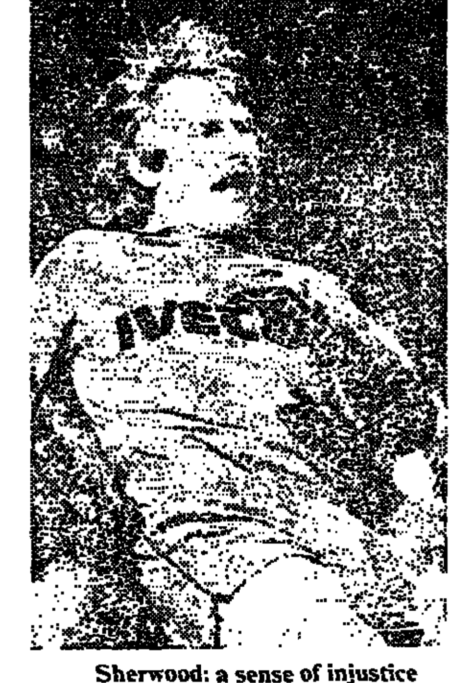
Unhappy Sherwood is not quite alone in his Wembley misery

Andy Gray's hairy-chested goal won the FA Cup for Everton on Saturday, won the approval of virtually every commentator on the game, and left poor Steve Sherwood, Watford's goalkeeper, feeling like the man who was kicked in the teeth and then shot dead for mumbling.

But it's just not fair. Sherwood will think forever. Oh yes it was, say referee and critics. But Sherwood is not quite alone in his misery. Both Peter Shilton, the England goalkeeper, and Alan Hodgkinson, the highly-regarded specialist goalkeeping coach (the works with Coventry, Leicester, Sheffield Wednesday, Watford and England Under-21) are lined up on the side that says a foul, not a goal should have been given.

Unhappy Sherwood's sense of injustice is increased by the fact that all the pundits were expecting him to muck it up on the day. He has been written off as a poor keeper, and when a cross that was a goalkeeper's ball ends up as a goal, there seems little for a critic to do other than to congratulate himself on being right all along. But Sherwood, and with him Shilton and Hodgkinson, is convinced that the goal was not a goalkeeping error, but the result of an unfair challenge which no goalkeeper could prevent.

Shilton, the unofficial chairman of the goalkeepers' union, is right behind Brother Steven. "A foul should have been given" he said. "If Sherwood had dropped the ball a little, it would have been a goal, fair enough. If a goalkeeper is on the floor and the ball is kicked out of his hands, then a foul is given. The same ruling applies when he is going up for a cross. Gray wasn't *trying* to foul the keeper, but he was half expecting not to get near the ball. I'm certain that Sherwood had the ball in his hands. So it has to be a foul."


Sherwood: a sense of injustice

Hodgkinson and Shilton agreed that Sherwood had got himself in something of a tangle, going backwards to take the ball, which prevented him from taking it at its highest point, and which permitted Gray to get in. But that, they say, does not affect the illegality of the goal.

Hodgkinson believes Sherwood has been having an unnecessarily cruel time from the critics all season, which makes Saturday's goal a double misery. "He had one bad game that was televised, and that got him written off as a nervous keeper. But he didn't have a bad game at Wembley."

"The point about the goal," Shilton continued, "is that a forward is in a position where he can take the chance of conceding a foul to get to the ball, while a goalkeeper dare not. What does it matter to a froward if he gives away a free-kick in the six-yard box?

"It is a fact that a goalkeeper needs only to be slightly impeded to have the timing of a catch destroyed. These days, I tend to punch more than I did, because forwards take chances more. And Sherwood will have been safe on Saturday if he had punched rather than tried to make the perfect catch, and then had a forward in on him. I'm punching more because I'm always trying to be safer. Be safe first, and brilliant second.

"I'm not a coward. I don't complain about going in head first among the boots for a 50/50 ball. But when people come in on your blind side as you go for crosses, then bravery doesn't come into it. You are simply being impeded."

There is a lot of guff being talked about goalkeepers being an over-protected species. But no goalkeeper in the world can catch the ball while a forward is bashing his arms – no matter how well meaning he is. You can't blame Sherwood for feeling that life has rather a down on him right now.

Simon Barnes

Martin has to give in to ankle injury

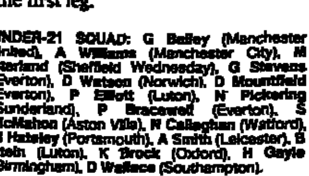
Alvin Martin, of West Ham United, is the second player to withdraw from the England squad for Saturdays game with Scotland at Hampden Park and the visit of the Soviet Union to Wembley the following week.

He joins the unlucky Statham, of West Bromwich Albion, on the sidelines, after hobbling out of Pat Holland's testimonial game against Tottenham Hotspur on Friday with a recurrence of ankle trouble. It is the same injury that caused him to withdraw during the second half of England's last game, the 1-0 defeat in Wales.

Statham withdrew last week with a knee injury. The manager, Bobby Robson, is unlikely to call up replacements, unless more injury problems arise.

Gary Stevens and Derek Mountfield, from Everton's FA Cup winning side, have been called up to the England squad for the second leg of the UEFA under-21 final, against Spain in Sheffield on Thursday. It is the first international recognition for either player.

The Watford winger, Callaghan, and Smith, of Leicester, are also added, and Manchester United's Bailey will link up with the squad on his return today from a club trip to Hongkong. England lead 1-0 from the first leg.



Martin: second casualty

UNDER-21 SQUAD: G Bailey (Manchester United), A Williams (Manchester City), M [illegible] (Sheffield Wednesday), G Stevens (Everton), D Watson (Norwich), D Mountfield (Everton), P Elliott (Luton), N Pickering (Sunderland), P Bracewell (Everton), S McMahon (Aston Villa), N Callaghan (Watford), M Hateley (Portsmouth), A Smith (Leicester), B Stein (Luton), K Brock (Oxford), H Gayle (Birmingham), D Wallace (Southampton).

MOTOR RACING

McLaren may take a back seat on black-and-gold grid

From John Blunsden, Dijon

Niki Lauda is not the most talkative grand prix driver but when he has something to say it is usually worth listening to. Before the French Grand Prix here he said of the Marlboro-McLaren team: "We've got the best car in Formula One at the moment, with a good engine and good tyres, and that is why I am full of confidence for the race. I hope I can win so that Alain [Prost] doesn't move too far ahead in the world championship".

Lauda's win o Sunday was just about perfect, with Prost finishing just out of the points in seventh place. With five races gone, they are first and second in the table – Prost with 24 points-Lauda with 18 – and five points clear of René Arnoux and Derek Warwick, their closest challengers.

Their cars are the best because of a combination of factors. They are fast in a straight line, as confirmed by the speed trap on the main straight at Dijon, where Lauda's McLaren-TAG was second fastest at 182.70 mph against the 184.31 of Elio de Angelis's Lotus-Renault.

They run on Michelin tyres, like Brabham and Renault, among others, so there should not be any advantage there, particularly since the rival Goodyears are getting better by the race and may prove to have the edge on some circuits to come. There's no doubt that the Porsche-built TAG turbo has a lot of power, but power has to be traded off against economy, and here they seem to have a little in hand.

Lauda, Patrick Tambay (whose Renalut finished second) and Nigel Mansell third in his JPS Lotus-Renault) seemed to have had an eqaually hard race at Dijon, after which their fuel tank contents were measured. Lauda's still contained 24 litres, Tambay's 21 and Mansell's 15. All three could have used more turbo boost, for the track proved less thirsty than expected.

The McLarens seemed to have a highly visible advantage in turning into corners, particularly the medium-speed and fast corners, testifying to the degner John Barnard's chassis expertise. Given this and a high level of excellence (even if not necessarily a clear advantage) in all other departments, including aerodynamics, transmission efficiency and traction, all you need are the two most determined, single-minded drivers in the business and the team's dominance becomes more understandable.

The run, of course, may not last. (Witness the Brabham team's lowly fortunes). The next race is at Monaco, where McLaren failed even to qualify last year.

Such a debacle is unlikely next week, but on the streets of Monte Carlo McLaren's rivals have their best chance yet of pushing them back on the starting grid, which they must do if they are to arrest McLaren's domination.

After the performance of Lotus here, and with one or two "tweaks" being prepared for Monaco, there may be a black-and-gold front to the grid in Monte Carlo, with Mansell and de Angelis scrapping as hard for pole position as Lauda and Prost are for championship points.

● Heavy rain washed out the final day of time trials for the Indianapolis 500 yesterday. The race is on Sunday.

Slowest qualifier, Jacques Villeneuve, of Canada, returned to the track after a stay in hospital caused by a crash last week. He held his position in the middle of the ninth row by qualifying at a speed of 200.013 mph. Villeneue will not be cleared to drive in the race until further check-ups tomorrow. If Villeneuve's March is scratched, Chris Kneifel, the only driver to fail in qualifying, will return to the 33-car line-up.

Club and country place big burdens on young shoulders

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Anderlecht will be hoping to get rather more out of Enzo Scifo, their 18-year-old midfield player, then they did in Brussels, when they play the second leg of the UEFA Cup final at Tottenham tomorrow. The pressures on this shy, Sicilian immigrant, are growing. Enzo Bearzot, manager of Italy, who today play West Germany in a jamboree game in Zurich, then go on to play Canada and the United States in Toronto and New York, wants him for the next World Cup.

He has publicly appealed to a big Italian club to buy him, so he can play for Italy. But Belgium themselves may want him. Having failed to naturalise the Spanish-born Lozano, now with Real Madrid, for the last World Cup, they might try again with Scifo.

Bearzot wants him to come to Italy, do his military service and qualify as an Italian. It was because Lozano had ducked out of military service in Belgium as a foreigner that the authorities were unwilling to naturalise him ... as a footballer.

Internazionale of Milan did show interest in Scifo, but it has not developed. Liam Brady still seems a more likely inside left and partner to the newly acquired Karl-Heinz Rummenigge; who last week headed Bayern Munich's goal against Inter in a 1–1 friendly match in the Guiseppe Mezza Stadium. Rummenigge would still like Hansi Muller to play, but he made polite noises about Brady, saying that Bayern had at one time wanted to sign him.

Ill-starred Saint-Etienne, for many year's France's top club, have been relegated after 21 seasons in the first division. They lost 2–0 in a home play-off with Racing Paris, a once mighty team who return to the top flight after 20 years of oblivion.

Under French rules Saint-Etienne, who finished eighteenth out of 20 in the first division had to play home and away matches with Racing, runners-up in their section of the second division, in an attempt to retain their place. After gaining a goalless draw in the first leg in Paris last Tuesday, Saint-Etienne were favourites to stay up but it was not to be.

Saint-Etienne's reputation crumbled dramatically two years ago with the overturn of the long serving chairman, Roger Rocher and the discovery of a large slush fund allegedly used to give tax-free secret payments to players and officials.

Omar Borras, Uruguay's able manager, who still lectures on physical education at Montevideo University, has turned for help with the coming England game to Andy Roxburgh, Scotland's chief coach. Roxburgh has sent him tapes of England's two last games. Given the kaleidescopic changes in England's team, one doubts whether they will be much help.

The Uruguayan squad, South American champions, includes the country's rising star, Atguilera, scorer, with a header, of the goal which gave Uruguay a 1-1 draw againbst Brazil in Bahia and the South American trophy. Aguilera is small but very quick and clever. Kenned and Sansom are warned.

Scifo: much in demand

It will be interesting to see whether Brazil, who have at long last appointed a new manager in Zico's brogher Edu (ex Vasco da Zgama) launch the 20-year old Bebeto against England in Rio.

Zico greatly admires his successor in Flamengo's team, Leandro, the Flamengo and Brazil centre-half, calls Bebeto 'the new Zico.' Zico says for goodess' sake leave him alone and don't put such burdens on him. "Let the boy play as he wants to play. These comparisons hurt me a lot at the beginning of my career."

There *is* a comparison, in fact, in Bebeto's fragile physique. Bebeto, schemer and scorer, is a fragile little fellow whom Flamengo are trying to build up as they did Zico.

Still another Flamengo star, Junior, the attacking full back who has decided not to leave for Italy, admires Hebeto. Junior thinks it is a little too early to pick Bebeto

I am delighted to hear that Pedroto, manager of the Porto team who lost the Cup Winners' Cup final to Juventus but will represent Portugal again in the tournamnt next season as national cup winners, is not dying. Although he has had cancer and was even treated in London at the Royal Marsden hospital, he has made an extaordinary recovery and is expected soon to take over the reins from his deputy, Antonio Morais. Long may he flourish.

Rome, which has launched a double investigation into the recent European Cup Final ticket riots outside the Olympic Stadium, is taking heavy precautions for the final on May 30. Much criticised Dr Bergamo, in charge of police plans, says that there will be a 24-hour guard on the stadium, that Liverpool's supporters "will be escorted directly from the airport and the station to the Olympic stadium, avoiding the historic centre. "No", there will be no ban on alcohol. He does not think it would work. "The English will go in search of wine. We know it." Police will be brought in from all over Italy.

Results from overseas

BELGIAN: Ghent 1, Anderlecht 2; Beerschot 2, Courtrai 0; Lierse 2, Seraing 2; FC Liège 3, Bruges 1; Waterschei 1, Beveren 2; Bruges 3, Berringen 1; Lokeren 2, Malines 3; Waregem 1, Antwerp 2; Molenbeek 3, Standard Liège 0. Champions, Beveren.

BULGARIAN: CSKA Sept Zname 7, Chernomorets 0; Eter 1, Lokomotiv Sofia 0; Trakia 7, Belasita 0; Slavia 3, Sliven 0; Beroe 2, Shoumen 1; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 3, Haskovo 2; Botev 0, Cherno More 2; Levski Spartak 2, Zska-Spartak 1.

EAST GERMAN: Dynamo Berlin 0, Lokomotiv Leipzig 2; Vorwaerts Frankfurt 2, Dynamo Dresden 2; Karl-Marx Stadt 1, Magdeburg 1; Chemie Leipzig 0, Union Berlin 2; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 2, Carl Zeiss Jena 0; Stahl Riesa 4, Chemie Halle 2; Hansa Rostock 3, Wismut Aue 0. Champions, Dynamo Berlin.

HUNGARIAN: Ferencvaros 2, Volan 2; Haladas 1, Vasas Budapest 2; Zalaegerszeg 0, Nyiregyhaza 0; Pecs 0, Videoton 1; Raba Eto 1, Csepel 1, Szeged 0, MTK VM 0; Tatabanya 1, Upest Dozsa 0; Disogyor 1, Honved 1.

POLISH: Szombierki Bytom 0, Wisla Krakow 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Pogon Szczecin 1; Baltyk Gdynia 1, GKS Katowice 1; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 1, Ruch Chrozow 1; Motor Lublin 0, LKS Lodz 0; Cracovia Krakow 1, Gornik Walbrzych 0; Slask Wroclaw 1, Legia Warsaw 1; Lech Poznan 1, Gornik Zabre 0.

SOVIET: Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 3, Ararat Yerevan 1; Dynamo Moscow 0, Central Army Sports Club 1; Pakhtakor Tashkent 1, Kairat Alma Ata 1; Neftchi Baku 2, Metallist Kharkov 0.

SWISS: Aarau 7, Vevey 0; Basle 4, St Gallen 2; La Chaux-de-Fonds 3, Lucerne 2; Chiasso 3, Zurich 2; Lausanne 2, Xamax Neuchatel 0; Servette 2, Young Boys 0; Sion 4, Wettingen 0; Grasshopper 1, Bellinzona 0

TURKISH: Fenerbahce 1, Besiktas 1; Galatasaray 0, Sariyer 1; Ankaragucu 0, Bursaspor 0; Adanaspor 2, Zonguldakspor 1; Kocaelispor 1, Orduspor 0; Sakaryaspor 0, Trabzonspor 0; Denizlispor 1, Genclerbirligi 0; Antalyaspor 2, Adanademirscor 1; Boluspor 0, Karagumruk 1.

WEST GERMANY: Kickers Offenbach 1, Eintracht Brunswick 2; Fortuna Dusseldorf 1, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Hamburg 0, Eintracht Frenkfurt 2; Bayer Leverkusen 1, Borussia Münchengladbach 2; Kaiserslautern 4, Nuremberg 2; Bayer Uerdingen 4 Cologne 6; Arminia Bielefeld 2, Bochum 1; Werder Bremen 1, VFB Stuttgart 2; Borussia Dortmund 1, Bayern Munich 1.

YUGOSLAV: Buducnost Titograd 1, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1; Dinamo Vinkovic 3, Celik Zenica 1; Sarajevo 5, Osijek 0; Vojvodina Novi Sad 2, Vardar Skopje 0; Olimpija Ljubljana 0, Red Star 1; Dinamo Zagreb 2, Velez Mostar 0; Rijeka 2, Radnicki Nis 0; Partizan Belgrade 1, Hajduk Split 0; Pristina 1, Sloboda Tuzla 0.

SPANISH LEAGUE CUP: Second round, first leg: Athletic Bilbao 1, Atletico Madrid 3; Barcelona 3, Real Sociedad 0; Sporting 3, Osasuna 0.

ARGENTINE: Velez Sarsfield 0, Huracan 0; River Plate 0, Instituto de Cordoba 0; Argentinos Juniors 2, Rosario Central 1; Chacarita Juniors 1, Independiente 1; Temperley 0, Estudiantes de la Plata 1; Union de Santa Fe 0, Ferrocarril Oeste 5; Newell's Old Boys 0, Boca Juniors 0; Racing de Cordoba 3, Platense 0; Talleres de Cordoba 2, San Lorenzo 1.

Welsh and the Irish dispute home rule

By Clive White

It is ironic that after the powerful cases Wales and Northern Ireland have made in the last two months for saving the British Championship on the grounds of competitiveness, their coming together at Swansea tonight will provide their opponents with the very reason why they believe the championship is no longer financially viable.

The last time this fixture was in Wales, in 1982, a crowd of 2,315 gathered on a warm summer evening at Wrexham to provide the perfect evidence for the critics. Since that nondescript match, won 3-0 by Wales, the fame, if not the fortune, of both teams has soared, while Scotland, the chief instigators in the death of the championship, and England have seen their ambitions plummet. Northern Ireland's World Cup adventures far outshone England's, and in the European Championship qualifying groups Wales and Northern Ireland came closest to providing Britain with a representative in the finals.

Last month the Irish ran England desperately close to defeat at Wembley, and recently the maturing Welsh side achieved it. It is frustrating for Billy Bingham and Mike England, the respective managers.

The life-support machines are being switched off just when there are real signs of recovery.

The Welsh have strong motivation for victory tonight, in the eighty-sixth fixtures between the two clubs; to finish as champions of the last home series will be some consolation. Northern Ireland, with their first qualifying match for the 1986 World Cup finals perilously close – they play Finland in Helsinki on Sunday – will not want to risk too much.

Wales bring together three of the protagonists from Saturday's FA Cup final: Southall and Ratcliffe, of Everton, and Jackett, of Watford, who provides the only change, with Thomas, of Chelsea, injured. "It's a chance for Jackett to get rid of his frustration," England said.

WALES: N Southall (Everton), D Phillips (Plymouth), J Hopkins (Fulham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), J Jones (Chelsea), G Davies (Fulham), K Jackett (Watford), R James (Stoke City,) A Davies (Mnachester United), I Rush (Liverpool), M Hughes (Manchester United). Subs: A Dibble (Cardiff City), G Hodges (Wimbledon), P Nicholas (Crystal Palace); M Vaughan (Cardiff City), N Statter (Bristol Rovers).

Cup qualifying change after Scotland plea

The chances of Wales and Scotland reaching the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico have been imporved by FIFA rule changes announced in Zurich.

The system of qualifying has been amended. If Scotland or Wales finish second in group seven, they no longer face the prospect of joining two other runners-up in a play-off section of three teams, as FIFA had originally planned. After a counter-proposal from the SFA secretary, Ernie Walker, accepted by the other countries, a ballot paired group seven runners-up with the winners of the Oceania group.

The draw for the final rounds will take place in Mexico City on December 14, 1985. Qualifying matches must be completed by December 1 of that year.

Soviet officials have refused to comment on the FIFA decision to stage the 1998 World Cup in Italy in preference to the Soviet Union.

Last selection problem for Burkinshaw

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, has one last important decision to make before leaving the club: whether or not to risk Osvaldo Ardiles in tomorrow night's UEFA Cup final second leg, against Anderlecht at White Hart Lane.

"Ossie's fitness is as good as we can hope at this stage," Burkinshaw said today. "I must look closely though, to decide whether that is good enough for a European final."

The Argentine, troubled by a shin bone fracture for the past two seasons, has played only a dozen first team games this season. His last senior match was the third round UEFA Cup tie against FK Austria in Vienna in March.

"He has played three friendly games in the last week or so and has not shied away from tackles on the shin," Burkinshaw said. "Given another two weeks of matches and full training, I would be certain of him."

Casebook of a fly fisherman

There is a doctor in the house of wax

By Conrad Voss Bark



Many who have finished for salmon at Blanchdown on the Tamar, the Somerley water of the Hampshire Avon, Easter Elchies and Delfur on the Spey, Lekford on the Test, and no doubt other splendid rivers during the period from the end of World War II until about the mid-seventies will be a little surprised to know that a fellow fly fisherman and a good companion on these waters, Dr Philip Neighbour, is now a wax model in Salisbury Museum.

Dr Neighbour, a graduate of Sidney Sussex, a contemporary of Rupert Brooke, served in the Army in 1914-1918 and later, after having a practice in Harley Street, gave it up to become a country doctor. He took over a surgery, which had already been there for a number of years, in an old stable block at Comilla House, Amesbury. That was the key move – the first stage in the journey to Salisbury Museum.

One suspects, from the evidence of his character, that Dr Neighbour came to Amesbury to be near the chalk streams. There could be few better reasons and many a Harley Street man feels similar compulsions. He fished the Test and the Hampshire Avon regularly and took some good fish from beat three at Ibsley. Oliver Kite wrote about him. He knew many of the great fishermen of his time.

A splendid man indeed, something of an eccentric. He had harsh words for patients who came to him with very little wrong, was kindness itself to those who were really ill. When he felt like it, sometimes without warning, he would take the day off, shut up his surgery and put a notice in the window: Gone Fishing.

He retired in the mid-seventies, locked his surgery, and left it just as it always had been when he had taken it over. That was the second stage in the journey to the museum. The third was after his death in 1982.

When the final clearances of a life of 88 years were made it was discovered that the surgery in the old stable block was unique, dating back almost unchanged to what doctors' surgeries were like in the 1920s and 30s when they did all their own dispensing.

The surgery could not be destroyed and broken up. It had to be preserved and so the enterprising museum staff transported it, piece by piece, shelf by shelf, bottle by bottle to a permanent home. And thee is the doctor himself now, life size, wearing a plus-four suit, standing in his surgery, interrogating a young woman about her health, and there are more patients in the waiting room outside – and waiting for the moment when he can escape to the river, his salmon flies are ready near to him on a shelf.

Court of Appeal — Law Report May 22 1984 — Court of Appeal

Order 53 not apt for private law claim

An Bord Bainne Co-Operative Ltd (Irish Dairy Board) v Milk Marketing Board

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Parker.

[Reasons delivered May 18]

The procedure of judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court was wholly inappropriate where a claim for damages was based on alleged private law rights and the case could be made good on the facts and the private law without the court having a discretion whether or not to grant relief. The prosecution of such a claim was in no way a "misuse" of the process of the court.

The Court of Appeal gave reasons for their dismissal on May 11 of an appeal by the defendants, the Milk Marketing Board, against Mr Justice Neill's dismissal on February 15 (*The Times*, February 21) of their application for three paragraphs in the points of claim of the plaintiffs, An Bord Bainne Co-Operative Ltd (Irish Dairy Board) in the Irish board's action against the defendants to be struck out as an abuse of the process of the court.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr John Swift, QC, Mr Derrick Turriff and Mr Christopher Vajda for the defendants; Mr David Vaughan, QC and Miss Hilary Heilbron for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, giving the reserved reasons of the court, said that the plaintiffs sought an injunction restraining the defendants, an English statutory corporation, from differentiating between the prices at which they sold milk destined for butter manufacture according to whether the butter was sold to an intervention agency or into the United Kingdom domestic market.

They also claimed damages which in July 1983 were particularized at slightly more than £12m "and continuing".

In paragraphs 3 to 6 of their points of claim the plaintiffs alleged *inter alia*, that the defendants by selling milk at differential prices had acted contrary to their obligations under European law and the common organization of the market in milk and milk products and in breach of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1422/78 and/or Commission Regulation (EEC) 1565/79 and/or in breach of the Milk Marketing Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (SI 1981 No 323).

In paragraphs 7 to 11 the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had abused their dominant position in the English market and had distorted competition contrary to articles 86 and 92 of the Treaty of Rome. Paragraph 12 alleged that the plaintiffs had suffered damages by each of the specified "breaches of Community law".

The defendants had sought to strike out paragraphs 3 to 6 upon the ground that they involved "an abuse of the process of the court".

The basis of the defendants' contention was that paragraphs 3 to 6 alleged a cause of action in, or mainly in, the field of public law which could or should only be pursued by the judicial review procedure provided by Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Neill had refused the application deciding that in the exercise of his discretion it would be inappropriate to strike out the paragraphs.

The defendants appealed. A prompt decision was required because the Commercial Court was very shortly to be asked to refer certain questions of law to the European Court of Justice.

The scope of any such reference would or might be considerably affected by the fate of paragraphs 3 to 6. The court had decided unanimously that the appeal should be dismissed with costs but, since the appeal might be thought to raise issues of some general importance, had taken time to put the court's reasons into writing.

The appeal was the latest in a line of cases stemming from the decision of the House of Lords in *O'Reilly v Mackman* (*The Times* November 26, 1982; [1983] 2 AC 237). In that case the plaintiff prisoners had no remedy in private law.

They had, however, sufficient interest to be entitled to invoke the assistance of the court under its public or administrative supervisory jurisdiction. The sole issue was whether consideration of public policy required that a particular procedure should be invoked in asking the court for assistance.

The decision had nothing to do with substantive rights. It had everything to do with how effect should be given to those right. That was put with the utmost clarity by Lord Diplock in his speech at pp274 G to 275 A. It was of fundamental importance that the prisoners in *O'Reilly v Mackman* had to ask the court to exercise its discretion if they were to be granted relief.

The procedure provided by Order 53 was geared to the grant of disretionary relief, since all the remedies available by judicial review were discretionary. Leave had to be obtained before an application for relief could be made.

It was against a background of a "blatant attempt" to seek relief by actions rather than by way of judicial review so as to avoid the protections which Order 53 provided for defendants such as the Board of Visitors of Hull Prison that Lord Diplock with the agreement of the other members of the House had formulated the general rule.

Lord Diplock had said (p285E) that it would "be contrary to public policy, and as such an abuse of the process of the court, to permit a person seeking to establish that a decision of a public authority infringed rights to which he was entitled to protection under public law to proceed by way of ordinary action and by this means to evade the provisions of Order 53 for the protection of such authorities."

Lord Diplock had emphasized that it was a general rule, subject to exceptions to be evolved on a "case to case" basis, and not a rule of universal application.

Lord Diplock drew particular attention to the possibility of exceptions where all parties consented or where the invalidity of the public law decision arose as a collateral issue in a claim for infringement of a right of a plaintiff arising under private law.

O'Reilly v Mackman was followed by *Cocks v Thanet District Council* (*The Times* November 27, 1982; [1983] 2 AC 286) in which the general rule was applied. In *Davy v Spelthorne Borough Council* (*The Times* October 13, 1983; [1984] 1 AC 262) a claim in negligence was allowed to proceed by action.

The court regarded the majority decision of the Court of Appeal in *Wandsworth London Borough Council v Winder* (*The Times*, April 5) as an illustration of the fact that the rule in *O'Reilly v Mackman* was subject to exceptions, where, although the principal issue was one of public law, private law rights were involved and it could cause the citizen injustice to be required to use the judicial review procedure. There was also *Davy v Spelthorne Borough Council* in the Court of Appeal (*The Times*, February 10, 1983; (1983) 81 LGR 580).

In every case the court had to have regard to considerations of public policy in the light of the guidance given by *O'Reilly v Mackman*.

The plaintiffs' claim for damages was admittedly based on alleged private law rights whether or not it was also based on public law rights. If they could make good their case on the facts and private law, the court would have no discretion whether or not to grant relief.

The Order 53 procedure was wholly inappropriate to any non-discretionary claim and the prosecution of such a claim by the procedure of an action was in no way an abuse, or as the court preferred to style it, a "misuse" of the process of the court. It was a completely proper use of that process. The claim for an injunction did enable the court to exercise a discretion, but only as to the choice of remedy, damages or an injunction, not as to granting any remedy at all.

In the present case as it was put in argument, the public and private law issues were not even collateral one to another. They were inextricably mixed

The court saw no ground for interfering with the judge's discretionary decision which was plainly right.

Solicitors: Ellis & Fairbairn, Thames Ditton: Clyde & Co.

Securing theft conviction

Regina v Allen (Christopher)

To secure a conviction for making off without payment contrary to section 3 of the Theft Act 1978, the Crown must prove that the defendant intended permanently to avoid payment of the amount required or expected to be paid on the spot, and not simply to delay or defer payment until a later date, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Stuart Smith) held on May 16, allowing the defendant's appeal against conviction.

Covenant gave rise to single obligation

Farimani v Gates

Before Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Slade

[Judgment delivered May 17]

A covenant in a lease requiring a tenant to use insurance money to repair damaged premises did not create a continuing obligation but a single one to lay out such money within a reasonable time. It followed that the breach of such a covenant by a tenant was waived by his landlord thereafter accepting rent from him so that it could not be relied on as a ground for forfeiture of the lease.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments allowing an appeal by Mr Mohamed Farimani, the tenant of 10 Milner Road, Bournemouth, from the order of Mr Assistant Recorder Rudd who dismissed his application at Bournemouth County Court for recovery of possession from his landlord, Mr Robert Gates.

Mr Michael Norman for the tenant; Mr Albert Minns for the landlord.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that the demised premises had been seriously damaged by fire on May 31, 1982. The tenant, who had insured the building, negotiated with his insurance company.

A specification of the necessary repair work was agreed and put out to tender by the tenant in September. The lowest estimate for £75,890 was received in October

In the meantime the landlord, so as to put pressure on the tenant to get on with rebuilding, served a notice under section 146 of the Law of Property Act 1925 alleging a breach of the covenant to insure against fire and to use the insurance moneys to rebuild. Thereafter the landlord's solicitors accepted from the tenant payment of rent up to December 25, 1982.

The insurers made an unsuccessful offer to settle the tenant's claim and by July 1983 no agreement had been reached and no building work commenced. On July 22 the landlord reentered the premises and wrote to the tenant stating that his lease was forfeited.

The tenant applied to Bournemouth County Court for a possession order and for relief against forfeiture. On November 23, 1983 the assistant recorder dismissed both applications.

The tenant's covenant, for the breach of which the landlord claimed that he was entitled to forfeit the lease, provided that the tenant insure the premises against loss or damage by fire and in case of any such loss or damage to "forthwith lay out or cause to be laid out the whole of the money to be received from such insurance in or towards rebuilding or repairing the said premises".

The service of a proper section 146 notice was a condition precedent of the right to forfeit a lease. The breach complained of in that notice was "that the premises have not been reinstated for habitation following the fire".

The tenant could not have committed a breach of that obligation by September 1982: there had not been sufficient time to rebuild. Had that point been taken the assistant recorder would have been bound to hold that that was a bad notice with the result that the tenant would have been entitled to his order for possession. However the point had not been taken.

The tenant attacked the judgment, *inter alia*, on the landlord's concession that by accepting rent up to December 25 1982 he had waived any breaches of the covenant and consequently any right to forfeit for any breach of the covenant committed before that date.

He argued that the covenant to lay out the insurance money was to be construed as subject to an implied obligation on his part to take reasonable steps to ascertain the insurance fund available and to lay it out by instructing builders within a reasonable time. Once that time had expired if he had not laid out the insurance money he was in breach of the covenant. That, he argued, was a covenant that could only be broken once.

As there had been found to be a breach before December 25 and as it had been conceded that that breach had been waived, it had to follow, the tenant said, that the landlord had waived his right to forfeiture. The assistant recorder rejecting that argument held that the breach was a continuing breach.

The landlord sought to uphold that decision arguing that the covenant was subject to an implied term that the tenant would take all reasonable steps to ascertain the insurance fund and that that obligation continued up to the moment the fund was ascertained. The landlord submitted that so long as the tenant was not taking reasonable steps and as a result the fund had not been ascertained he was in continuing breach of his obligation.

Initially, his Lordship said, it appeared to him that even if the breach was of a continuing obligation, the waiver by acceptance of rent must have disentitled the landlord from relying on any breach prior to the waiver and that accordingly he would not have been entitled to reenter without serving a fresh section 146 notice specifying the further breach on which he relied. However, the Court of Appeal in *Penton v Barnett* ([1898] 1 QB 276) held that no second notice (then required by the Conveyancing Act 1881) was needed.

The tenant's construction of the covenant was correct. In order to give the clause business efficacy there had to be implied a term that the tenant would lay out the moneys within a reasonable time. Without such a term the tenant might be able to delay for years.

There was no difference between an obligation to perform an act by a given date and one to perform an act within a reasonable time. Therefore the tenant was in breach of his obligation to lay out the moneys by the date of the section 146 notice.

That breach, it was conceded, was waived by acceptance of rent. The breach was a once and for all breach of a single obligation and as it had been waived it could not thereafter be relied on as a ground for forfeiture.

Lord Justice Slade deliverred a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Rooks Rider & Co for Marshall Harvey & Keats, Bournemouth; Rawlins Davy & Wells, Bournemouth.

Limitation on power of arrest

Regina v Forbes

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Beldam

[Judgment delivered May 18]

Police officers, counsel, and those in charge of prosecutions should acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953, which prohibits the carrying of offensive weapons in public places without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown so stated when the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of Dennis Errol Forbes and quashed his conviction on June 3, 1982 in Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Hordern and a jury) of assault with intent to resist arrest. He has been acquitted of possessing an offensive weapon.

Section 1(3) of the 1953 Act provides: "A constable may arrest without warrant any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be committing an offence ... if the constable ... has reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary to arrest him in order to prevent the commission by him of any other offence in the course of committing which an offensive weapon might be used."

Mr Patrick O'Connor, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Christopher Ball for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that section 1(3) of the 1953 Act plainly connoted a future situation, and something that has occurred in the past, as in this case, was no more than of evidential value in the context of the purported arrest later.

At the trial no one had the provision in mind, and the jury were not directed on the limitation on the powers of arrest in the circumstances of this case. Accordingly, there had been a misdirection of omission.

His Lordship said that the limitation had taken many people by surprise (including their Lordships). It would be as well if the police themselves made certain that they were complying with it at the time of arrest, and the prosecution made certain that at the time of trial there was sufficient evidence to justify the case being put within the limit of this statutory provision.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

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also on page 34

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IT IS ALL ONE who does the planting and who does the watering, and each will duly be paid according to his share in the work 1 Corinthians 3: 8 (J B)

BIRTHS

ATSOPARTHIS. – On 18th May at Ascot, to Deborah (nee Baillie-Hamilton) and Michael – (Nicholas Michael Henry), a brother for Thomas

BENTINCK – On May the 19th, at the Whittington Hospital to Judy (nee Emerson) and Tim, a son (William Jack Henry)

BERNARD – on May 20th to Martine (née Mozet) and Richard, a son (Lawrence Paul)

CARTER on May 21st to Sue and Gary, a son, competition and trouble for Sweep and Bertie

COSTLEY – WHITE on 18th May at St Thomas's Hospital, London to Charlotte (nee way) and David – a son Benjamin Mark

CRAIG-WALLER – On May 17th to Rose (née O'Callaghan) and Greg, a son, Mark Patrick Austin.

DICKENSON on May 19th to Jane (nee Burnett) and Guy a son.

FUGGLE – On May 18th, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, to Susan and Roland, a son (Nicholas Rubek).

JACKSON – on My 20th in Jersey to Kay (nee Minnington) and Michael a daughter Laura, a sister for William.

JAFFRAY on May 18th to Cynthia and Will, a daughter Alexandra, at the Lindo Wing, St Marys, Paddington.

LECKY. On the 19th of May to Julia and Bryan, a son, William Frederick, a brother for James and Frances

LEVIEN. – On May 21st, to Jane (nee Sadler) and Adrian – a son, at St Thomas' Hospital

MAULEVERER – On May 19, at Queen Charlottes Hospital, London W6, to Annie (née Cuddihy) and David, a daughter (Elsbeth Hazel Beatrice).

PAGE – On May 16th, to Robin (née Dowling) and Christopher, a son (Charles), a brother for Thomas.

POOLE – on May 20th in Athens to Penny (nee Apps) and Duncan – a son, a brother for James

PYE – On May 18 to Nicola (née Miller) and David, a daughter, Christina Elizabeth, a sister for Richard

RAMSEY – On May 20th, to Barbara and Vivian, a daughter (Katharine Louise), a sister for Helen and Nicholas

ROBERTS – on 14th May to Rowena and Kevin at St. Theresa's Wimbledon, a son Daniel – brother for Benjamin and Rebecca.

SMEE – On May 19th, at Guy's Hospital to Frances (nee Marsden) and Harry, a daughter, Katharine Frances, sister to Antonia and Georgina.

SNOW. – On May 19th, at the Adventist Hospital, Hong Kong, to Linda (née Grout) and Paul, a son, Alec Frank.

STEVENS – On May 17th at Queen Mary's Roehampton to Jane (nee Whipp) and Michael – a son Henry Francis

TETLEY – On 18th May, 1984, to Cal (née Rendall) and Ivor, a son, Dominic Frank

THOMAS – On May 17, at Shrodells Hospital, Watford, to Andrea (nee Josephs) and David, a daughter, Hope Arabella Frances

WHALLEY – On May 19th at Heatherwood Hospital, to Marie and Francis, a son, David Nicholas, a brother for James.

BIRTHDAYS

SHEENA. – Happy 18th, darling. Lots of love and every success. Mum, Dad and Lorna.

DIAMOND WEDDING

TRUMPER – KNOX. At St Peter's, Eaton Square, on May 22nd 1924, Richard to Muriel. Now at 106 Onslow Square, London, SW7.

DEATHS

ADAMS– On May 18th Mary, OBE at U.C.H. B.B.C. TV. Mother of Sally nd sister of Cyril and Eric Campin. Cremation private. No flowers donations if disered to Sally Adam, 69 Onslow Gdns Muswell Hill N10 3JY for an artistic piece in her memory. As she wished memorial later.

ALLEN. – Suddenly on 1st May, 1984, in Scarborough Hospital, Heather Hogarth, aged 77 years, dearly loved wife of the late Dr Frank Allen of Snainton. Cremation at Woodlands Crematorium, Scarborough at 11 a.m. on Friday 4th May. No flowers please. Donations in lieu if desired to Scarborough Flower Fund Homes.

AYMER – On May 20th, peacefully in a nursing home, Dr Charles Alastair Aymer, formerly of Albermaille, Wimbledon Parkside. Husband of the late Winifred, dear father of Eileen and Wendy and brother of Cicely. Funeral at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, Sussex on Friday 25th May at 1 15pm. No flowers by request

BEAMISH – On May 18th, 1984, Group Captain Charles Eric St. John, D.F.C., of Barnane Temple More, County Tipperary, Ireland. Very much loved husband of Jo and father of Val, Pam, Jo and Victor. Funeral service today Tuesday, at Temple More Parish Church at 11am. No letters please, house private

BENNION – Peacefully on May 14th, 1984, at her home 15 Winchester Drive, Westlands, Newcastle, Staffs Mary, dearly loved wife of the late Dr. E. R. Bennion, and loving mother of Janet. Donations in memory if desired to Haywood Rheumatism Research, c/o Dr T. E. Hothersall, Haywood Hospital, Stoke on Trent.

BLAU. – On May 19th, Tom, aged 71 years, peacefully in hospital after a long illness, greatly loved father of Nikki and Jon. Private cremation in Worthing. No flowers please

BRATMAN. – On May 19th Frank, aged 78 years, of Wellfield New Hey Road, Marsh, Huddersfield Husband of the late Lizzie and father of Lorie and Inge. Service and cremation takes place on Thursday, May 24th at Golders Green Crematorium, London, at 2 pm. Will friends please accept this the only intimation and kindly meet at the crematorium. Family flowers only please

CLARK, RUTH, widow of Godfrey Trevelyan, peacefully in Malmesbury District Hospital on the 18th May. Funeral service at Malmesbury Cemetery Chapel on Thursday, 24th May at 2.30 pm Flowers and enquiries please to H. & C. Matthews, Funeral Directors, Malmesbury Tel. 2216

FRANCIS– On Friday May 18th suddenly Evelyn Ruth, much loved wife of Commander Philip Francis of West Camel Funeral at All Saints Church, West Camel, 2.30pm Friday May 25th. No flowers please

GRIGGS– On May 19th 1984 in hospital, Inez Frances, beloved wife of Jack, loving mother of Patrick and Robin and dear grandmother of Simon, Edward and William. Funeral at St Margaret's Church, Stanford Rivers, near Ongar on May 25th at 3pm Flowers to D C Poulton, 150 High Street Epping, or if preferred donations to Loughton NSPCC, c/o Church Lane, Loughton

HALL – On May 15th, peacefully in hospital, Catherine (Calina), beloved mother and grandmother, greatly loved and missed by all family and friends. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, at 2.30pm, on 29th May, 1984. Family flowers only, but donations in lieu to National Heart Research Fund of 1 King Cross St., Halifax, or Hanbury Association of Renal Patients, c/o Mr John Court, 7 Nags Head Lane, Brentwood, Essex.

HEARD – on 19th May 1984 peacefully at home in her 70th year Phyllis nee Baber of Alecq, Guernsey, dearly loved wife of Sydney and much loved mother and grandmother. Service at The Parish Church of St. Sampson's, Guernsey on 23rd of May at 11 00 am followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to Guernsey Society for Cancer Relief c/o National Westminster Bank, 35 High St, St Peter Port, Guernsey.

HOLDEN – The Reverend Philip Giffard, M.A., O.B.E., Priest. Husband of Esther, on May 20th, at Yeovil, aged 97, sometime Vicar of Witley, Surrey. Funeral at St. Johns, Yeovil, 2.30pm, Friday, May 25th. No flowers, donations to Oxfam.

JACKSON-MOORE – On May 19, Dr Eric M. in Cyprus. Funeral May 23.

JONES – on May 17th, Dr Maurice Howard beloved husband of Mary, much loved by his children Dan, Minta and Rosamund, and his ten grandchildren. Funeral at Kirkby Overblow on Thursday May 24th at 2.30. Family flowers only please.

MACKENZIE – On May 18th, suddenly in Johannesburg, George Wallace, beloved husband of Lorna. No flowers please. Service in Johannesburg, on Thursday.

MEIKLE, Longhorsley Mid-Northumberland and Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood St, Newcastle on May 18th, Alan Hill Meikle, beloved son of William Ewart Meikle and Doris Marguerite Meikle (late of Monkseaton) and beloved brother of Dick Meikle. Service at Felton Parish Church, Northumberland, on Wednesday May 23 at 10.30 a.m. followed by private cremation at Cowpen Crematorium. No flowers or letters please. Donations if so desired to The Literary and Philosophical society, Westgate Rd, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne or The North of England Children's Society, Mear House, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.

MORRIS-EYTON – On May 19th, 1984, Charles L. G. Morris-Eyton, aged 49 years, at 36 Loval Rd., Inverness, Scotland. Beloved son of the late Col C. R. Morris-Eyton and Mrs M. Morris-Eyton, suddenly and peacefully.

DEATHS

NUNN – On May 18th [illegible]

PHILLIMORE – On May 18th, 1984, [illegible]

RENSHAW – On May 19th, 1984, [illegible]

SHOTT – On May 19th, suddenly [illegible]

SILMAN – [illegible]

SIMON – On May 16th, 1984, at home Anthony Francis Henry, aged 76, after a long illness. Funeral has taken place

STEINITZ – Margaret Jessie, aged 79, beloved sister of Paul Steinitz, and lately senior Mistress, Charters Towers, Bexhill, at Chichester on 16 May. Funeral at Chichester Cathedral on Friday, 25 May, at 2.30pm, followed by cremation. Family flowers only

TASKER – on May 19th at the Sue Ryder Home, Acorn Bank, Temple Sowerby, Cumbria Joyce Thurnam formerly of Sunderland. Funeral service at Acorn Bank 1.30pm on Wednesday May 23rd, followed by cremation at Carlisle. Donations if desired to the Neurological Department, Newcastle upon Tyne General Hospital for research for the Parkinsons Disease Society

TEITLER.–Robert peacefully on Sunday 20th May, deeply loved and greatly missed by Dina, Simone, Stuart, Anthony Marc, relatives and many friends

THOMAS, ELIZABETH (nee Anderson) on May 20th, at home in the Touraine, France, wife of James and mother of Luke and Tamsin.

THOMAS – On May 20th, peacefully, Major General Vivian Davenport Thomas R.N retired. Husband of Theresa and father of Christopher. Funeral service to be held at Thomas a Beckett Parish Church, Framfield on Wednesday 23rd May, at 2pm, followed by private cremation. Memorial service to be arranged at a later date in London. Enquires to Cooper and Son, Funeral Service, Uckfield 3763

THOMAS – On May 20th, peacefully, Air Vice Marshal Meredith Thomas, CSI, CBE, DFC, AFC, aged 91, of Snigs Acre, Staunton, Gloucester. Family flowers only. Donations to Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund. Enquiries to J. Hall (Funeral Director (0452781489

THOMAS – Peacefully on May 17th 1984 at Morriston Hospital, Doctor Elfred Thomas (formerly Director of Education for the City of Leicester) of 15 Coedmor, Swansea, the dearly loved husband of Carys, devoted father of Caryl and Elaine and adored grandfather of Gwyneth and Kathryn

WEIPERS – Peacefully at home, Snab, Duntocher, Lady Mary Weipers, beloved wife of Sir William Weipers, and loved mother of Janet. Funeral at Clydebank Crematorium, at 9am on Wednesday, 23rd May. No flowers please.

WELCH – On 20th May, 1984, in hospital after a brief illness, Norman, beloved husband of Sybil. The funeral service will take place at Mortlake Crematorium, on Friday, 25th May at 1 30pm. No flowers please, but donations if desired to The Timber Trade Benevolent Society, Clareville House, Whitcombe Street, WC2

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DODS Marcus the Service of Thanksgiving will be held on Monday 18th June 1984 at 12 noon, in The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct E.C.1

IN MEMORIAM

HEARSON, ERNARD MARION ANNA in loving memory of my mother on this her birthday – Glynn.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

ENDINBURGH, 3 MAY 1984

The Lords having received the Report by the Accountant of Court, being the One Hudred and Thirty-Second Report on Judicial Factories to 31 December 1981 and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Annual Report on Bankruptcy cases to 31 December 1981, do hereby direct that the said Reports shall be published by being made patent to all concerned at the office of the Accountant of Court, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, for one year from this date, and shall be, after the expiry of that period, transmitted to the Keeper of the Records, and the Lords direct that this Order be published by the Accountant of Court in the Edinburgh, London, and Belfast Gazettes, and in one of the advertising newspapers in Edinburgh, London and Belfast and the Lords direct this Order to be endorsed to the Books of Sederunt.

(Signed) EMSLIE IPD

Published in obedience to the above direction by William L O'Connor Accountant of Court, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, EH1 1RF.

17 May 1984.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE No: 003013 of 1983 IN THE MATTER OF RIVERVALE HATCHERIES LIMITED and IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948, BY ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, dated 23rd November, 1983, it is ordered that Brian Mills of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ, Accountant, be and hereby is appointed Liquidator of the said Company, together with a Committee of Inspection.
DATED THIS 11TH DAY of May, 1984
B MILLS Liquidator

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE No: 002094 of 1983 IN THE MATTER OF CONTRACT ADVERTISING LIMITED and IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948, BY ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, dated 12th October, 1983 it is ordered that Brian Mills of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ, Accountant be and is hereby appointed Liquidator of the said company, together with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 11th Day of May, 1984
B MILLS Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1984

In the matter of J. E. Large (Transit) Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 10th day of March 1983, I, RAYMOND HOCKING of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, have been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.
Dated this 15th day of March 1984.
R HOCKING. Liquidator.

MACKINTOSH DURELL & CO Limited

The Companies Act, 1948, I, GEORGE ALBERT AUGER, Certified Accountant of Messrs Stoy, Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ, give notice that I was appointed Liquidator in the above matter on the 4 May, 1984. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.
G. A. AUGER, FCCA, Liquidator.

In the matter of Cube Industries Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948, NOTICE is hereby given that by an order of the High Court of Justice dated 23 February 1984, Mr Nicholas Roger Bromfield Godden, Chartered Accountant, of Cork Gully, 55 Sheep Street, Northampton, has been appointed Liquidator of the above named company.
Dated this 16th day of May 1984.

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also on page 33

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Ton't, Mon at 7.30pm: Les Biches/Shadowplay/Gloria. Thur, Fri at 7.30pm Romeo and Juliet.

THE ROYAL OPERA

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CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. No perfs today and tomor. Thurs 24 May 7.45 London Soloists Chamber Orchestra Dr David Josefowitz cond.

FAIRFIELD HALL, CROYDON. 01-688 9291, cc 01-680 5955. Saturday, 26th May, 8 pm. An evening with Miss Peggy Lee.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (01-928 3191) C.C. (01-928 8800) Tonight 7.45. A recital by the Indian Cellist ANUP KUMAR BISWAS with NIGEL CLAYTON piano. Works by Vivaldi, Sibelius, Shostakovich & Chopin.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) CC 928 8800. Tonight 7.30 PHILHARMONIA Vladimir Ashkenazy Boris Belkin: Weber: Euryanthe: Overture. Shostakovich: Violin Concerto No 1: Dvorak: Symphony No 8.

THEATRES

BLOOMSBURY Gordon St WC1. S CC 387 9629. Until June 1. Monday-Friday 7.30. ROMEO AND JULIET.

BOULEVARD at the Raymond Revuebar. Tel: 01-437 2661. The Off Broadway Theatre Company presents John Fowles' THE COLLECTOR Mon-Sat evgs 7.30.

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.23; gardening hints and culinary tips between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Boswall's Wildlife Safari to Mexico. A safari to discover the wildlife that lives in and alongside the Rio San Cristobal (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Liz Watts (r). 10.55 Ceefax.
1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 1.27 Regional News (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Little Misses and the Mister Men. For the very young (r). 1.45 Isles Apart. Andrew Cooper discovers the wildlife of the Channel Islands.
2.15 Racing from Goodwood, introduced by Julian Wilson. Live coverage of the Clive Graham Stakes (2.30); the Schroder Life Predominate Stakes (3.00); and the Selhurst Park Stakes (3.30). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, John Hanmer and Jimmy Lindley. 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.20 The Hunter. Cartoon series about a canine sleuth. 4.25 Treasure in Malta. Part two of the adventure serial and Tom and Sukie are the targets for a gang of kidnappers. 4.40 Cheggers Plays Pop. Quizzes, games and pop music.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Wildtrack. The first programme in a new series about wildlife, presented by Su Ingle and Michael Jordan. Foxes, ravens and peregrine plus intimate film of a family of blue tits, can be seen in this afternoon's edition – plus the unusual home of a weasel.
5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Moira Stuart; then weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55.
6.40 You Can't See the Wood. The fourth programme in David Bellamy's series about Britain's woodlands examines the accusation that industry is to blame for much of the desolation of our forests.
7.05 Blankety Blank. Terry Wogan's panel of wordsmiths are Tim Brooke-Taylor, Lynsey de Paul, Ruth Madoc, Nicholas Parsons, Kathy Staff and Freddie Starr (r). (Ceefax titles page 170.)
7.40 Sorry! Comedy series starring Ronnie Corbett as the mother-oppressed librarian forever trying to break away from his mother's clutches (r).
8.10 Dallas. The final programme of the present series. And will all the loose ends be tied up along with Miss Ellie's and Clayton's wedding knots? Extremely unlikely. (Ceefax titles page 170.)
9.00 News with Sue Lawley.
9.25 She Married a Yank. A documentary about World War Two's GI Brides. Narrated by Susannah York. (Ceefax titles page 170.) (See Choice.)
10.20 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter includes highlights of tonight's football match between Wales and Northern Ireland and a preview of the West Indies cricket tour of this country.
11.13 News headlines.
11.15 Night Music with Jack Jones and guest, Annabel Etkind (r).
11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; Alvin Stardust's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; consumer affairs at 6.45 and 8.45; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; guest of the day, Bob Geldof, at 7.40; pop news at 7.52; video report at 8.33; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: All about time. 9.45 The charm of poetry. 10.04 With a country vet on his daily rounds. 10.23 Religious education. 10.43 The 'Bonus Army' in Washington, 1932. 11.08. The fascination of words. 11.25 A visit to a boatbuilders yard. 11.38 French.
12.00 Orm and Cheep. Puppet show for young children. 12.10 Rainbow. Keeping fit and healthy (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Kay Avila reviews a book, to be published later this month, consisting of personal views of London seen through the eyes of a variety of photographers. 2.00 Take the High Road.
2.30 The Love Boat. American comedy series. 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Australian-made soap opera.
4.00 Orm and Cheep. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Bugs Bunny (r). 4.20 How Dare You! Fun and magic presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 CBTV. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Amos Brearly is certain that his new microwave oven will be an asset to the Woolpack.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the National Association of Carers.
6.30 Crossroads. Dr James Wilcox learns about Diane Hunter's love.
6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. Reporter Jackie Spreckley examines what the privatization of the local authority school meals service will mean to the dinner ladies and Angela Lambert joins two Londoners on a survival course in the Lake District.
7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. The first of a new series of spy mysteries starring Kate Jackson and Bruce Boxleitner. In this introductory episode Amanda is introduced to the sinister world of secret government agencies when Lee, whom she had never before seen in her life, asks her to deliver a package.
8.30 Morecambe and Wise with guests Trevor Eve, Wayne Sleep, Jimmy Young and Penny Meredith (r).
9.00 The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Case five: The Crooked Man. Holmes and Watson are summoned to Aldershot to investigate the violent death of a Colonel Barclay (Oracle titles page 170).
10.00 News.
10.30 Burp! Pepsi Versus Coke in the Ice Cold War. A John Pilger report on the world-wide rivalry of the two soft drinks firms. (See Choice.)
11.30 Film: Act of Murder* (1964) An Edgar Wallace mystery about a man who tries to implicate his former girlfriend in a theft of antiques from her husband. Directed by Alan Bridges.
12.40 Night Thoughts.

The Bargouts: She married a Yank (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

CHOICE

● "Oh, Johnny, Oh, Johnny, how you can love!", chant The Andrews Sisters in Jonathan Gili's documentary SHE MARRIED A YANK (BBC1, 9.25pm) which is a pictorial confirmation of the assertion in the lyrics of this wartime song hit. So good a lover was the GI, in fact, that 70,000 British girls married their Yanks and followed them back to the US. Four of them tell their stories tonight. The actress Susannah York links their reminiscences; one assumes she qualified for the role of narrator because she played an English girl who fell in love with an American air force officer in an ITV drama series called We'll Meet Again. A Channel 4 film, GI Brides, screened not long ago, made the same point that tonight's film makes: that for these transplanted British girls, life in the US was not all waffles and honey. One of them discovered that her husband was Syrian; so it was expected of her that she would accept her inferior status. She didn't. Another was tied to a bully who broke her nose. There is a pathetic footnote in the film: the account of an emotional first-time meeting between a British girl and the American father she had never seen and could never hope to hang on to.

● BURP! PEPSI VERSUS COKE IN THE ICE COLD WAR (ITV, 10.30pm) screams out for Alan Whicker but gets John Pilger. And whatever else Mr Pilger may excel in, it is not the sardonic aside. None the less, he discovers much that is ridiculous, even fantastic, in the commercial, ideological and – by far the best part of the film – the political battlefields on which America's two softdrinks giants have been slugging away at one another. In the White House, he reminds us, there have been Coca-Cola presidents, and Pepsi presidents; and in that small matter of detente between China and the US, the fizz of Coke was six years ahead of the diplomacy of Henry Kissinger. If trade follows the flag, it appears to be equally true that politics follows the bottle.

● Music highlights: Karajan conducts the Berlin Philharmonic in Bruckner's eighth symphony (Radio 3, 7.00pm), and soprano Anna Steiger, winner of the 1982 Peter Pears Award (and daughter of actors Rod Steiger and Claire Bloom) is the soloist in Britten's Les Illuminations in the BBC Scottish SO concert (Radio 3, 12.15pm).

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Futurism. 6.30 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 1. 6.55 Biology: Cell Movement. 7.20 Equilibrium Rules, OK? 7.45 Lightning Does Strike Twice! Ends at 8.10.
9.00 Ceefax.
9.09 Daytime on Two: The fruits of Italy. 9.25 Ceefax. 9.48 CSE maths at work. 10.10 The final programme in the sex education series for eight-to-10-year-olds explains how a man and a woman are needed for the conception of a baby. 10.35 The grain mountains of the United States. 11.00 Some of the living things that survive on trees. 11.17 How the computer can help the television producer. 11.40 Problems encountered by archaeologists. 11.48 German conversation. 12.03 Ceefax. 2.00 You and me. 2.15 David Bellamy traces the impact of the car on society. 2.35 Ceefax.
5.10 Language Acquisitions. An Open University programme that illustrates how children learn a language (r).
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Cartoon Two. The face in Art.
5.45 Film: Conrack (1974) starring John Voight and Paul Winfield. The touching tale of a teacher, Pat Conroy, who is assigned to a school that is sited on a remote island off the coast of South Carolina. When he reaches the island he discovers that his pupils are only 21 in number – and illiterate. The film traces the teacher's efforts to convince the group of no-hopers that they have a future and that they can achieve that future by learning. Directed by Martin Ritt.
7.30 Eurovision Young Musician of the Year introduced by Humphrey Burton from the Victoria Hall, Geneva. Emma Johnson, the clarinettist who won the British competition faces stiff competition from Olli Mustonen (Finland) (piano); Martina Schuchen (Switzerland) (cello); Andreas Bach (Germany) (piano); Isabelle Van Keulen (Holland) (violin); Ghislaine Fleischmann (Austria) (violin); and Sabine Toutain (France) (viola).
10.00 Private Lives, introduced by Maria Aitken. Two former school teachers are invited to reveal some of their private memories – Russell Harty and John Wells.
10.40 Newsnight.
11.25 Birdwatch in the Camargue. The second programme in the series and Tony Soper and Roger Lovegrove examine the birdlife of the Rhone delta at the height of the breeding season (r).
11.55 Open University: Calculus: Area for Revision. 12.20 Food Production Systems. Ends at 12.50.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic contest is challenged by Valerie Simmons.
5.15 Years Ahead, presented by Robert Dougall. Crime is the main topic with a group of pensioners voicing their fears that there is a very real threat to their safety. Two systems of crime prevention are examined, one from Scotland Yard, the other from Nacro. In addition, Zena Skinner suggests ways of making one's home more secure.
6.00 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves with his weekly report from the depths of Hardy country.
6.30 Whose Town Is It Anyway? Part four of the eight-programme series investigates the claim that Town Halls have become over-centralized and bureaucratic. Taking two councils as examples, Wandsworth and Walsall, the programme looks at ways of dealing with the criticism.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.50 Comment. With his view on a subject of topical importance is Doncaster businessman, Ronald Long.
8.00 Brookside. Harry Cross decides to leave his bed of pain – but not for long when Edna decides to go on strike.
8.30 4 What It's Worth. Weekly consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor with David Stafford. Reporter Bill Breckon asks the Technology Minister, Kenneth Baker, if telephone charges will be raised once British Telecom goes public and David Stafford discovers the most reliable washing machine and names the dishwasher with fewest breakdowns.
9.00 Film: Young Love, First Love (1979) starring Valerie Bertinelli and Timothy Hutton. Teenage love story about a couple whose affair causes pressure within their families. Directed by Steve Stern.
10.50 Black on Black. Magazine programme for Britain's black communities. This week's edition includes a report on the forthcoming visit to this country of the South African prime minister. Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office is in the studio: an interview with "the mother of Soweto" Ellen Kuzwayo and with Basil Davidson, the writer and presenter of the television series, Africa. There is a review of the exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute, Africa, Africa and a report on the campaign to fight sickle cell anaemia.
11.40 Ian Breakwell's Continuous Diary.
11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News; Enterprise. The finalists in a £10,000 business enterprise competition are interviewed. They are Gary Mays and Richard Cockayne who run a Coventry computer company that supplies products for the home market.
10.30 Morning Story: 'A Weekend in the Country' by Jennifer Gubb. Read by Sheila McGibbon.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel: Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'From Here to the Library' by Jimmie Chinn. With Brigit Forsyth as the lonely librarian at whose door a man (John Rowe) knocks. George A. Cooper plays her father (r).†
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' wildlife questions.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Brain of Britain. Nationwide general knowledge quiz. (10) Midlands and East Anglia. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Woman's magazines, reviewed by Sally Feldman. And the tenth episode of The Fatal Shadow, by Gavin Black, read by Hannah Gordon.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Colliers' Cathedral, by Robin Brooks. With Jon Strickland as the poor young coalminer in the last century who is thrust into the big, wide world after losing his family and friends.†
4.00 News; Karluk. The true life adventure of William Laird McKinlay who joined a Polar expedition in 1913. He was the last surviving member of the expedition in which 11 men died. The story is narrated by Magnus Magnusson. McKinley died last year, at the age of 94.
4.40 Story Time: 'Hunt the Slipper' by Violet Trefusis (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial report.
6.30 It Makes Me Laugh. With Barry Fantoni and John Dunn.(r)
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4.
8.00 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care. With Geoff Watts.
8.30 The Living World. A repeat of last Sunday's edition.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 A sideways look at . . . by Anthony Smith.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's topics include Clifford Odets's play Golden Boy at the Lyttleton Theatre in London; the film Where the Buffalo Roam; Milan Kundera's book The Unbearable Lightness of Being.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Fall the Shadow' by Emanuel Litvinoff. The reader is Nigel Graham. Part two.
10.30 The World Tonight incl. 11.00 News headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping Forecast. ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 For Schools: 10.45 The Song Tree 13. 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Listen and Read. 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Maths – With a Story! 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Groundswell. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30-1.10 Schools night-time broadcasting: Talk about English! (5 to 8).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Sibelius's Night Ride and Sunrise; Zelenka's Sinfonia Concertante in A; Harty's In Ireland: Fantasy for flute, harp and orchestra (Colin Fleming, flute, and Denise Kelly, harp).† 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Chausson's Poème, Op 25 (Moullère and Monte Carlo Philharmonic); Rossini's (trans Liverani) Cujus Animam (from Stabat Mater); Handel's Suite in G (Pinnock, harpsichord); Mendelssohn's Capriccio Brillante, Op 22 (Serkin/Philadelphia).† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dallapiccola. Today's works include Sei cori di Michelangelo Buonarroti il Giovane; Due studi; Concerto per la notte di Natale dell'anno 1956.†
10.00 Haydn: L'Estro Armonico play the Symphony No 1 and the Symphony No 18.†
10.30 BBC Singers: with David Owen-Norris (piano). All five works are by Coleridge-Taylor. They are the Five Choral Ballads.†
11.20 Claude Frank: piano recital. Bach's (arr Busoni) Adagio from Organ Toccata in C major, BWV 546; Beethoven's Sonata in D Op 28; Debussy's Preludes including Général Lavine, eccentric; and Feux d'artifice; and Ginastera's Three Danzas Argentinas.†
12.15 BBC Scottish SO: with Anna Steiger (soprano). Part one. Beethoven's overture Leonora No 3; and Britten's Les Illuminations.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Brahms's Symphony No 1.†
1.55 Guitar Encores: Vladimir Mikulka plays works by Sor, Bach (Fugue in A minor) and Stepanrak (Homaggio a Francesco Tarrega).†
2.15 Bach and Mozart: Performances, on record, of Bach's Cantata No 125 (soloists include Anne-Sofie Von Otter); Mozart's Piano Concerto No 22 (Alicia de Larrocha, and Chicago SO); Bach's Fugue in G (Jig), BWV 577; and Mozart's Vesperae de Dominica, K 321 (soloists include Mitsuko Shirai).†
4.00 Gerald Robbins: piano recital. Scarlatti's Sonatas in D minor, Kk9 and E major, Kk20; and Brahms's Sonata in F minor.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jeremy Siepmann's musical selections.†
6.30 L'eau va viste: The Clement Janequin Ensemble play a selection from Paschal de l'Estocart's Octonairs de la Vanite du Monde.
7.00 Bruckner: The Berlin Philharmonic, under Herbert von Karajan, play the Symphony No 8.†
8.30 Remaking the Brain: An inquiry into the transplanting of brain cells. With Professor Colin Blakemore, and contributions from Professor Anders Bjorklund, Professor Albert Aguayo, Dr Steven Dunnett, Dr Fred Gage, and Dr Ulf Stenevi.
9.15 Philip Wilby: The first performance of his Ten Songs of Paul Verlaine, a BBC commission. Performed by Stephen Varcoe (baritone) and Martin Roscoe (piano).†
10.00 Fauré and Brahms: Fauré's Piano Quartet No 1 in C minor; and Brahms's Piano Quintet in F minor, Op 34. Performed by Joseph Silverstein (violin), Max Hobart (violin), Burton Fine (viola), Jules Eskin (cello) and Gilbert Kalish (piano).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18. VHF only: Open University. 6.35am-6.55 The Romantic Poets; 11.20pm The Geneva Episode; 11.40-12.00 More Glittering Prizes.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News Headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.pm Steve Jones† incl 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford. Direct from the South of France at the 37th International Film Festival at Cannes, incl. 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All the Way† incl 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl. 5.05; 6.02 Sports. 6.05 John Dunn† incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. A series of 13 programmes about the popular musicals of the past 25 years 5: Mary Poppins and The Jungle Book. 9.00 Night Owls† with Dave Gelly. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Hubert Gregg says I Call It Style. Last of 12 programmes about special people in the entertainment 12: Louis Armstrong. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30 String Sound with Jean Challis.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2 4.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Fathers – Who Needs Them? 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Foedyke Saga. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Discovery. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Women of Mystery. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing a Song of London. 8.45 Women of Mystery. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 11.15-11.55 The Dancing Years. 11.55 News and Weather. Scotland: 9.25am-10.30 The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 10.55-11.10 Lioma Gochd. 11.10-12.30pm The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 12.30-1.00 The Beechgrove Garden. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.55 News and Weather. Northern Ireland: 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and Weather. England: 5.55am Regional News Magazine.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru a'r môr. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y gannf hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.35 Union world. 4.05 Anything we can do. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Pictiwrs back. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Chopper squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Sarth. 7.30 Awyr iach. 8.00 Scully. 8.30 Man about the house. 9.00 Gwyl gorawl caerdydd. 10.00 Pel-droed rhyngwladol. 10.30 Ear-say. 11.25 Eleventh hour. 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Casablanca. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am News, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm It's a Vets Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time... Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Vintage Quiz. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 11.30 Jazz Workshop. 11.40 Magnum. 12.35am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Afternoon Club May Fayre. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Devlin Connection. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 11.30 Preview. 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30 am For Faith and Family, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint along with Nancy. 3.00 Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Sylvie Vartan Show. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm - 1.30 News. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30 - 4.00 Lavine & Shirley. 5.15 - 5.45 Beverly Hillbillies*. 6.00 News. 7.00 - 7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Great fights of the seventies. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm - 6.35 Wales at six

GRANADA As London except: 3.30-4.00 D'you get paid for doing this? 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.45am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Devlin Connexion. 3.30-4.00 Preview. 4.45 CBTV. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Rock Alive. 12.00 News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 News. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 High Road. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Teachers Only: 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40 am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Consumer Check. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 11.30 Fisheries News. 11.40 Magnum. 12.35 am Postscript, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm - 1.00 Gardening time. 1.20 - 1.30 News. 2.00 Sons and daughters. 2.30 Report back. 3.00 Vintage quiz 3.30 - 4.00 Whose baby? 5.10 Job spot. 5.20 - 5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 What's your problem?. 7.00 - 7.30 Name that tune. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Trapper John. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connexion. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am Youths from York, Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5: Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3: Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8: BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Gulf states seek intervention of Security Council

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The six-power Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) said yesterday that it would seek an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the threat to shipping in the Gulf. The GCC Secretray-General, Shaikh Abdullah Bishara, said the meeting was likely to take place on Thursday evening. The situation was very very grave, he said.

The GCC is also planning a special sea lane for tankers along the south-western coastline of the Gulf, where they can be better protected against air attacks, it was diclosed last night.

At the same time Kuwait, well known for its neutral stance on East-West affairs, made known that it would not object to foreign military intervention in the region and criticized the United States for its "passivity" in the Gulf war.

But this was swiftly followed by the sharpest warning yet to Washington from the Iranian President, Hojatoleslam Ali Khameinei, who said that, if the Americans stepped in, they would recieve "a slap far harder than the one they got in Lebanon".

News of the GCC shipping lane plan emerged as a queue of tankers began to build up at the mouth of the Gulf, fearful of entering after last week's air raids by Iraq and Iran in which six ships were hit and one sunk.

A technical committee of the council, which includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, is working on the projected "corridor" which, by channelling tankers near to the coastline, should place them under the protection of sea and air defences.

Criticism of the Americans for staying out of things for so long came from Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's Oil Minister, while the comments on foreign intervention were made by the Foreign Minister, Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmed Al-Sabah who was interviewed by a Beirut newspaper. Shaikh Sabah said Kuwait was not entitled to object to action by other powers because the Gulf was an international waterway.

Despite continuing tension in the region, however, the threat of military confrontation between the big powers seemed to have receded last night as attempts continued to find a diplomatic solution.

Whitehall sources confirmed that senior officials from the 19 EEC partners had met to discuss the crisis at the end of last week, and a British team had also flown to Washington for consultations.

Britain has contingency plans which include at some stage making use of the two Royal Navy warships, Glasgow and Charybdis cruising in the Indian Ocean, if only in collaboration with French and American forces.

Gulf developments, page 6

Tactical vote opposed

Continued from page 1

Mr Kinnock said that Britain's future membership of the EEC under a Labour Government would depend on its ability to cut the burden of agricultural spending, reduce unemployment and increase investment.

Explaining why Labour had retained withdrawal as a "constitutional option," he said: "A Labour Government could not be expected to sit idly by if it was not possible to secure reforms that prevented the imposition of huge food bills and the constant outflow of jobs and investment."

But he added that after what would be 15 years of membership, Britain's trade and economic relationships would be very different from what they were in 1973 and Labour would have to calculate at the time where the advantage lay for the British on membership.

Mrs Barbara Castle, the leader of the Labour MEPs, said that Mrs Thatcher would not reach a settlement on the budget before June 14 because she was going to do a sell-out and "we will find that the great Boadicea battling for Britain" has once again capitulated to the interests of the argicultural industry."

Mr Kinnock said that Mrs Thatcher had failed to get a reform of the budget, agreed to a 20 per cent increase in farm prices and failed to get the rebate.

"And she has not even has the commonsense or the strength of the conviction to hold back our contributions. Her table-thumping act goes on but no one – least of all the other EEC governments – find it convincing or impressive," Mr Kinnock added.

Invention in full flower at Chelsea





A rose by another name: Above, left, the three great, great grand-daughters of the store founder, Gordon Selfridge, at the Chelsea Flower show yesterday with the rose "Selfridge" which celebrates the store's seventy-fifth anniversary. Above, right, a "horse" made of ice plants





Seeds of time: A "Victorian garden" and, right, the carnivorous Trumpet Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia*) (Photographs: Brian Harris, report, page 16)

Prior hints at his return to backbench

Continued from page 1

day's interview was therefore being taken as an indication that Mr Prior neither wished to be pushed, nor to jump - rather that he preferred for a dignified exit.

Certainly, he will not be short of things to do on the backbenches; joining Mr Edward Heath, Mr Fancis Pym, Sir Ian Gilmour and other backbench wets would give him the opportunity to put arguments which have long been silenced by collective cabinet responsibility.

Mr Prior, who is 56, also has exgensive, and lucrative agricultural interests, at Brampton, in Suffolk, and Queenwood Farm, in Hampshire. In Opposition, he was a director of United Biscuits (Holding) Ltd, the Norwich Union Advisory Board, Avon Cosmetics Ltd, and the IDC Group, as well as parliamentary consultant to Trust House Forte.

Meanwhile, yesterday's interview suggests that political reaction and initiatives are being stalled in spite of the recent new Ireland Forum report. Conservative and Opposition MPs will have an opportunity to probe on that score when Mr Prior faces Commons questions on Thrusday, before he attends a meeting of the Tory backbench committee on Northern Ireland.

Mr Prior, MP for Waveney, said in his interview with BBC Radio Norfolk: "That it may well be that the Prime Minister would say to him: 'Well look, Jim, you have done long enough and I'd like to bring in some new people.'

"Or it might even be that I might say to Mrs Thatcher: 'I think I've had a good run, you'll want to bring in some new people. I'm not going to stand in your way'."

Mr Prior said of his Northern Ireland appointment: "I did not want to leave the economic scene and the centre of the government. Therefore, I did not want to go to Northern Ireland.

"But I must admit that I have had a very good time there, and have been very hospitably and reasonably received.

● BELFAST: Mr Prior's comments raise the question that he might already have tried but failed to persuade Mrs Thatcher to launch an initiative in response to the New Ireland Forum and by publicly admitting that he can do little more he will be portrayed as a lame duck minister (Richard Ford writes).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Green Jackets in the Federal Republic of Germanny. Departs Heathrow Airport, 2.45.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Girl Guides Association, attends the Annual General Meeting at Commonwealth Headquarters, 11.40; and at the Mansion House, 2.25.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Warwickshire College of Agriculture at Moreton Morrell, 11.20; and afterwards re-opens Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 2.22.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend a Gala Performance of *Onegin*, in aid of the Festival Ballet Development Fund, at the London Coliseum, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Flowers of Four Centuries: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Adeane Gallery, Trumpington St, **Cambridge**; Tues to Sat 10 to 5; Sun 2.15 to 5, closed Mon; (ends July 1).

North West Heritoye exhibition, The Building Centre, 113-115 Portland Street, Manchester, Mon to Fri 9 to 5. (ends May 30).

Last chance to see

Eye for India: work by four English and Indian photographers, National Museum of Photography, Princes View, **Bradford**: Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 2.30 to 6, closed Mon (ends May 22).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and lithographs by John Bellany, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5. (ends June 6).

"Imaginings": paintings and drawings, City Museum, Broad St, **Hereford**; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thurs 10 to 5. (ends June 2).

Exhibition by Harry Snook: "Artist's Choice". Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, **Birmingham** Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 10).

Work on the folklore and folksong of the Western Isles, John L. Campbell, Margaret Fay Shaw and Frances Collinson; National Library of Scotland, The Mound, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Fri 7.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, closed Sun (ends May 31).

Works by members of the Bloomsbury Group on loan from the Royal West of England Academy, Wiltshire Museum Gallery, 41 Long Street, **Devizes**, Wilts; Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends May 31).

Contemporary Women Artists: Scottish Gallery, 94 George St, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 1 (closed Sun – ends May 30).

Contemporary decorated ceramics; The Granary, The Wharf, **Newbury**; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (ends May 19).

Music

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St. Ann's Church, **Manchester**, 12.45.

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Leeds Parish Church, 7.30.

Organ recital by Timothy Albrecht, Oundle Parish Church, **Peterborough**, 7.45.

Concert by the Guildhall String Ensemble, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, **Manchester**, 7.30.

Concert by pupils of Perth High School, Perth Festival of the Arts, St. John's Kirk of **Perth**, 12.30.

Concert by the Ladies Choir of the University of Missouri, **Rochester Cathedral**, 6.30.

Talks and lectures

Shipshape and Bristol Fashion, by Dr. Richard Hill, The Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, **Bristol University**, 5.15.

Raw Materials by IT Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 11.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,436

ACROSS

1 Initially, vulgar cad desires new arrangement with a dull dog (10).
6 Stalk one's line of ancestry (4).
10 Left-wing artist the French police department turned back (7).
11 Peg's boss is a stupid chap (7).
12 Tales involving characters of French romance (9).
13 Run out of tar perhaps (5).
14 Toss her in river (5).
15 Adorn with diamonds, maybe, for formal wear (5,4).
17 German shows exalted form of courage (4,5).
20 In acting school come-back I discover Robin's name (5).
21 Let in new maid, starting today (5).
23 Does nothing escape so unselective a viewer? (3-6).
25 Come to the aid of a gull, say (7).
26 Anton gets audible tick-off (7).
27 Sounds like a suggestive look from the King (4).
28 Testamentary list of those who are to be rewarded (10).

DOWN

1 The game's up – it's a fiddle! (5).
2 Adorning four-poster perhaps against return of this French monarch (9).
3 A good face is a letter of this, said Addison (14).
4 Common misfortune if born a Communist (3-4).
5 The cost of swans in river setting (7).
7 Proudhon's property, so-called (5).
8 At the tea-party mother was upset by the rat! (3-6).
9 Inadequate assessment of foreign articles on account (5,4).
14 This practice gives second audition to a novice (9).
16 Has unpaid contributors in religious work for Hindus (9).
18 Meal taken with actor, down under a woodland feature (3-4).
19 He will be sick of this virago! (4-3).
22 Doctor takes tea or coffee (5).
24 Produces one form of handcuffs (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,435

The Times Prize Jumbo Crossword with an additional set of concise clues will appear in the *Saturday* section this Saturday.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 13:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 13.65m
2 The Price is Right Central, 11.65m
3 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 11.40m
4 Crossroads (Thur) Central, 11.35m
5 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 10.90m
5= That's My Boy Yorkshire, 10.90m
7 It's Mike Yarwood Thames, 10.80m
8 Just Amazing Yorkshire, 10.80m
9 Crossways (Tue) Central, 10.40m
10 Emmerdale Farm (Tue) Yorkshire, 10.30m

BBC 1

1 Missing From Home, 12.80m
2 Dallas, 11.55m
3 Porridge, 11.10m
4 The Two Ronnies, 11.05m
5 That's Life, 11.00m
6 Nine O'Clock News (Thur), 10.95m
7 A Question of Sport, 10.45m
8 News (Sun 21:20), 10.00m
9 Top of the Pops, 9.60m
10 News and Sport (Sat 21:57), 9.55m

BBC 2

1 World Snooker (Mon 18.50), 8.25m
2 Atlantic City, 4.50m
3 The Young Ones, 4.35m
4 Nature, 4.00m
5 Sporting Chance, 3.70m
6 Entertainment USA, 3.50m
7 One Man and His Dog, 3.35m
8 The Train, 2.95m
8= Gardeners World, 2.95m
10 All Our Working Lives, 2.80m

Channel 4

1 Invasion of Privacy, 4.55m
2 Sex Matters, 4.30m
3 Brookside (Wed), 2.90m
4 Cheers, 2.80m
5 Brookside (Tue), 2.60m
6 It Takes a Worried Man, 2.05m
6= Call Northside 777, 2.05m
8 The Sin of Fair Mouret, 1.80
9 The Avengers, 1.70m
10 Agony, 1.55m

S4C

In Welsh
1 Byd Cerdd, BBC, 50,000
2 Coleg, HTV, 43,000
3 Sdiu, BBC, 47,000
4 Mentro Ilentro, Ind, 46,000
4= Swyn Y Jiwbili, HTV, 46,000

In English
1 Invasion of Privacy, 132,000
2 Brookside (Wed), 75,000
3 Brookside (Thur), 72,000
4 Chopper Squad, 71,000
5 Burning an Illusion, 67,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthsis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes): **BBC 1: Breakfast Time:** Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.6m). **TV-am:** *Good Morning Britain*. Mon to Fri 1.5m (6.1m); Sat 2m (4.1m), Sun 1m (8m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	28.30	26.70
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	1.85	1.78
Denmark Kr	14.61	13.91
Finland Mkk	8.41	8.01
France Fr	12.28	11.68
Germany DM	3.97	3.79
Greece Dr	158.50	148.50
Hongkong $	11.29	10.69
Ireland	1.30	1.24
Italy Lira	2440.00	2334.00
Japan Yen	338.00	322.00
Netherlands Gld	4.49	4.27
Norway Kr	11.33	10.78
Portugal Esc	201.25	191.25
South Africa Rd	2.22	2.06
Spain Pta	217.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.78	11.18
Switzerland Fr	3.29	3.12
USA $	1.44	1.39
Yugoslavia Dnr	206.00	186.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 1.8 at 876.2.

Chelsea Flower Show

The Chelsea Flower Show opens tomorrow at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea. Opening times and admission charges are: Tomorrow 8 to 3.30, (£8); 3.30 to 8, (£7); Thursday 8 to 3.30, (£7); 3.30 to 8, (£5); Friday 8 to 5, (£5). Parking facilities are available at Battersea Park. The nearest Underground station is Sloane Square.

Roads

London and South-east: A4: Delays to London-bound traffic at Talgarth Rd at junction North End Rd. A41: Edgware Way, Mill Hill, one lane each way W of A1 intersection. A22: Roadworks at Uckfield, Sussex.

Midlands: M1: Junction 22, contraflow. M1: Junction 24 to 25, lane closures. M1: Junction 25 to 26, contraflow. A45: Northampton to Daventry at Kislingbury, contraflow. M5: Junction 3 contraflow, Lydiate Ash, Birmingham.

North: A57: Delays at junction of Regent Rd/Comns St, Salford, two way traffic. A575: Delays at Egerton St, Bolton Rd, Gladstone Rd, Farnworth. A660: Island alterations at junction of Blenheim Walk and Blackman Lane, Leeds.

Wales and the west: A4: Delays at Gloucester Rd, Bath. A338: Delays at Spur Rd, northbound carriageway, Bournemouth. A470: Temporary signals at Merthyr to Brecon at Nant-ddu.

Scotland: One lane only at Palmerston Place, Nr Chester St, Edinburgh. A737: Ferguslie, E of Fulbar Rd, Paisley, both carriageway outside lane closures. A7: Delays at Canonbie bypass, construction.

Information supplied by the AA.

Anniversaries

Births: **William Sturgeon**, electrical engineer, Whittington, Lancashire, 1783; **Richard Wagner**, Leipzig, 1813; **Sir Arthur Conan Doyle**, Edinburgh, 1859.

Deaths: **Constantine the Great**, Roman Emperor 312-337, Nicomedia (Izmit, Turkey), 337; **Maria Edgeworth**, Edgeworthstown, Ireland, 1849; **Alessandro Manzoni**, poet, novelist and patriot, Milan, 1873; **Victor Hugo**, Paris, 1885; **Augusta Gregory**, Lady Gregory, playwright, poet and director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, Coole Park, Gort, Ireland, 1932.

The papers

The Daily Star says that Russia's international posture steadily hardens under President Chernenko. In the few months since he succeeded to power, the Soviet Union has pulled out of the Olympic Games, rejected Western proposals for reduced military spending, toughened its attitude to dissidents and clamped down on Moscow peace groups.

It is fashionable in some quarters in this country to casts President Reagan in the role of international villain and to see America as just as dangerous if not more so - than Russia.

How foolish. Imagine the forore in the peace movements if it had been Reagan, not Ustinov, making such an announcement. The regeme of Konstantin Chernenko is proving even more mean and menacing than that of Yuri Andropov and we shrug this off at our peril.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, completion of committee stage.

Lords (2.30): London Regional Transport Bill, committee third day.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move W across S districts of Britain.

6am to midnight

London, S E, Central S, SW England, E Anglia, E, W, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain, heavy at times, wind NE fresh to strong, max temp 16C (61F).

E, Central, N, NE England: Cloudy, rain at first, becoming brighter, showery; wind NE fresh to strong, max temp 15C (59F).

N Wales, N W England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain heavy at times, brighter, drier later, wind NE fresh to strong, max temp 16C (61F).

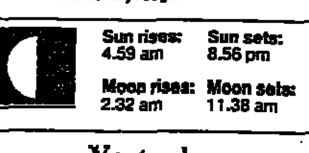
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain in places, coastal fog patches, wind NE moderate to fresh, max temp 14C (57F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Rather cloudy, a little rain at first, wind NE mostly moderate, max temp 14C (57F).

Argyll, N W Scotland, Northern Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, wind NE moderate, warm, max temp 14C (61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change, cool in the E, rather cool in the W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover wind, SW strong and locally gale at first, backing and decreasing moderate, occasional rain, visibility: moderate with fog patches, sea: very rough becoming slight. **English Channel (E):** wind, W strong to gale backing SE fresh, occasional rain. Visibility, moderate with fog patches. **St Georges Channel, Irish Sea:** wind NE strong to gale, occasional rain, visibility moderate, sea, very rough.



Sun rises: 4.59 am — Sun sets: 8.56 pm

Moon rises: 2.32 am — Moon sets: 11.38 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	13	55	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	c	13	55	London	c	10	50
Cardiff	f	13	55	Manchester	c	12	54
Edinburgh	r	8	46	Newcastle	dr	10	50
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

Lighting-up time

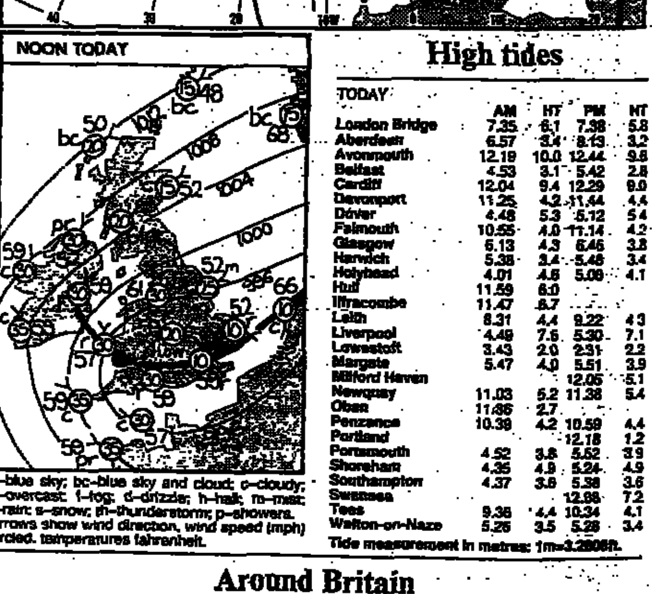
Last Quarter 6.45 pm
London 9.28 pm to 4.28 am
Bristol 9.36 pm to 4.38 am
Edinburgh 10.2 pm to 4.17 am
Manchester 9.44 pm to 4.26 am
Penzance 9.42 pm to 4.56 am

London

Yesterday: Temp. max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.13in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1002.1 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

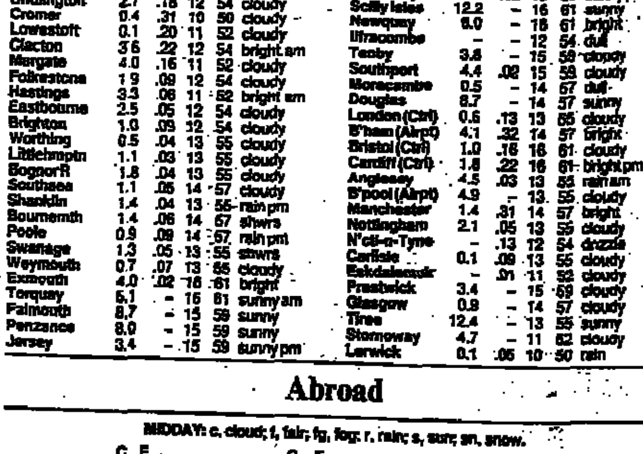
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Cardiff, 17C (63F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 8C (46F). Highest rainfall: Anvil Green, 0.36in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 12.4hr.



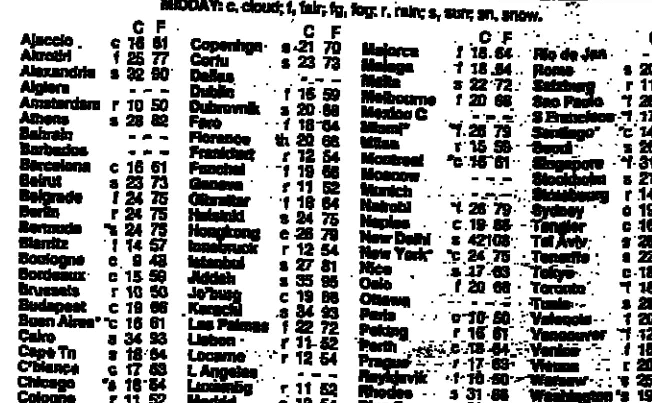
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

Around Britain



Abroad



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